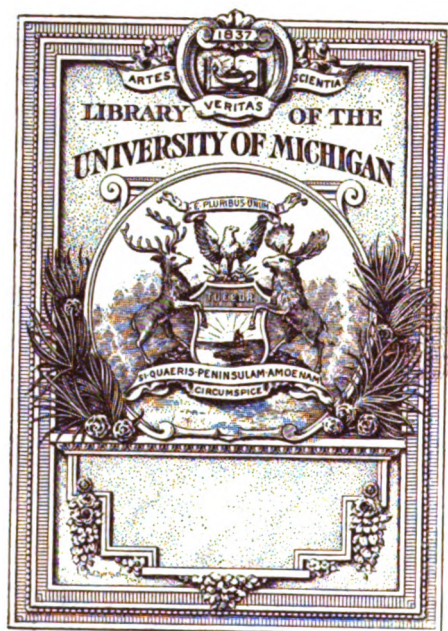

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GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

BY JOHN GORTON,

AUTHOR OF THE "GENERAL TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY," &c. &c.

A NEW EDITION.

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GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

QUADRATUS, an early Christian writer, flourished under the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, and according to Eusebius and Jerome he was a disciple of the apostles, and bishop of Athens. He succeeded Publius, who was martyred in the persecution under Adrian; and on the visit of that emperor to Athens, Quadratus presented to him, in the year 126, "An Apology for the Christian Religion," of which we have only a small fragment preserved in Eusebius's history, but which, he says, was written with much ability, and produced the desired effect, occasioning a temporary cessation of the persecution. The existing fragment is curious for the testimony it gives to the reality of the miracles of Christ and his apostles, asserting, that in his time several of the persons were living in whose favour these prodigies were wrought. There is no certain information of the death of Quadratus, but he is supposed to have been banished from Athens, and to have been greatly tormented.—*Eusebii Hist. Eccl. Cave. Lardner. Sazii Oronot. Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

QUADRIO (FRANCIS XAVIER) an Italian critic and historian, who was born in the Valteline in 1695, and died in 1756. He entered into the society of the jesuits, and distinguished himself by the cultivation of literature. He was the author of "Dissertations on the Valteline," 3 vols.; a "History of Poetry," 7 vols. 4to.; and a "Treatise on Italian Poetry," published under the name of Joseph Maria Andrucci.—*Dict. Hist.*

QUAGLIATI (PAOLO) a celebrated Roman contrapuntist, who flourished about the commencement of the seventeenth century, and, according to his pupil Della Valle, the first who produced dramatic action or representation in music ever witnessed in Rome. This he did in a cart, or ambulatory stage, during the carnival of 1606. This circumstance coincides curiously with the first production of tragedy among the Greeks, the theatre of which is said to have been a cart.—*Biog. Diss. of Mus.*

QUARLES (FRANCIS) an English poet of some fame in his own day, was born in 1592, near Rumford, in Essex, being the son of James Quarles, clerk of the green cloth under queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Cambridge, and entered at Lincoln's-inn. He obtained the place of cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., which was probably a mere sinecure. He was afterwards under-secretary to archbishop Usher, in Ireland, from which country he was driven, with the loss of his property by the rebellion of

1641, and was appointed chronologer to the city of London. At the commencement of the civil wars, he wrote a work entitled the "Loyal Convert," which gave great offence to the Parliament, so that when he afterwards joined the king at Oxford, occasion was taken to sequester his property, and plunder him of his books and MSS. He was so much affected by his losses, that his grief is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place in 1644, at the age of fifty-two. Of the numerous works of Quarles, in prose and verse, the most celebrated is his "Emblems," a set of designs exhibited in prints, and illustrated by a copy of verses to each. Few works have been more popular in their own time, or more neglected in the sequel. A great part of them are borrowed from "The Emblems of Hermannus Hugo;" but the verses are his own, and certainly, as well shown by Mr. Jackson of Exeter, they merit not the contempt which they have experienced; in the midst of much false taste and conceit frequent bursts of fancy and strokes of pathos being afforded. His other works, consisting of various miscellaneous productions in poetry and prose, many of which are on scriptural subjects, with one or two romances, and a comedy, are now seldom mentioned, but are well described in the Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica.—*Biog. Brit. Houldley's Beauties. Reddita.*

QUATROMANNI (SEKTORIO) an Italian writer, was born at Cosenza in 1551, and died in 1606. He rendered himself odious to the literati of his time by his vindictive and satirical disposition. His life was passed in the cultivation of poetry and literature. His works, consisting of Italian and Latin poems, and letters, were published at Naples in 1714: some of them are worthy of attention. Sannazarius was his model, but the copyist was very inferior.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

QUELLINUS (ERASMUS) an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp in 1607. He was the disciple of Rubens, and became distinguished both in history and landscape. His ideas are learned and elevated, his colouring rich, and his execution bold and vigorous. His principal painting is in the grand dining-hall at Antwerp, and represents Mary Magdalene washing the feet of Christ. He died in 1678.—His son, JOHN ERASMUS, the younger, was born at Antwerp in 1630. He visited Italy for improvement, and left several of his productions in the capitals of that country. He was employed in painting historical pieces for churches and convents, and was considered one of the best Flemish painters. His most

celebrated piece is Christ healing the sick, in the abbey church of St Michael at Antwerp. He died in 1715.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

QUENSTEDT (JOHN ANDREW) a German Lutheran divine, was born at Quedlinburgh in 1617. He was professor of divinity in the university of Wittemberg for many years with great reputation. He died in 1688. He wrote a "System of Divinity," in 4 vols.; "De Sacra Scriptura Divinitate;" "Exercitatio de Puritate Fontium Hebraei Veteris et Graeci Novi Testamenti;" "De Sacra Scriptura ejusque Attributis et Scopo praeceptum;" "Exercitationes Theologicae;" "Dialogus de Patriis illustrium Doctrina et Scriptis Virorum ab Initio Mundi ad An. 1600;" "Sepultura Veterum;" and several other works exhibiting proofs of learning, but deficient in taste and correctness.—*Le Long's Bibl. Sacra. Moreri.*

QUERENGHI (ANTONIO) an Italian writer was born at Padua in 1546. He acquired a vast knowledge of the languages, civil laws, and philosophy; and at an early age distinguished himself in the belles lettres. He went to Rome, and entered into the service of several cardinals, and was made secretary of the sacred college. Clement VIII made him a canon of Padua, but Paul V recalled him to Rome, and made him his private chamberlain and referendary of both signatures. He received several invitations from different princes, but declined them all; and remaining at Rome, died there in 1633. His Latin poems were printed at Rome in 1629, and his Italian poetry in 1616.—*Baillet. Tiruboschi. Moreri.*

QUERLON (ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER de) a celebrated journalist, was born at Nantes in 1702. He was for two-and-twenty years conductor of a periodical paper in Brittany, called *Les Petites Affiches*, and was also employed in the *Gazette de France*, and the *Journal Etranger*; and he was one of the co-operators of the *Journal Encyclopédique*. He distinguished himself by his sound judgment, and his style was nervous and precise, but sometimes cold and obscure. His works are, "Les Impostures Innocentes;" "Le Testament de l'Abbé des Fontaines;" "Le Code Lyrique, ou Reglement pour l'Opera de Paris;" "Collection Historique;" "A Continuation of the Abbé Prévot's History of Voyages;" "An elegant Translation of the Abbé Marsy's Latin Poem on Painting." He also published editions of Lucretius, Phædrus, and Anacreon, with notes.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

QUERNO (CAMILLO) an Italian poet, was born in the kingdom of Naples, at the latter end of the fifteenth century. He acquired great fame by his facility in extempore versification; and in 1514 visited Rome, where he was crowned arch-poet by some friendly bonvivans in a frolic, and was ever afterwards so denominated. He pleased Leo X by his buffoonery, and was obliged to make a distich off hand upon any subject which might be given him. Once, when the fit was on him, he made this verse: "Archipoeta facit versus pro mille poetas;" and as he hesitated to proceed,

the pope wittily added, "Et pro mille aliis archipoeta bibit." Querno hastening to repair his fault, cried, "Porridge quod facit ab mila carmina, docta Falernum;" to which the pope instantly replied, "Hoc vinum enervat, debilitatque pedes;" alluding either to the gout, to which Querno was subject, or to the feet of his verses. After the taking of Rome, he returned to Naples, where he died in a hospital. Querno was the Italian Mac Flecknoe of his day, and as such is often alluded to by Pope and other satirists.—*Roscoe's Life of Leo X. Sarii Onom.*

QUESNAY (FRANCIS) a French physician of some eminence, but chiefly noted as a writer on political economy. He was born in 1694, near Montfort l'Amaury, in the isle of France, and died at Paris in 1774. His father was a farmer, and he acquired the rudiments of his profession under a country surgeon; after which, going to the metropolis, he became secretary to a society established for the improvement of surgery. At length he took the degree of MD, and obtained the situation of physician to madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV, and through her interest he became physician to the king also. Amid the intrigues of a licentious court, he observed a simplicity of manners and apparent disinterestedness which formed a strong contrast with the characters of those around him. Towards the latter part of his life he became a leader of the political sect of the economists, to the influence of whose principles some have unjustly attributed the occurrence of the French Revolution. Quesnay, however, by no means anticipated such a result of his doctrines; and he was much attached to the royal family, and especially to the king, with whom he was a favourite, and who, in allusion to his turn for speculation, called him his thinker, "penseur." He was the author of "A Philosophical Essay on the Animal Economy," 3 vols. 12mo; and various surgical and medical works, besides several articles in the *Encyclopédie*, and tracts on politics, including a treatise on "Physiocracy, or the Government most advantageous to the Human Race," 1768, 8vo.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Biog. Univ.*

QUESNE (ABRAHAM du) a distinguished French officer, was born of a noble family in Normandy in 1610, and was brought up to the marine service by his father, who gave him the command of a vessel at the age of seventeen. In 1644 he went into Sweden, and was there made vice-admiral of the fleet, and he distinguished himself in the battle in which the Danes were defeated. In 1647 having been recalled to France, he commanded a squadron sent on the Neapolitan expedition; and the French navy being very low, he fitted out some ships at his own expense, with which he assisted in the reduction of Bourdeaux. He defeated the Dutch in three engagements, in the last of which the celebrated De Ruyter was killed; and he struck such terror into the states of Tunis and Tripoli, that he compelled them to seek a peace with France by submit-

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mon. His being a Protestant prevented him from obtaining the recompence due to his important services. He however received a royal gift of a fine estate, which was erected into a marquisate; and on the repeal of the edict of Nantes, he was the only person exempted from its penalties. He died in 1688.—His son, **HENRY**, was the author of "Reflections on the Eucharist," a work much esteemed by the French Protestants. He died in 1723.—*Perrault les Hommes Illustres. Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

QUESNEL (PASQUIER) a French Catholic divine, who belonged to the congregation of the Oratory, distinguished on account of the dissensions in the church, to which his writings gave rise. He was born at Paris in 1634. Having entered among the fathers of the Oratory, he devoted himself to literary studies and the duties of his profession. He gave offence to the court of Rome by an edition of the works of pope Leo the Great, which he published in 1675; but the production which excited the greatest animosity against him was his New Testament, with moral reflections, in eight volumes, 8vo; from which one hundred and one propositions were extracted, which were condemned by the bull Unigenitus, as favouring the erroneous doctrines of the Jansenists. Father Quesnel retired to Brussels, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he died in 1719. His "New Testament, with Moral Reflections upon every Verse," was translated into English by Mr Russell, and published in 1729, 4 vols. 8vo. Dr Adam Clarke recommends this work on account of the profoundly pious spirit which it exhibits, though he objects to the rigid predestinarianism by which the author was influenced.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

QUESNOY (FRANCIS du) also called Flammant, or the Fleming, was born at Brussels in 1594. He distinguished himself as a sculptor at a very early age, and was patronized by the archduke Albert and the constable Colonna. He particularly excelled in making models and bas-reliefs of Cupids and children; but being reproached by the Italians for the unimportance of his works, he undertook St Susanna in marble, for the chapel of Loretto, which, with a St Andrew in St Peters, established his reputation. He was, however, in a state of great indigence, owing to the slowness of his execution, when Louis XIII appointed him as his sculptor, and as the head of an intended school for that art, at a liberal salary; and he was preparing for his journey to France when he sank into a melancholy derangement, from which he never recovered, but died at Leghorn in 1646. His works are highly valued, particularly his infantile groups, which are finished with peculiar grace and delicacy.—*D'Argenville Vies des Sculpteurs.*

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS (FRANCISCO de) Spanish satirist, born at Madrid in 1570. He was a knight of the order of St Jago; and saving attacked in his writings count Olivarez, the favourite minister of Philip IV, he was thrown into prison: but on the disgrace of

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that statesman, in 1643, he was released. His death took place in 1647. Quevedo published a Spanish translation of Epictetus, together with an apology for that writer: "The Spanish Parnassus;" "Visions of Hell;" which last work, by the peculiarity of its humour, has made the author best known in foreign countries; and various other works, satirical and religious, both in verse and prose. Several of his productions have been translated into English, of which the Visions, by sir Roger L'Estrange, have been repeatedly printed.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

QUICK (JOHN) an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at Plymouth in 1636, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. After officiating at various places, he was made minister of Brixton, whence he was ejected in 1662; but he had some valuable preferments offered him, if he would conform, which he refused to do. He continued to preach for some time after his ejection, but being frequently prosecuted, he accepted an invitation to be pastor of the English church at Zealand, where, however, meeting with some dissensions, he returned to England in 1681, and preached privately during the remainder of the reign of Charles II. On the toleration of king James, he formed a congregation in Bartholomew Close. He died in 1706. His principal work is his "Synodicon in Gallia Reformata, or the Acts, Decisions, Decrees, and Laws, of the famous National Councils of the Reformed Churches in France." It is composed of interesting and authentic materials, and is well worth attention. He also left three folio volumes of MS. lives of eminent Protestant divines, sermons, tracts, &c.—*Calamy. Wilson's History of Dissenting Churches. Williams's and Freke's Funeral Sermons.*

QUIEN (MICHAEL le) a learned French Dominican, was born at Boulogne in 1661. He was the zealous adversary of father Pezron, and published a book against his *Antiquité des Temps rétablie*, entitled "*Antiquité des Temps détruite*." He also wrote against Couzray, upon the validity of the ordinations of English bishops. His principal work, and one which did him honour, was an edition of the works of Joannes Damascenus, in Greek and Latin, which prove him to have been one of the most learned men of his time. He published a work called "*Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum*," in which he refutes the accusations that have been brought against the Romish church. He was prevented by his death, which took place in 1733, from the completion of a very large work, of which he had already published one volume, entitled "*Oriens Christianus in Africa*," or an account of all the prelates of Africa and the East.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE (JAMES le) an historian, was born at Paris in 1647. He entered the army, which he soon quitted, and repaired to the bar; but disappointment also meeting him here, he turned to literature, and applied himself to history. In 1700 he

published a History of Portugal, down to the death of Emanuel I, in which M. de la Clede, who continued it, says, that he omitted several important facts, and related others partially. In 1713 he accompanied the abbé de Mornay, when he was appointed ambassador to Portugal; and the king of Portugal settled upon him a pension of 1500 livres, and created him a knight of the order of Christ. The success of his Portuguese history induced him to attempt its conclusion; but his too close study brought on a disorder, of which he died in 1728. Le Quien also wrote a treatise on "L'Usages des Postes chez les Anciens et les Modernes," Paris, 1734, 12mo.—*Niceron. Moreri. Sazii Onomast. Dict. Hist.*

QUILLET (CLAUDE) a modern Latin poet, was born at Chinon in Touraine, in 1602; and was brought up to the medical profession. When M. de Laubardemont, counsellor of state and a creature of cardinal Richelieu's, was sent to take cognizance of the famous pretended possession of the ruins of Loudun, with instructions to find them real, Quillet exerted himself so strenuously in detecting the impostures, that a warrant was issued against him, and he retired into Italy. He became secretary to the marshal d'Étrées, the French ambassador at Rome, with whom he returned to France, after the death of cardinal Richelieu. In 1653 he published the first edition of his poem, entitled "Callipedia sive de Pulchræ Proli habenda: Ratione," in which were some satirical lines against Mazarin. The cardinal sent for Quillet, and remonstrating with him for treating his friends with severity, promised him the next vacant abbey. Quillet obliterated the offensive lines, and dedicated the next edition to the cardinal. The sprightliness of its style, and variety of its episodes, procured this poem some popularity; but the diction is frequently impure and incorrect. He composed a version of Juvenal, in French verse, and a Latin poem called "Ilenriades," or the actions of Henry IV. He died in 1661.—*Bayle. Baillet. Moreri.*

QUIN (JAMES) an eminent actor, was born in London in 1693. Being the son of an Irish barrister, he was educated in Dublin. His father had unfortunately married a supposed widow, whose husband, after a long absence, returned and claimed her; on which account Quin, who was the offspring of the connexion, was deemed illegitimate, and upon his father's death, in 1710, was left without a fortune. The interruption of his prospects prevented him from being adequately educated for a profession, and he had recourse to the Dublin stage in 1713, and in a year after secured an engagement at Drury-lane theatre in the metropolis. Here he remained some time without much distinction, and in 1717 quitted Drury-lane for the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where he remained seventeen years, and gradually acquired considerable celebrity in grave, dignified, and sententious tragedy, such as in Cato, Zanga, and Coriolanus, and in characters of strong sarcastic comic humour, as Falstaff, Volpone, and sir John Brute. In

1732 he removed with the same company to Covent-garden; but in 1735 was induced to join that of Fleetwood at Drury-lane, on such terms, according to Cibber, as no actor had previously received; and he retained the pre-eminence until the appearance of Garrick in 1741. The success of the new performer much annoyed him, and in his usual pithy way he observed, that "Garrick, like Whitfield, was a new religion, but all would come to church again;" a remark which extorted a well-known epigram from his rival. In 1747 he was engaged at Covent-garden with Garrick; but the new actor obtained so disproportionate a share of attention, that it may be said to have gradually induced him to retire. After the death of the poet Thomson, to whom he had acted with great generosity, he appeared in his play of Coriolanus, and spoke a prologue written on the occasion by lord Lyttelton, with a sensibility that did him honour. His last performance was Falstaff, in 1733, for the benefit of his friend Ryan, in which character he is supposed never to have been exceeded. He survived his retreat several years, which he spent chiefly at Bath, where his fund of anecdote, and pointed sense, made him much sought after. Quin, who was convivial, and too fond of the bottle, was often coarse and quarrelsome on these occasions, which led to two or three hostile encounters, one of which proved fatal to his antagonist. He was otherwise manly, sensible, and generous; and his deliverance of Thomson from an arrest, by a spontaneous present of 100*l.*, although then unknown to him, has often been told to his honour. He died at Bath in 1706, aged seventy-three. Garrick, once his rival, and afterwards his friend, wrote the epitaph for his monument in Bath cathedral.—*Biog. Dram.*

QUINAULT (PHILIP) a French dramatist, of eminence as a writer of comic operas. He was born at Paris in 1636, and was educated for the bar; but such was his peculiar inclination for poetry, that he is said to have written comedies at the age of fifteen. He became auditor of accounts, and obtained a seat in the French Academy; and his great merit as a lyric dramatist, rendered him an extraordinary favourite with the public, and excited the envy and satirical abuse of Boileau. He was the author of a variety of light and lively poems; and in the latter part of his life he repented of having written them, and endeavoured to make atonement for his error, by a serious poem, "On the Destruction of Heresy." He died in 1688. Collections of his operas, entitled "Le Théâtre de Quinault," have been repeatedly published; and "Les Œuvres choisies de Quinault," were printed by Didot, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Perrault Homm. Illust. Biog. Univ.*

QUINCY (JOHN) an English physician and medical writer of the last century. He practised his profession, and delivered lectures on the materia medica and pharmacy in London, and died there in 1723. Among his works are, "Medicina Statica, or the Aphorisms of Sauctorius," 8vo; "The Dispensatory of the

Royal College of Physicians, translated with Notes and Remarks;" "Lectures on Pharmacy;" 4to; and "Lexicon Physico-Medicum, or a New Physical Dictionary," 8vo. These have all become obsolete, except the last, which has served as the foundation of Dr Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 1794, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

QUINQUARBOREUS, or in French, CINQ-ARBRES (JOHN) a learned Hebrew scholar, was born at Aurillac in Auvergne, and became professor of Hebrew and Syriac in the college of France in 1554, and dean of the royal professors. He died in 1587. His Hebrew Grammar has been often reprinted, with the title "Lingux Hebraice Institutiones absolutissimæ." He also translated into Latin, with notes, the "Targum of Jonathan, Son of Uziel on Jeremiah," and several of the works of Avicenna into Latin; and in 1551 he published the Gospel of St Matthew in Hebrew, with the version and notes of Sebastian Munster.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

QUINTILIAN (MARCUS FABIUS QUINTILIANUS) a celebrated critic and teacher of eloquence, was born in the year 42. He is supposed to have been of Spanish origin, but he was educated from his childhood at Rome, where he studied rhetoric under Domitius Afer. He is thought to have accompanied Galba into Spain, and to have opened a school at Calagurra. On the return of that leader to Rome, on the death of Nero, he went back with him, and taught rhetoric at the expense of the state, being allowed a salary out of the public treasury. He pursued this occupation for twenty years, joining with it the occasional pleading of causes in the forum. In the reign of Domitian, the education of two of the emperor's grand-nephews was entrusted to him, and he is said to have been honoured with the consular ornaments. Juvenal represents him to have been rich; but Pliny the Younger speaks of him as a man of very moderate fortune. He endured great affliction from the premature loss of his wife and two sons, whom he laments in terms which show some want of fortitude. He was, however, a man of excellent morals, and all his writings are favourable to virtue. The only stain in his literary character arises from his gross adulation of the emperor Domitian, a disgrace which he shared with several other men of eminence of his time. It is pretty clearly ascertained that he reached the age of fourscore, but the exact time of his decease is uncertain. The work of Quintilian which has reached modern times, is deemed one of the most valuable remains of antiquity. It was composed for the use of one of his sons, whom he lost, a youth described by him as a prodigy of early excellence. Few works more abound in good sense, or discover a greater degree of just and accurate taste; and almost all the principles of good criticism are to be found in it. There is perhaps no great depth of thought in his principles of rhetoric, but his observations are marked with sound sense, and he affords much useful information on

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the current literature of the age. He also wrote a treatise on the causes of corruption in eloquence, which is lost; and his name is fixed to certain "Declamations," nineteen in number, which are however deemed unworthy of him. The first entire copy of the "Institutiones Oratoriae," was discovered by Poggio in the monastery of St Gall. The most useful editions of his works are those of Burmann, 1720, 2 vols. 4to; of Capperoneius, folio, 1725; of Gesner, 1758, 4to, beautifully reprinted at Oxford in 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Burmann. Suzii Onom. Blair's Lectures.*

QUINTINIE (JOHN de la) a celebrated French horticulturist. He was born near Poitiers in 1626, and studied at a seminary of the jesuits in that city. Having finished a course of philosophy and jurisprudence, he went to Paris, and was admitted an advocate. Possessing natural eloquence and considerable knowledge, he had already attained some reputation, when he accepted the office of tutor to the son of M. Tambonneau, president of the chamber of accounts, with whom he travelled into Italy. Having made himself acquainted with the georgical works of Columella, Varro, and Virgil, he employed himself in making observations on planting in the native country of those authors; and on his return to France, he instituted experiments for the farther improvement of that branch of rural economy. He acquired great eminence for his horticultural skill, in consequence of which he obtained the management of the royal garden at Versailles, with the office of director-general of fruit and kitchen gardens to his most Christian majesty. His fame extended to England, whither he made two voyages, and refused advantageous proposals, which were presented to induce him to remain in this country. He wrote a treatise on gardening, of which there is an English translation.—*Perrault. Biog. Univ.*

QUINTUS CALABER, or rather QUINTUS SMYRNEUS, was a Greek poet, who wrote a Supplement to Homer's Iliad, i fourteen books, in which a relation is given of the Trojan war, from the death of Hector to the destruction of Troy. He is supposed to have lived in the fifth century, and to have been a native of Smyrna; but his poem being discovered by Cardinal Bessarion, in the church of St. Nicholas near Otranto in Calabria, he was thence called Calaber. It was published at Venice, by Aldus, supposed in 1521; and the other editions are those of Freigius 1569; of Rhodomannus, 1604; of De Pauw, 1734; and of Bandurius, 1765.—*Vossii Poet. Græc.*

QUIRINI (ANGELO MARIA) a Venetian cardinal, was born in 1680. He went early into a convent of Benedictines, where he laid in a vast store of knowledge. He set out on his travels in 1700, and visited Germany, Holland, Flanders, England, and France, forming acquaintance with every distinguished literary character. Being created a cardinal, he waited on Benedict XIII, to thank him for

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that distinction. "It is not for you," said the pope, "to thank me for raising you to this elevation; it is rather my part to thank you for having, by your merit, reduced me to the necessity of making you a cardinal." He was also appointed librarian to the Vatican, and prefect of the congregation of the Index. He died in 1755, regretted by all ranks and sects; for though a zealous champion of the papacy, he wrote with a candour and moderation, which gained the applause of the Protestants themselves. His principal works are, "An Account of his Travels;" "A Collection of his Letters;" "Cardinal Pole's Letters;" "A Work on the Lives of certain Bishops of Brasse, eminent for Sanctity;" "Specimen variae Literaturæ quæ in Urbe Brixia ejusque ditione paulo post Incunabula Typographiæ florebat, &c.;" "Primordia Corcyæ;" "An edition of the Works of St Ephrem, in Greek, Syriac, and Latin," &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

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QUISTORP (JOHN) a German Lutheran divine and professor, was born at Rostock in 1584. In 1614 he was made professor of divinity in his native place, and in 1645 was appointed pastor of St Mary's, and superintendent of all the churches in the district of that city. He attended the celebrated Grotius in his last illness, and from him we have the particulars of his latest moments, in which he rendered every tender service to that great man. Quistorp died in 1648. He wrote "Annotationes in omnes Libros Biblicos;" "Commentarius in Epistolas Sancti Pauli;" "Manductio ad Studium Theologicum;" "Articuli Formulæ Concordiæ illustrati;" "Sermons;" "Dissertations," &c.—He had a son of the same name, who was rector of the university of Rostock, and died in 1669. He wrote several controversial papers against the papists.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

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RABANUS MAURUS MAGNENTIUS, a learned German prelate, was born in the year 785, at Fulda, in which abbey he received his first instructions, and he afterwards became the disciple of the famous Alcuin, at Tours. In 822 he was made abbot of Fulda, and eight years afterwards he was instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation between Louis le Débonnaire and his children. In 839 the monks of his abbey expelled him, alleging as a reason, that in consequence of his devoting so much time to his studies the affairs of the monastery were neglected. They afterwards wished him to resume the government, but he declined, and remained in retirement until 847, when he was made archbishop of Mentz. One of his first acts was to summon a council, in which he procured the condemnation of Godeschalc, for maintaining the doctrine of St. Augustine respecting predestination and grace. Rabanus died in 856. He was a man of great learning, which he displayed in several Treatises and Commentaries, which were all published in 1627, at Cologne, in 3 vols. folio.—*Cave. Dupin. Mosheim. Moreri.*

RABAUT DE ST. ETIENNE (JOHN PAUL) a French Protestant clergyman and advocate who was a native of Nismes, for which city he was chosen a deputy to the Constituent Assembly, at the commencement of the Revolution. He had previously obtained some reputation by his writings; and possessing eloquence and address, he appeared with advantage as a public speaker. He distinguished himself at first as one of the warmest advocates for innovation; but on being elected a member of the National Convention, his ardour in some degree subsided. He had the courage to declaim against the right

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of the convention to sit in judgment on Louis XVI; and on the debate in that subject, he said, "I am weary of my share of the present tyranny, and I sigh for the period when a national tribunal will oblige us to lay aside the forms and manners of despots." These sentiments, and his connexions with the Girondists, proved his destruction. Being impeached, he was arrested June 2, 1793; but he made his escape, and took refuge in the neighbourhood of Versailles. He was declared an outlaw on the 28th of July; when he returned to Paris, and found an asylum in the house of his brother. Being discovered by accident, he was seized and guillotined December 5, 1793. He published several historical and political works, among which are "Lettres à Bailly sur l'Histoire primitive de la Grèce," Paris. 1787, 8vo; and "Précis de l'Histoire de la Revolution de France," 1791, 8vo.—**JAMES ANTHONY RABAUT POMER**, younger brother of the preceding, was also a Protestant minister, and a member of the National Convention. He was imprisoned in December, 1793, but recovering his liberty after the overthrow of the Terrorists, he regained his seat in the Convention, and afterwards became a member of the Council of Ancients, and also held other offices. He relinquished politics in 1803, and was appointed pastor of a Protestant church at Paris. His death took place in 1820. He published in 1810, "Napoléon Libérateur Discours Religieux," 8vo; and in 1814, "Sermon d'Action de Graces sur le Retour de Louis XVIII." He is said to have made observations on the cow-pock, and its preservative effect against the small-pox, in 1786.—Another brother of the same family, **RABAUT DUFRES**, was a merchant at Nismes, who tak-

ing an active part in public affairs, was proscribed under the tyranny of Robespierre. He concealed himself till the storm was over, and afterwards held several employments. He died in 1808. Rabaut Dupuis published "Historical Details and Collections relating to the various Projects set on foot since the Reformation for Re-union among the Christian Communities," 1806, 8vo.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

RABELAIS (FRANCIS) a celebrated French wit, was the son of an apothecary at Chinon, in the province of Touraine, where he was born about 1483. He was bred up in a convent of Franciscan friars, in Poitou, and received into their order. His strong inclination and taste for literature rendered him not only very learned in the languages, but skilful in all the science of the time. His conduct, however, was not so creditable as his abilities, and an adventure of his, which caused scandal in the monastery, was punished by imprisonment in the cloister. At length he obtained his liberation by the interest of some persons of rank, with permission to quit his order, and join that of St Benedict. Not able to reconcile himself to any restraint, he threw aside his religious habit altogether in 1530, and went to study medicine at Montpellier. After spending some time in that school, he removed to Lyons, where he printed a collection of Latin translations of Hippocrates and Galen, as well as some of the books of his famous history of Pantagruel. In 1535 he was taken under the protection of cardinal John du Bellay, who received him into his house as physician, librarian, and steward. The cardinal being nominated ambassador to Rome the next year, was accompanied by Rabelais, who so much amused the papal court with his wit and buffoonery, that he obtained a plenary absolution for the crime of apostasy. In 1537 he took the degree of doctor of physic, at Montpellier; and in 1538 was presented by cardinal Du Bellay with a prebendary. He afterwards became curé, or parochial priest, of Meudon, which office he held from 1545 until his death. His *Pantagruel*, which was finished about the time he became pastor of Meudon, excited much enmity against him on the part of the monks, who caused the condemnation of his work by the Sorbonne and the parliament; but in other respects it rendered him popular as the greatest wit of his time, a reputation which he fully maintained by his companionable qualities, and the inexhaustible store of ludicrous ideas which he displayed in conversation. He died in 1553, at the age of seventy. The "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel," of Rabelais, is an extravagant and whimsical satire in the form of a romance, attacking all sorts of monkish, and other follies, which it would not have been safe to seriously expose. Wit and learning are scattered in great profusion, but in a very wild and irregular manner, and with a strong mixture of coarseness and obscenity. His satire, when intelligible, is often just and ingenious; but the obscurity of his language, and the eccentricity of his concep-

tions, have always baffled commentators in their attempts at explanation; and he is now read more for the pure whimsicality of his joke and allusion, than with a view to the objects of his satire. Many editions have been given of Rabelais, the most complete of which is that printed at Holland, with cuts, and notes by Duchat, in 5 vols. 12mo, 1716; and that of De la Monnoye, 1741, 3 vols. 4to, with plates by Picart. Motteux published an English translation in London, 1708, with a preface and notes, in which he endeavoured to show that Rabelais intended a sort of burlesque history of his own times. This was followed by another by Ozell, in 4 vols. The letters of Rabelais have been published in 8vo, with notes by St Marthe. Every careful reader of the one and the other, must perceive that the *Tristram Shandy* of Sterne originated in a zealous perusal of the principal work of Rabelais.—*Moreri. Chauffepie. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RABENER (GOTTLIEB WILLIAM) a German writer, born at Wachau, near Leipsic, in 1714. He was educated for the legal profession, and obtained the office of comptroller of the taxes in the district of Leipsic. He made himself known as a satirist and a letter-writer; and he is reckoned among the classic authors of Germany, but his reputation is rather on the decline. He died at Dresden, in 1771. His satires have been often printed, and have been translated into French; and his Letters have appeared in an English dress. There is a collective edition of the works of Rabener, published at Leipsic, 1777, 6 vols. 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

RABUTIN (ROGER) Count de Bussy, a French wit and satirist, born of an ancient family, in the province of Burgundy, in 1618. He entered into the army at the age of twelve, and served under his father; and he might have probably attained high military rank, if he had not offended persons in power by the carelessness of his conduct, and by the composition of scandalous lampoons. His "Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules," a work of this description, occasioned his being imprisoned in the Bastille in 1665; and on his release he was banished from the court, whether he was not permitted to return till 1681. His death took place in 1693. Among his principal works are "Lettres, avec les Reponses," republished at Amsterdam, 1782, 6 vols. 12mo; and "Memoires," 2 vols. 12mo.—**FRANCIS RABUTIN**, count de Bussy, of the same family with the preceding, was the author of "Military Memoirs," which are much esteemed. He lived in the middle of the sixteenth century.—*Niceron. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

RACAN (HONORAT DE BUIEL, marquis of) a French poet, was born in Touraine, in 1589. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and wrote pastorals and odes, which were esteemed. He also published a "Life of Malherbe," his friend and poetical instructor. Boileau says, that he excels in saying little things in the manner of the ancients. In his youth he was one of the pages of Henry IV; he then entered the

army, but finally he married, and devoted himself to literature. He died in 1670, and a new edition of his works was published at Paris in 1724, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RACINE (BONAVENTURE) a French Catholic divine, who became principal of the college of Harcourt, which he was obliged to leave on account of his disputes with the jesuits. He afterwards obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Auxerre, where he died in 1755. He is known as author of "Abrégé de l'Histoire Ecclésiastique," Cologne, 1754, 13 vols. 12mo; republished in 1762, 13 vols. 4to.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

RACINE (JOHN) a very eminent French dramatic poet, was born at La Ferté Milon in 1639. His father, who had a small place under the government, dying when he was very young, Racine, who had likewise lost his mother, was brought up by a grandfather at the convent of Port Royal, whence he removed to the college of Harcourt, where he passed through a course of philosophy. He first made himself known to the public by an ode on the marriage of Louis XIV, for which, through the patronage of Colbert, he was rewarded with a small pension. This success determined him to follow poetry, and rejecting an invitation to take orders, he fixed his residence in Paris. In 1664 he brought upon the stage his first tragedy, entitled "La Thébaïde," which, in 1666 and 1668 was followed by his "Alexandra," and his "Andromaque," the latter of which established his character as a tragic dramatist. His comedy of "Les Plaideurs" succeeded, which, although objected to in the first instance, obtained the liberal praise of Molière. From 1670 to 1677, appeared in succession his tragedies of "Britannicus," "Berenice," "Bajazet," "Mithridate," "Iphigene," and "Phedre;" the last of which produced a similar attempt on the part of Pradon, that gave extreme uneasiness to Racine, and inspired him with the notion of turning Carthusian. His director, however, gave him the better advice of marrying, which he followed, and at the same time reconciled himself to his old friends of the Port Royal, by ceasing to write for the stage. Always an assiduous courtier, he paid particular attention to the king, to whom he was gentleman in ordinary, and in whose apartments he slept during the monarch's indispositions, in order to entertain him with reading and recitations, in which he excelled. He was nominated joint historiographer-royal with Boileau, but no result of this appointment ever appeared. Although he had renounced the profane drama, he was prevailed upon by madame Maintenon to write "Esther," and "Athalie," to be acted by the ladies of St Cyr. The same lady also induced him to draw up a memoir upon the miseries of the people in the latter years of the reign of Louis XIV; and he executed the task with so free a pen in regard to the faults of administration, that the offended monarch forbade him his presence. Racine had not sufficient philosophy to endure this

disgrace with fortitude, and sinking into a state of melancholy, a fever ensued, which terminated his existence in 1699, in his fifty-ninth year. The dramatic characteristics of Racine are tenderness, elegance, good taste, refined sentiment, and perfection in the art of versification. In reference to the higher essentials of the drama, he wants verisimilitude, and rather describes feeling than expresses it. The introduction of love into all his dramas necessarily adds to these defects, which do not appear in "Athalie," and in the more elevated portion of his best pieces. Besides his dramatic works, Racine was the author of "Cantiques, for the use of St Cyr;" "L'Histoire de Port Royal;" "Idylle sur la Paix;" some "Epigrams," of merit;" "Lettres;" and a few "Opuscules," published in his son's memoirs of his life. He was a member of the French Academy from 1673. This celebrated poet was of an agreeable figure, with an open countenance, and was polite and soft in manners, while in reality splenetic and fastidious. He was also witty and eloquent, although grave and devotional in his later years. The editions of Racine are too numerous to particularize; the most distinguished are the later ones from the press of Didot.—*Moreri. D'Alembert. Hist. Acad. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RACINE (LOUIS) son of the preceding, and also a poet, was born at Paris in 1692. Of a pious tendency, he was led to adopt the ecclesiastical habit, and he was in a state of retirement with the fathers of the Oratory when he published his poem "On Grace," in 1720. He was, however, induced to quit the clerical profession and marry; and he lived happily with his family until the death of an only son revived the sombre melancholy which was inherent in his disposition. He died in 1763, at the age of seventy-one. His principal poems are these: "On Religion and Grace," which convey the thoughts of Pascal and Bossuet with fine lines and striking passages. He is also author of "Epistles;" and a translation of Paradise Lost. His prose works are, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Jean Racine;" "Remarques sur les Tragedies de J. Racine;" and several dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. His "Œuvres Diverses" are published in 6 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RADCLIFFE (ANN) an eminent female novelist, was born in London, July 9, 1764. Her maiden name was Ward, and at the age of twenty-three she was married to William Radcliffe, esq., a graduate of Oxford, and a student-at-law in one of the inns of court; which profession, however, he never followed, but became proprietor and editor of a newspaper, called the "English Chronicle." Soon after her marriage Miss Radcliffe began to essay her powers in works of imagination. Her first performance was a romance, entitled "The Castles of Athlen and Dunblaine," and the next "The Sicilian Romance;" but the first of her works which attracted much attention was "The Romance of the Forest," which

was followed by "The Mysteries of Udolpho," a tale at once powerfully conceived and tastefully executed, which placed her at the head of a department of fiction which was then rising into considerable esteem. Her last work of this kind, "The Italian," produced the sum of 1500*l.*; and although of less varied interest than that displayed by its predecessors exhibited great power, especially in the delineation of the principal character. Besides these publications she published a quarto volume of "Travels through Holland and along the Rhine," in 1793. As a writer of romance Mrs Radcliffe possessed, in a high degree, the art of dallying with the expectation, and exciting a high degree of interest in her narrative. Her descriptive powers were of a superior order, especially in the delineation of scenes of terror, and in those aspects of nature which excite sentiment, and suggest a variety of tender or melancholy associations. She suffered much in the latter part of her life from a spasmodic asthma, of which she died in London, January 9, 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

RADCLIFFE (JOHN) a celebrated medical practitioner, born in 1650, at Wakenfield in Yorkshire, where his father possessed a moderate estate. After a classical education at his native place, he was, at the age of fifteen, sent to University college, Oxford. In 1669 he took his first degree in arts; and afterwards removing to Lincoln college, was elected to a fellowship. He proceeded M.A. in 1672, and having applied himself to the study of medicine, he obtained the degree of M.B. in 1675, and immediately began to practise as a physician. Two years after he resigned his fellowship, not being permitted to retain it without taking holy orders; and having become M.D. in 1682, he removed to London in 1684, and settled in Bow-street, Covent-garden. He soon acquired great reputation, to which his conversational powers contributed, perhaps, more than his professional skill; for having a ready wit and a strong tincture of pleasantry, he was a very diverting companion. In 1686 he was appointed physician to the princess Anne of Denmark; and after the Revolution he was often consulted by king William III, whose favour he lost in consequence of the freedom of speech in which he indulged himself. In 1699 the king, on his return from Holland, finding himself very unwell, sent for Dr Radcliffe, and showing him his ancles, swollen and cedematous, while his body was much emaciated, said, "What do you think of these?" "Why, truly," replied the physician, "I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms." He was no more consulted by that prince; and when Anne succeeded to the crown, lord Godolphin in vain endeavoured to get him reinstated in his post of chief physician, as he had given her offence by telling her that her ailments were nothing but the vapours. But though deprived of office, he was consulted in all cases of emergency, and received a large sum of secret service money for his prescriptions. In 1713

he was chosen MP. for the borough of Buckingham; and he acted with the tory party, but without taking any very decided part in contemporary political intrigues. In the last illness of queen Anne, Dr Radcliffe was sent for; but either through indolence or extreme caution, he excused himself, on the alleged score of his own indisposition. Her majesty died on the following day, and a motion for censuring the doctor was made in the house of Commons. This circumstance, added to threatening letters which he received, deeply affected his mind, and, perhaps, hastened his death, which took place three months after that of the queen, November 1, 1714. Dr Radcliffe never published any thing, and he appears to have been personally but little conversant with literature; yet he testified his regard for it by the noble bequest of 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford, for the foundation of a public library of medical and philosophical science, which was consequently erected, and was opened with much ceremony April 13, 1749. Dr Garth, in allusion to the literary or rather non-literary character of the doctor, satirically remarked, that "for Radcliffe to found a library was as if an eunuch should establish a seraglio."—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Pointer's Antiq. of Oxford.*

RAEBURN (sir HENRY) an artist of eminence, first portrait-painter to the king in Scotland, an appointment which he only received a few days before his death. He was president of the academy at Edinburgh, and member of that in London. As a portrait painter he was considered second only to sir Thomas Lawrence; and was not only an artist himself, but a liberal patron of art in others. He received the honour of knighthood from his present majesty, during his visit to Edinburgh, and died July 6, 1823, at Bernard's Stockbridge, in the vicinity of that capital.—*Ann. Biog.*

RAFFLES (sir THOMAS STAMFORD) an able and philanthropic public officer of our own time. He was the son of Benjamin Raffles, a captain in the West India trade, and was born at sea in the ship Anne, of London, off Port Morant in Jamaica, July 6, 1781. On his arrival in England, his father placed him for education with Dr Anderson, of Hammer-smith, under whose tuition he remained till he was appointed to a clerkship in the India house. In 1805 the interest of Mr Ramsay, secretary to the board, procured him the situation of assistant-secretary to the newly-formed government of Pulo Penang, in the straits of Malacca, now Prince of Wales's Island, whither he accompanied governor Dundas in the course of the same year. He applied himself to the study of the Malay language with such success, that he was soon after appointed Malay translator to the government. In 1807 he was made secretary to the council and registrar of the ruler's court; but the following year was compelled, by serious indisposition, to retire to Malacca. In 1810 his reputation, for talents and character procured him the appointment of agent of the governor-general with

the Malay States; and the following year, on the reduction of Batavia and Java, he was nominated lieutenant-governor of the latter island. In this capacity he continued till the spring of 1816, having, in the interval, not only brought the hostilities commenced against the native chiefs to a successful termination, but completed a statistical survey and map of Java, and introduced material reforms into its code of laws, and the method of administering justice. In 1816, having lost his wife, he returned to England, bringing with him a Javanese prince and a most extensive collection of specimens of the productions, costume, &c. of the Eastern archipelago. The year following appeared his "History of Java," in two thick quartos, with plates. While in this country Mr Raffles entered a second time into a matrimonial engagement, and sailed from Falmouth in the winter of 1817, having been nominated to the residency of Bencoolen in Sumatra, with the honour of knighthood and the lieutenant-governorship of Fort Marlborough. On reaching the seat of his government in March 1818, he set himself forthwith to remedy many disgraceful abuses, and did much towards carrying into effect the abolition of slavery throughout the settlement. He also distinguished himself by his political arrangements with the Dutch commissioners in the interest of the sultan of Palembang, and by the occupation of the island of Singapore, with a view to the taking it under British protection, an event equally advantageous for the inhabitants and for the commercial objects of this country. On his last visit to the island in 1823, he laid the foundation of a literary institution, consisting of a college for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese literature, with a library, museum, branch schools, &c. and a grant of five hundred acres of uncleared ground for its support; but in the following year the impaired state of his constitution induced him to return to Europe. With this view he embarked his family on board the *Fame*, on the 2d February 1824; but a fire breaking out in the ship on the evening of the same day, both the vessel and cargo, including property of his own to the amount of nearly 30,000*l.* with many valuable papers, were destroyed at sea; the crew and passengers saving their lives with difficulty in the boats, and relanding in a state of utter destitution, about fifteen miles from Bencoolen, after passing a whole night on the ocean, in a state of the utmost privation and anxiety, as well as comparative nakedness. Of this calamity an interesting document remains, in a letter written by sir Thomas to a friend in England, dated the day after the accident, and since printed. In April the family embarked again on board the *Mariner*, which landed them in London, in the August of the same year. Sir Thomas, however, survived his return to England not quite two years, dying of an apoplectic attack in July 1826. In addition to the work already alluded to, he left behind him a memoir of Singapore, in manuscript; besides editing "Fin-

layson's Mission to Siam, with Memoirs of the Author," 8vo, 1822; and Dr Leyden's "Malay Annals," with an introduction.—*Ann. Biog.*

RAGOTSKI (FRANCIS) second of the name, prince of Transylvania, was born at the castle of Borshi in Hungary, in 1676. On the death of his father, he was carefully watched by the house of Austria, and forced to break off all correspondence with his mother; but zealous for the independence of his country, he secretly entered into a negotiation with Louis XIV., which being betrayed, he was arrested, and found guilty of high treason; however, by the affection of his wife, the princess of Hesse Rhinfelds, who gained over his keeper, he made his escape from prison; and having received assurances of succour from France, he entered Hungary, and published a manifesto, urging the people to free themselves from the tyranny of the Austrians. He was joined by a great number, and stormed some fortresses, taking a severe revenge upon the imperialists, who had given no quarter to the Hungarian insurgents. The crown of Poland being then vacant, it was offered to Ragotski, who declined it; and pursuing his successes, reduced Tokay and took Agria, in consequence of which, in 1704, he was proclaimed prince of Transylvania and protector of Hungary; he also received a public embassy from Louis XIV. He soon, however, felt the difficulty of opposing the arms and policy of a powerful sovereign, especially as Louis could not render him much assistance. He also found a rival in his friend and associate, count Bercheni; and, in consequence of a severe check received by his troops, they began to desert. The crown of Poland was again offered to him by the czar, Peter, and was again refused. In 1711 a treaty was concluded between the Hungarian states and the emperor, to which he refused to accede, though the first article secured his life and property, with the title of prince of Transylvania. Deeply wounded at this defeat of his patriotic exertions, he renounced his estates, and withdrew into Turkey, where he died, at his castle of Rodosto, on the shore of the sea of Marmora, in 1735. He wrote "Memoirs of his Life," published in the "Revolutions de Hongrie," Hague, 1739. There is also a work, but of doubtful authenticity, entitled "Testament politique et moral du Prince Ragotski." *Moreri. Sacy, Hist. de Hongrie.*

RAIKES (ROBERT) a printer and philanthropist, was born at Gloucester in 1735. His father was proprietor of the "Gloucester Journal," and the son succeeded him in the printing business, and having realized a good property, he employed it with his pen and his influence in relieving such objects as stood in need of his benevolent assistance. He is, however, best known for his institution of Sunday schools, which he planned conjointly with the rev Mr Stock in 1781. Mr Raikes died at Gloucester in 1811.—*Gent. Mag. Nichols's Bowyer.*

RAIMONDI (MARC ANTONIO) a cele-

beated old engraver, was born at Bologna in 1487 or 1488. He studied under Francesco Francia. He went to Venice for improvement, and while there copied a set of wood-cuts by Albert Durer with so much exactness that they were sold for the originals; and Albert Durer complaining of the injury, it was ordered that Raimondi should never again add the cypher of Durer to any of his copies. From Venice he went to Rome, and was employed by Raphael to engrave several of his designs. Raimondi soon formed a school at Rome, which eclipsed those of Germany, and the Italian style of engraving became the standard of excellence. On the death of Raphael he was employed by Julio Romano, and he disgraced himself by engraving his abominable designs in illustration of Aretine's verses. For this conduct Clement VII sent him to prison, from which he was released with great difficulty; he, however, procured favour by his exquisite Martyrdom of St Lawrence, and the pope became his protector. In 1527, when Rome was taken by the Spaniards, he lost all his wealth, and retired to Bologna, where he died in 1540. He is distinguished for the purity and correctness of his outlines; the character and execution of the heads also prove his judgment and proficiency.—*Strutt. Roscoe's Leo X.*

RAINOLDS (JOHN) a learned divine, was born at Pinho, in Devonshire, in 1549, and became a scholar and fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he read lectures on Aristotle. In 1585 he took the degree of DD, and the year following was appointed reader of the theological lecture founded by sir Francis Walsingham. In 1593 he was made dean of Lincoln, which preferment he resigned on being chosen president of his college. He was deemed the leader of the puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton-court conference in 1603, where he suggested the necessity of that new translation of the Bible which is now the standard one, and in which he himself actively engaged. He died in 1607. Several of his orations, and other works, have been printed.—His brother, **WILLIAM**, was educated at Winchester, and became a fellow of New college, Oxford, but afterwards turned Romanist, and proceeding to Rheims, obtained a professorship. He wrote some books against the Protestants, and died at Antwerp in 1594.—*Athen. Oxon.*

RALEGH or RALEIGH (sir **WALTER**) a distinguished warrior, statesman, and writer, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, was the second son of a gentleman of ancient family in Devonshire. He was born in 1552, at the parish of Budley in that county, and was sent to Oriel college, Oxford, where his proficiency in his academical studies inspired a high opinion of his capacity. His active disposition and martial ardour led him, at the age of seventeen, to form one in a body of a hundred gentlemen volunteers, which was raised to assist the French Protestants. He subsequently accompanied the forces sent

under general Norris to assist the Dutch, and afterwards accompanied his half-brother, sir Humphrey Gilbert, in a voyage to Newfoundland. On his return he distinguished himself against the Irish rebellion, headed by Desmond, and supported by Spain, and was joined in a commission for the government of Munster, and rewarded for his active and able services by a considerable estate in Ireland. His favour at the court of Elizabeth was much advanced by an act of gallantry, of a nature particularly adapted to flatter and excite the attention of that sovereign. Once attending the queen in a walk among a crowd of courtiers, she came to a spot in which the path was obstructed by mire, which being observed by Raleigh, he immediately took off his rich plush cloak, and spread it on the ground for a foot-cloth. He was subsequently much distinguished and employed, until, in 1584, his active and enterprising disposition was manifested in a scheme for the discovery and settlement of all those parts of North America that were not already appropriated to Christian states. By his interest he obtained a very extensive patent for this purpose, and by the help of a society of friends two ships were fitted out. These vessels having brought home cargoes that sold well, a second expedition of seven vessels followed, under the command of sir Richard Greenville, Raleigh's kinsman. The latter enterprise terminated in the settlement of Virginia, so called in honour of queen Elizabeth; and is said to have first introduced tobacco and potatoes to Europe. In the mean time his personal consequence increased at home, being chosen knight of the shire for the county of Devon, honoured with knighthood, and made warden of the Stannaries. He was also rewarded by several lucrative grants, including a large share of the forfeited Irish estates, and he secured so high a degree of favour, that the earl of Leicester became jealous, and brought forward the earl of Essex as a competitor. He was one of the council to whom the consideration of the best means of opposing the Spanish armada was entrusted; and was among the number of gallant volunteers who joined the English fleet with ships of their own, and assisted in its defeat. In 1589 he accompanied the expelled king of Portugal in his attempt to reinstate himself, for which service he received several additional marks of favour and emolument, for although fond of glory, he was almost equally so of gain. He rendered himself obnoxious by taking bribes for the exertion of his influence; and his never-ending solicitations at length extorted a reproof from Elizabeth herself, which he parried with his usual address. On his return from Portugal he visited Ireland, and contracted an intimate friendship with the poet Spenser, then residing upon a property conferred upon him in that country. Spenser celebrated sir Walter under the title of "The Shepherd of the Ocean;" and to his great work, the "Faery Queen," prefixed a letter to him, explanatory of its plan and design, and the latter in return introduced the poet to Elizabeth. In 1592 he commanded

an expedition with a view of attacking Panama, but was recalled by the queen, and soon after incurred her deep displeasure by an illicit amour with one of her maids of honour, the daughter of sir Nicholas Throckmorton; and although he made the best reparation in his power, by marrying that lady, he was imprisoned for some months, and banished the queen's presence. In order to recover favour, he then planned an expedition to Guiana, in which he embarked in person in February 1595, and reached the great river Orinoco, but was obliged by sickness and contrary winds to return, after having done little more than taken a formal possession of the country in the name of Elizabeth. In 1596 he had so far regained favour, that he had a naval command under the earl of Essex in the attack on Cadiz, with which aspiring nobleman a difference ensued, that laid the foundation of a lasting enmity between them. Sir Walter was subsequently fully restored to the good graces of Elizabeth, who nominated him to the government of Jersey. He witnessed the ruin of his antagonist, the earl of Essex, whose execution he indecently urged, and personally viewed from a window in the armoury. The rapid decease of the queen, which this very catastrophe hastened, put a period to his prosperity. James I, whom, in conjunction with some other courtiers, he sought to limit in his power of introducing the Scots into England, naturally resented that attempt, and otherwise disliked him as the enemy of his friend the earl of Essex. Although he received him with external civility at court, he was deprived of his post of captain of the guards, and evidently discountenanced. This treatment naturally preyed upon a man of his high spirit, and a mysterious conspiracy having been formed for the purpose of placing upon the throne the lady Arabella Stuart, sir Walter was accused of participating in it, by lord Cobham, a man of unsteady character, to whose idle proposals he had given ear without approving them. For this offence, by the base subservience of the jury to the wishes of the court, he was brought in guilty of high-treason, even to the surprise of the attorney-general Coke himself, who declared that he had only charged him with misprision of treason. Three were executed for this plot, and Raleigh reprieved and committed to the Tower, where his wife, at her earnest solicitation, was allowed to reside with him, and where his youngest son was born. Though his estates in general were preserved to him, the rapacity of the king's minion, the infamous Car, seized on his fine manor of Sherborne, upon a flaw found in his prior conveyance of it to his son. It was not until after twelve years' confinement that he obtained his liberation, during which interval he composed the greater part of his works, and especially his "History of the World." He was only released at last by the advance of a large sum of money to the now favourite, Villiers; and to retrieve his broken fortunes, he planned another expedition to America. He obtained a patent under the

great seal for making a settlement in Guiana; but in order to retain a power over him, the king did not grant him a pardon for the sentence passed upon him for his alleged treason. How far Raleigh knowingly deceived the court by his representations of rich discoveries and gold mines, it is impossible now to ascertain; but although certain that he was not authorised to commit hostilities against Spanish settlements, the asserted title of England to Guiana left him a wide latitude of interpretation. Be this as it may, having reached the Orinoco, he despatched a portion of his force to attack the new Spanish settlement of St Thomas, which was captured with the loss of his eldest son. The expected plunder, however, proved of little value, and sir Walter, after having in vain attempted to induce his captains to attack other Spanish settlements, returned home with a heavy heart, and arrived at Plymouth in July 1618. In the mean time, the complaints and influence of the Spanish ambassador had produced such an effect upon James, who was seeking the hand of the infanta for his son Charles, that Raleigh was arrested on his journey to London, and carried back to Plymouth. He there laid a plan of escaping to France, which failing, he was brought to the metropolis, and committed to the Tower. James had reason to be offended with the conduct of Raleigh against a power in amity with himself, and might have tried him for this new offence; but with his usual mean and inconsistent pusillanimity, he determined to execute him on his former sentence. Being brought before the court of King's Bench, his plea of an implied pardon by his subsequent command, was overruled; and the doom of death being pronounced against him, it was carried into execution the following day, October 29, 1618, in Old Palace-yard. His behaviour at the scaffold was calm, intrepid, and worthy his vigorous character; and after addressing the people at some length in his own justification, he received the stroke of death with the most perfect composure. Thus fell sir Walter Raleigh, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, by a sentence which has justly been regarded as one of the most odious acts of the weak and inglorious reign of James I. As a politician and public character, this eminent person is open to much severe animadversion; and it would be an abuse of terms to denominate him a pure patriot: but, in extent of capacity, and vigour of mind, he had few equals, even in an age of great men. His long imprisonment has placed him high among the writers, as well as among the great captains and leaders of his country. His writings are on a variety of topics, poetical, military, maritime, geographical, political, and historical. His poetry is now nearly obsolete, and most of his miscellaneous pieces have ceased to interest; but his "History of the World" is still read, and is regarded as one of the best specimens of the English of his day, being at once the style of the statesman and the scholar. The compass of the work did not admit that fulness of narrative which amounts to

history in its most perfect form; but he is often an acute and eloquent reasoner on historical events. The best edition is that of Oldys, 1736, 2 vols. folio. Of his numerous miscellaneous works, an edition by Dr Birch was published in 1748, in 2 vols. 8vo.—**CAROLUS RALSON**, the younger son of sir Walter, born in the Tower in 1604, was restored in blood, but with extreme meanness: the resignation of all claim to his estate of Sherborne was made the price of this royal favour. In 1659 he was made governor of Jersey; and dying in 1666, he was buried in the same grave with his father. Charles II would have knighted him, but he declined the honour. He was the author of some sonnets, and other minor compositions.—*Life by Cayley. Biog. Brit. Hume.*

RALEIGH, DD. (WALTER) an English divine, was born at Downton, in Wiltshire, in 1586, and was the nephew of sir Walter, being the son of his elder brother. He was educated at Winchester, and thence removed to Oxford. On receiving orders he obtained the living of Chedzoy in Somersetshire, and in 1630 became chaplain to the king. In 1641 he was made dean of Wells, but lost all his preferments and property during the subsequent civil contests, his own deanery being converted into a prison. He lost his life by the brutality of his gaoler, who stabbed him while endeavouring to conceal a letter which he had been writing to his wife. Of this wound he died, October 10, 1646. He left behind him in MS. discourses and sermons on several subjects, published in 1679 by Dr Patrick, bishop of Ely, under the title of “*Reliquiæ Raleghianæ*,” 4to.—*Athen. Oxon. Preface to Reliquiæ.*

RALPH (JAMES) a multifarious writer of the last century. He was a native of Philadelphia, in North America, and came to England as a literary adventurer in 1725, in company with the afterwards celebrated Benjamin Franklin. In 1728 Ralph published a poem, entitled “*Night*,” to which Pope thus alludes in the Dunciad:—

———“*Ralph to Cynthia howls,
Making night hideous—answer him, ye owls!*”
He afterwards attempted the drama, but without success; and having produced a tragedy, a comedy, an opera, and a farce, he took up the employment of a party writer. In 1742 he published an Answer to the Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; and in 1744 appeared his “*History of England, during the Reigns of Charles II, James II, William III, &c.*” 2 vols. folio, which, as a work of research, is by no means destitute of merit. He was at length connected with the politicians and literary men who were attached to the service of Frederic, prince of Wales; in consequence of which Ralph is said to have become possessed of a manuscript written by the prince, or under his direction, to which so much importance was attributed, that a gratuity or a pension was bestowed on the holder, as a compensation for surrendering it. He certainly obtained pension after the accession of his late majesty; but he did not long enjoy it, as his

death took place in 1762. Besides the works mentioned, he published a treatise on the “*Use and Abuse of Parliaments*,” 2 vols. 8vo; “*The Case of Authors by Profession*,” 8vo; and a number of political pamphlets.—*Davies's Life of Garrick. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

RAMAZZINI (BERNARDIN) an Italian physician, born of a good family, at Carpi near Modena, in 1633. He studied at Parma, where he took the degree of MD. in 1659; after which he went to Rome for farther improvement, and then settled as a physician in the duchy of Castro. He subsequently removed to his native place, and thence to Modena, where, in 1682, he was made professor of medicine in the university then recently founded by duke Francis II. In 1700 he accepted of a professorship at Padua, and notwithstanding he was afflicted with blindness, he afterwards became rector of the university. He died November 5, 1714. He wrote on many medical and philosophical subjects; and his treatise on the Diseases of Mechanics has been translated into English.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

RAMEAU (JEAN PHILIPPE) sometimes styled by his countrymen “*The Newton of Harmony*,” an able French theorist, universally admitted to rank far above all his predecessors or contemporaries in the philosophical view he took of the science of music. He was a native of Dijon, born September 25, 1683; and having, at a very early age, acquired some skill and great taste in music, joined a strolling company of performers, whom he accompanied into Germany and elsewhere, and by whose assistance a musical entertainment of his composition was represented at Avignon, in the eighteenth year of its author. Anxious at length to obtain some more settled situation, Rameau became a candidate for that of organist to a church in Paris, but failing, was on the point of relinquishing the profession, when he fortunately obtained a similar appointment in Clermont cathedral. Here he applied himself with great perseverance and success to the study of the principles of his profession, and in 1722 printed the first fruits of his investigation in an able treatise, entitled “*Traité de l'Harmonie*.” Four years after appeared his second work, “*Nouveau Système de Musique Théorique*,” which was afterwards followed by his “*Generation Harmonique*,” and a tract upon the art of accompaniment; but it was not till the year 1750 that he published his celebrated “*Dissertation sur le Principe de l'Harmonie*,” which not only acquired for him the respect of all succeeding harmonists, and of Handel especially, but stamped his character with the world as a man of science and general talent. In this work he reduces harmony to one single principle, the fundamental bass, on which he proves all the rest to depend. The reputation which this work procured him was the means of his receiving an invitation from the court to superintend the opera at Paris, which he brought to a state of comparative perfection, by the pains which he bestowed on the selection of

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performers and the production of original music. He possessed a great facility in adapting words to music, and piqued himself so much upon this talent, that he is said to have declared he would set a Dutch gazette, if it was required of him. His remaining theoretical works are, "Remarks on the Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony;" "Reply to a Letter of M. Euler," both printed in 1752; "On the Instinctive Love of Music in Man," 1754; "On the Mistakes of the Encyclopædia with respect to Music," 1755; and a "Practical Code of Music," 1760. He was also the author of six operas, "Hippolyte et Aricie," "Castor et Pollux," "Dardanus," "Samson," "Pygmalion," and "Zoroaster," besides a great variety of ballets and other minor pieces. Louis XV acknowledged his merits by the grant of a patent of nobility and the order of St Michael. Rameau did not, however, long enjoy his new honours, dying at Paris in the autumn of 1764.—*Burney's Hist. of Music. Biog. Diet. of Mus.*

RAMLER (CHARLES WILLIAM) a German poet, born at Colberg in Pomerania, in 1725. He was educated at an orphan school at Stettin, and afterwards at the university of Halle, where he became intimate with Gleim and Uz, two contemporary poets. The former, in 1746, procured him the situation of a private tutor at Berlin. He soon made himself known by his writings, and was appointed professor of logic and belles lettres to the royal corps of cadets in that city. In 1787 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and, in conjunction with Engel, he had the direction of the national theatre. He resigned his professorship in 1790, and his theatrical office in 1796, soon after which he was attacked with a pulmonary disease, which caused his death April 11, 1798. His works consist of Songs, Odes, Fables, and Tales, original and translated; besides which he published an Abridgment of Mythology, and a translation of the abbé Batteux's Course of Polite Literature.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAMSAY (ALLAN) called the Scottish Theocritus, was born in 1685, in a little village on the high mountains that divide Clydesdale and Annandale, in the south of Scotland. He was the son of a peasant, and probably received such instruction as his parish school afforded, and the poverty of his parents admitted. He made his appearance at Edinburgh at the beginning of the last century, in the humble character of an apprentice to a barber or peruke-maker. By degrees he obtained notice for his social disposition and his talent for the composition of verses in the Scottish idiom; and changing his occupation for that of a bookseller, he became intimate with many of the literary, as well as many of the gay and fashionable characters of his time. Having published, in 1721, a volume of his own poetical compositions, which was favourably received, he undertook to make a collection of ancient Scottish poems, which appeared under the title of "The Evergreen." And he was afterwards encouraged to present to

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the world a collection of Scottish Songs. From what source he procured the latter is uncertain; but as in the Evergreen he made rash attempts to improve on the originals of his ancient poems, he probably used still greater freedom with the songs and ballads. To several tunes, which either wanted words, or had words which were improper or imperfect, words were adapted highly worthy of the delightful melodies they accompanied. In the execution of this part of his undertaking, Ramsay associated with himself several men of wit and talent among his contemporaries, who attempted to write poetry in his manner; but these individuals in general do not seem to have been ambitious of poetical fame, and the respective shares of the editor of the Scottish Songs and his coadjutors, in the original compositions which they include, cannot now be distinctly ascertained. Ramsay's principal productions are, "The Gentle Shepherd," and two additional cantos of "Christie Kirk of the Grene," a tale, the first part of which is attributed to James I of Scotland. The latter, though objectionable in point of delicacy, has been regarded as the happiest of the author's effusions. His chief excellence, indeed, lay in the description of rural characters, incidents, and scenery; for he did not possess any very high powers, either of imagination or of understanding. He was well acquainted with the peasantry of Scotland, their lives and opinions. The subject was in a great measure new; his talents were equal to the subject; and he has shown that it may be happily adapted to pastoral poetry. In his Gentle Shepherd, a rural drama, the characters are delineations from nature; the descriptive parts are in the genuine style of beautiful simplicity; the passions and affections of rural life are finely delineated, and the heart is agreeably interested in the happiness that is represented as the reward of innocence and virtue. Throughout the whole there is an air of reality which cannot but strike the most careless reader; and, in fact, no poem perhaps ever acquired so high a reputation, in which truth received so little embellishment from the imagination. In his pastoral scenes, and in his rural tales, Ramsay appears to less advantage, but still with considerable attraction. His tales exhibit both the faults and the beauties of those of Prior and La Fontaine. When he attempts descriptions of high life, and aims at pure English composition, he fails entirely, becoming feeble and uninteresting; neither are his familiar epistles and elegies in the Scottish dialect entitled to much approbation. This poet died January 5, 1758.—*Dr Currie's Life of Burns. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*
—**RAMSAY** (ALLAN) son of the foregoing, born at Edinburgh in 1709, was instructed in portrait-painting, in which art he attained considerable eminence. He prosecuted his studies at Rome, and on his return to Scotland, he settled at his native place, where he became the founder of a literary society. He subsequently removed to London, and was appointed to the office of portrait-painter to the

king. He published a tract on "The Present State of the Arts in England;" and also a volume of Essays. His death took place in 1784, just after his return from a visit to Italy.—*Pilkington's Dict. by Fuseli.*

RAMSAY (ANDREW MICHAEL) an ingenious writer, born of an ancient family, at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1686. He studied at Edinburgh, and afterwards going to St Andrew's, he became tutor to the son of lord Wemyss. Having doubts of the truth of the Protestant doctrines, he consulted several eminent divines of the Scottish and English churches, without receiving any satisfaction, in consequence of which he at length became an absolute sceptic. He then went to Holland, where he met with the famous mystic Poiret, whose conversation excited afresh his attention to religious inquiries, and afterwards visiting the amiable Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, he was by that prelate converted to the Catholic faith in 1709. Through his recommendation Ramsay was appointed governor to the duke de Chateau Thierry, and to the prince de Turenne, and was made a knight of the order of St Lazarus, whence he is frequently termed the chevalier Ramsay. He was subsequently employed in the education of the children of the pretender, called James III, who had taken refuge at Rome. This office he lost, through the intrigues of other persons belonging to the little court of the exiled prince; and in 1730 he went to England, where he was admitted a fellow of the Royal society, and had the degree of doctor conferred on him by the university of Oxford. Returning to France, he became intendant to the prince de Turenne, afterwards duke de Bouillon; and he died at St Germain-en-Laye, May 6, 1743. His principal works are a "Philosophical Essay on Civil Government;" "The Life of Fenelon;" "The History of Marshal Turenne;" "The Travels of Cyrus," an imitation of Fenelon's Telemachus, which is the best known and most admired of all his productions; and "Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion," published posthumously.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

RAMSAY (DAVID) an American physician and historical writer, who was a native of Charlestown, in South Carolina. He engaged in the practice of medicine at the place of his birth; and he was a member of the congress of the United States from 1782 till 1785. Having gone to visit the patients in a lunatic asylum, in 1815, he was unfortunately killed by one of the insane objects of his professional attentions. Dr Ramsay was the author of "A History of the American Revolution, so far as respects the State of S. Carolina," 1791, 2 vols. 8vo; "The Life of George Washington," 1807, 8vo; both which works were translated into French: "A Discourse delivered on the Anniversary of American Independence," 1800; and "A View of the Improvements made in Medicine during the Eighteenth Century," 1802, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAMSAY (TAKES) the name of a Scottish

divine, a native of Aberdeenshire, born 1733, and bred a surgeon, in which capacity he served some years on board a king's ship, but becoming disabled through an accident, entered the church, and obtained a benefice in the island of St Kitts. This he afterwards resigned, and returning to this country, was preferred to the rectory of Teston, near Maidstone, which he held with the living of Nettlestead. Besides a volume of sermons, adapted for the use of the navy, he was the author of a treatise "On Signals;" "On the Duties of a Naval Officer;" "On the Treatment, Civil and Religious, of the Negro Slaves," &c. His death took place in 1789.—*Naval Chronicle.*

RAMSDEN (JAMES) an eminent mechanist and optician, was born at Halifax in Yorkshire, in 1738. He came to London, and applied himself to engraving, and in the course of his employment having to engrave several mathematical instruments, he finally constructed them himself. He married a daughter of Mr Dolland, the celebrated optician, and opened a shop in the Haymarket, whence he removed to Piccadilly, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1800. He early obtained a premium from the board of longitude, for the invention of a curious machine for the division of mathematical instruments; he also improved the construction of the theodolite, the pyrometer for measuring the dilatation of bodies by heat, the barometer for measuring the height of mountains, &c.; also the refracting micrometer and transit instrument and quadrant. He made great improvements in Hadley's quadrant and sextant, and he procured a patent for an amended equatorial. Mr Ramsden, who was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1786, was distinguished during the whole of his life by an enthusiastic attention to his own profession, which formed his amusement as well as his occupation; and such was his reputation, that his instruments were bespoken from every part of Europe; and ultimately, although he employed sixty men, to obtain the fulfilment of an order was deemed a high favour. His death, in fact, originated in his too sedulous application upon a slender frame of body and delicate constitution.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

RAMUS (PERNA) a philosopher of the sixteenth century, who was a native of the county of Vermandois, in France. He went to Paris about 1523, when he was but eight years old, and became a laquay in the college of Navarre. Such was his strong inclination for learning, that he not only devoted to study all the time he could spare in the day, but also employed a part of the night in the same manner. After attending a course of philosophy in the schools for three years and a half, he was admitted to the degree of MA, on which occasion he maintained a thesis, in which he contested the infallibility of Aristotle. His opinions excited violent opposition, which had the usual effect of rendering him more zealous in supporting and publishing them. The partisans of the Aristotelian philosophy displayed the weakness of their cause, by having re-

course to the civil power, in order to silence their adversary. Charges against Ramus were prosecuted before the parliament of Paris, and afterwards before the king's council; the result of which was that his publications were censured, prohibited, and ordered to be burnt before the royal college of Cambridge, and he was commanded to abstain from teaching his doctrines, in 1543. He became the subject of much public obloquy, and was even ridiculed on the stage. Having obtained the patronage of the cardinal de Lorraine, the prohibition of lecturing was withdrawn in 1547; and in 1551 he was appointed royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris. In this situation he might perhaps have enjoyed tranquillity, if he had not entered into a violent controversy with the doctors of the Sorbonne, relative to the pronunciation of the letter Q in Latin words, which was at last settled by a decree of parliament in favour of Ramus. His spirit of free inquiry ultimately led him to relinquish the faith in which he had been educated, and become a Protestant. This change exposed him to persecution, and he was obliged to flee from Paris; but in 1563, peace being concluded between Charles IX and the Huguenots, he was restored to his professorial chair, and he employed himself in the cultivation of mathematical science, till 1567, when he again consulted his safety by flight, and putting himself under the protection of the army of the prince of Condé, he was present at the battle of St Denis; and soon after he was re-established in his situation. The approaching renewal of hostilities induced him to demand the king's permission to visit the German universities; and having obtained it, he went to Germany in 1568, and was everywhere received with the respect due to his talents. He returned to Paris after the third pacification between Charles IX and his Protestant subjects; and in the infamous massacre which took place on St Bartholomew's day, 1572, Ramus was one of the victims. His works, relating to grammar, logic, mathematics, &c. are numerous, as appears by the list in the first of the following authorities.—*Tessier Eluges des H. S. Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

RAMUSIO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) a Venetian diplomatist of the sixteenth century, born about the year 1486. He was appointed to the post of secretary to the council of Ten, and served the republic in various embassies to the courts of Rome, Paris, the Swiss Cantons, &c. As a writer, he is advantageously known by a valuable collection of voyages, in three folio volumes. He also published a treatise on the overflowing of the Nile. His death took place in 1557, at Padua.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RANCE (ARMAND JOHN LE BO. THILLIER de) the reformer of La Trappe, was born of a noble family at Paris, in 1626. At the age of ten he was nominated a canon of Notre Dame at Paris, and soon after the king gave him the sinecure priory of Boulogne, near Chambor. At twelve or thirteen, with the assistance of

his tutor, he published a new edition of "The Poems of Anacreon, in Greek, with learned Annotations." In 1651 he was ordained priest, and three years after he received the degree of DD. He was a great favourite at court, and became almoner to the duke of Orleans, and one of the deputies of the second order in the assembly of the clergy in 1655. The causes to which is attributed his retirement from the world are various; one writer says, that it was the consequence of a visit paid to a favourite lady, whom he found dead of the small-pox, and frightfully disfigured. He retired to his abbey of La Trappe, where he instituted the severe discipline for which that monastery is so celebrated. In this retreat he lived, observing all its austere regulations, until his death, which took place in 1700. His works are "Reflexions Morales sur les Quatre Evangiles," 4 vols. 12mo; "Conférences sur les Evangiles," 4 vols. 12mo; "Conduite Chrétienne;" "Accounts of the Lives and Deaths of some Monks of La Trappe;" "The Constitutions and Rules of the Abbey of La Trappe;" "Spiritual Letters;" "De la Sainteté des Devoirs de l'Etat Monastique;" "Eclaircissements sur ce Livre;" "Explication sur la Règle de S. Benoît," 12mo.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist. Senard's Anecdotes. Gent. Mag.*

RANDOLPH (THOMAS) an English divine, was born in 1523. He was a native of the county of Kent, and received his education at Christchurch, Oxford, in which university he rose to be head of Broadgate-hall, 1548. From this situation he was deposed by queen Mary, on account of his adherence to the reformed church, and found it advisable to imitate the example set him by many of his brethren, and retire to the continent. In the succeeding reign he returned to England, and was employed by the court in several diplomatic missions to Paris, Edinburgh, Moscow, &c. in which latter capital he fought a duel with the French envoy, to revenge a slight offered his royal mistress Elizabeth in conversation. His services on these occasions were eventually rewarded by the honour of knighthood, and the post of chamberlain to the exchequer. Besides his correspondence, which has been printed, he was the author of a curious account of his Russian embassy, to be found in Hakluyt. His death took place in 1590.—*Biog. Brit.*

RANDOLPH (THOMAS) a poet and dramatist, was a native of Newnham, Northants, and born in 1605. His father, who acted in the capacity of steward to a nobleman, placed him on the foundation at Westminster, whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and was eventually elected a fellow of that society. The possession of a lively genius and poetic talents, much above mediocrity, introduced him into the society of most of the wits of the age, by many of whom, especially by the celebrated Ben Jonson, he was much caressed. Unfortunately a strong natural disposition towards the pleasures of a town life, by this means received encouragement rather than that

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wholesome check which the delicacy of his constitution required, and he sunk under the effects of dissipation before he had attained his thirtieth year. He was the author of "The Muses' Looking-glass," and of five other comedies, all possessed of considerable merit, which were collected and published after his decease by his brother Robert, rector of Donnington, together with his miscellaneous poems. They have since gone through several editions.—*Biog. Brit. Biog. Dram. Ellis's Specimens.*

RANDOLPH (THOMAS) an eminent divine, was the son of a barrister of some eminence, recorder of the city of Canterbury, where he was born about the commencement of the last century; and having received the rudiments of a classical education at the king's school, went off upon the foundation to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which society he eventually became president in 1748. Besides the valuable benefices of Petham, Waltham, and Saltwood, all in the immediate neighbourhood of his native city, his distinguished talents as a theologian raised him to the lady Margaret divinity chair, and the archdeaconry of Oxford, to which latter dignity he was elevated in 1768. As a controversialist he acquired considerable reputation by his "Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity," &c. His other works consist of "A View of the Ministry of our Saviour Jesus Christ," 8vo, 2 vols.; "The Christian's Faith a rational Assent;" "Citations from the Old Testament contained in the New;" and a volume of sermons preached at St Mary's, Oxford. He died in 1783, leaving behind him two sons; of these, JOHN RANDOLPH was afterwards bishop of London. This learned prelate was born in the year 1749, and obtained, at the usual age, a studentship at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated, and having become highly distinguished in the university by his industry and talents, was elected to the regius professorship of divinity in 1783. In 1799 he was raised to the episcopal bench as bishop of Oxford, over which see he presided about seven years, and was then translated to the more lucrative diocese of Bangor. Two years afterwards he was farther promoted to the bishopric of London, but enjoyed this accession of dignity not quite four years, being carried off by a fit of apoplexy in the summer of 1813. Several monuments of his classical, as well as the theological attainments, exist in his "Prælectio de Linguae Græcæ Studio," &c; his "Sylloge Confessionum;" "Concio ad Clerum," &c. Though austere, and even rough in his manners, bishop Randolph was equally distinguished by the soundness of his abilities, the real benevolence of his disposition, and the uncompromising firmness which he displayed in the regulation of his diocese, and the execution of his clerical duties.—*Life of Himself by Dr T. Randolph. Gent. Mag.*

RANNEQUIN or RENNEQUIN, the usual appellation of an engineer, who rendered himself famous by the construction of the

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machine of Marli for the supply of Versailles with the water of the river Seine. His proper name was Swalm Renkin, and he was the son of a carpenter of Liege, where he was born in 1644. He was brought up to his father's occupation, and, like our countryman Brindley, he appears to have acquired his mechanical skill by means of native genius and self-instruction. The machine which he constructed consisted of a vast series of pumps and canals, by means of which the water was raised 476 feet above the mean height of the river. It was commenced in 1675, under the ministry of Colbert, and completed under that of Louvois in 1682. Some improvements were made in the works in the latter part of the last century; and the machine has been since entirely destroyed. Rannequin died July 29, 1704.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAPHAEL (RAFFAELLO SANZIO da Urbino) the most eminent of modern painters, was born at Urbino in 1483, being the son of a painter of no great estimation. He was the pupil of Pietro Perugino for three years, at the end of which time, in 1499, he went with Pinuccio to Sienna, to assist him in painting the history of Pius II, for the library of the cathedral. He next went to Florence, to pursue his studies in that great school; and in 1506 he was invited to Rome by pope Julius II, who employed him in painting in fresco the chambers of the Vatican; and it was here that he painted his famous picture of the School of Athens. On the accession of Leo X, he prosecuted his labours with increased spirit, and executed his Attila, and the Deliverance of St Peter. He was also employed by the rich banker, Agostino Chigi, for whose family chapel he painted some of his most beautiful pieces; but a passion which he conceived for a beautiful young woman, the daughter of a baker, who thence took the name of La Bella Fornarina, causing him to withdraw to her house, Chigi invited her to his palace, that the painter might undergo no interruption. Raphael was also distinguished as an architect; and on the death of Bramante, Leo confided to him the completion of the galleries or loggie of the Vatican, in which he displayed great and elegant invention. He was also superintendent of the building of St Peter's, in conjunction with Fra Giocondo, and was employed by the pontiff to make designs for some tapestry to be executed in Flanders, whence those famous cartoons, obtained by Charles I, still in royal possession. The result of a rivalry with Sebastian del Piombo was the celebrated Transfiguration, in which he fully demonstrated his superiority. He also commenced an apartment in the Vatican, called the hall of Constantine, but was prevented from finishing it by his untimely death, which took place on his thirty-seventh birthday, 1520. Leo testified great emotion at the news of his decease, and caused his body to lie in state, in a hall in which was placed his picture of the Transfiguration. He was buried in the church of the Rotondo at Rome, and cardinal Bembo wrote his epitaph. Raphael was handsome,

and of a mild and amiable character; but his immoderate attachment to the fair sex induced him to decline matrimony, though cardinal Bibiena offered him one of his nieces. The superiority which he possessed above any other painter, consists of his mastery in every branch of the art, united with his own peculiar excellencies. According to Fuseli, the drama, or in other words the representation of characters in conflict with passions, was his sphere, in respect to which his invention in the choice of the moment, his composition in the arrangement of the actors, and his expression in the delineation of their emotions, he has always been deemed unrivalled. To all this he added a style of design dictated by the subject itself, a colouring suited to it, and as much chiaro-scuro as was compatible with his ruling regard to perspicuity and force. His greatest works remaining are the frescoes in the Vatican. His oil pictures are every where most highly prized, and more than 740 pieces have been engraved from the designs of Raphael.—*D'Argenville. Roscoe's Leo X. Pilkington by Fuseli.*

RAPHELENGIUS (FRANCIS) a Flemish professor of the sixteenth century, one of the most distinguished Orientalists of his day. He was a native of Lanoy, born 1539, and received his education in the university of Paris. Raphaelengius afterwards came to this country, and supported himself for some time by giving lectures on the Greek language at Cambridge. Returning to Flanders, he settled at Antwerp, where he married, and superintended the press of his father-in-law, the well-known Christopher Plantin. While in this situation, he assisted in the production of the Antwerp Bible, 1571; and published two lexicons of the Arabic and Chaldee languages, a Hebrew grammar, and some learned "Remarks on the Chaldee Paraphrase." His death took place in 1597, at Leyden, where, for the last twelve years of his life, he had filled the chair as professor of Eastern languages. He left behind him a son of the same name, who was also a good classical scholar, and is known as the author of an elegiac poem to the memory of illustrious scholars, and some able notes on Seneca.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

RAPIN (RENE) a French jesuit and man of letters, born at Tours in 1621. He entered into the order of Jesus in 1639, taught during nine years the belles lettres, and published between 1657 and 1687 a great number of works in prose and verse, both in the Latin and French languages. His contemporaries have praised him for the urbanity of his manners and his agreeable disposition, which did not, however, prevent him from engaging in warm controversies with Maimbourg and father Vasseleur, nor from the display of an immoderate degree of zeal against the Jansenists. Among his principal works are his Latin poem on gardens; "*Hortorum, libri iv.*" translated into English by Evelyn, and by Gardiner; "*Odes.*" "*Reflections on Eloquence.*" "*Reflections on the Poetics of Aristotle.*" and "*Comparisons between the great Writers of Antiquity.*"

He died at Paris, October 27, 1687. An English translation of the critical works of Rapin was published by Basil Kennet, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Dict. Hist. Bing. Univ.*

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (PAUL) a respectable historian, born at Castres in Languedoc, in 1661. He was the younger son of James Rapin, sieur de Thoyras, descended from a noble family of Savoy, which came into France in the reign of Francis I, for the sake of professing the reformed religion. He received his education at Puylaurens and Saumur, and then studied the law under his father, who was an advocate, until the revocation of the edict of Nantz drove him to England, and subsequently to Holland, where he entered into a company of French cadets at Utrecht, commanded by his cousin. In 1689 he followed the prince of Orange into England, and obtained an ensigncy in Lord Kingston's regiment, which he accompanied to Ireland, and so much distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, that he was rewarded with a company. He left Ireland in 1693, upon being appointed tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, and resigning his commission, received a pension from the crown of 100*l.* per annum. He accompanied his pupil to France and Holland, and then returned to the Hague, where he married. Having lost his pension by the death of king William, in 1707 he settled at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, and devoted himself to the composition of his well-known "*History of England.*" He died at Wesel in 1725. His great work, "*L'Histoire d'Angleterre.*" was printed at the Hague in 10 vols. 4to, 1725-1726. He lived himself to publish the eighth volume, which ends with the death of Charles I. His two remaining volumes, left in MS. did not appear until 1726. This laborious work has been twice translated into English; and Tindal, who corrected some of its errors and added valuable notes, continued it up to 1760. It is written in a prolix and unanimated manner, but deserves the praise of much solid information, and of a far higher degree of impartiality than had been exhibited by any of the historians who preceded him. He uniformly shows himself the steady friend of civil and religious liberty; and upon the whole his History may be regarded as meriting the popularity which it acquired before the publication of Hume's, and which it still partly retains. Besides this long work, he published, in 1717, a "*Dissertation sur les Whigs et Torys.*" and undertook an abridgment of Rymer's "*Fœdera.*" which was published in Le Clerc's "*Bibliothèque Choisie.*" —*Biog. Brit. Life prefixed to History.*

RAPIN (NICHOLAS) a French poet, was born at Fontenai-le-Comte in Poitou, in 1535. He was vice-seneschal of his native province, and went afterwards to Paris, and obtained a post under government. He died in 1679. His Latin epigrams are much admired, as also the principal of his French poems, entitled "*Les Plaisirs du Gentilhomme Champêtre.*" He made a vain attempt to compose French blank verse, and was one of

the writers concerned in the celebrated "Satire Menippée." All his works were printed at Paris in 1610, 4to.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

RAPP (JOHN) a French general officer, who was born of an obscure family at Colmar, in Alsace, in 1772. He engaged in military service in 1788, and attracted notice during the first revolutionary wars, by his bravery and intelligence. Having become a lieutenant in the tenth regiment of chasseurs, he was made aid-de-camp to general Desaix, with whom he served in the campaigns of 1796 and 1797, and afterwards in Egypt. After the battle of Marengo he was appointed aid-de-camp to the first consul Buonaparte. In 1802 he was employed in the subjugation of Switzerland; and returning to Paris the following year, he accompanied Buonaparte in his journey to Belgium. At the battle of Austerlitz he defeated the Russian imperial guard, and took prisoner prince Reppin, for which service he was made general of a division in December 1805. He was appointed governor of Dantzic in 1807; and after the campaign of 1812 he also commanded the garrison of that city, which he defended with consummate skill and valour, but he was at length obliged to capitulate. He submitted to the royal authority in 1814, but joined Napoleon on his return from Elba. Having afterwards been received into favour by Louis XVIII, he was made a member of the chamber of Peers. His death took place in 1821. Posthumous "Mémoires du General Rapp," appeared at Paris in 1823, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

RASCHE (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) an eminent writer on numismatics, born in Saxony in 1733. Few particulars of his life have been recorded, except that he was created a master in philosophy, and nominated adjunct to the ecclesiastical tribunal of the bailliage of Maasfeld, and pastor of Lower Maasfeld, near Meiningen. He was also member of the literary societies of Altorf, Halle, Jena, Cassel, &c. After having exercised his ministerial office more than forty years he died, April 21, 1805. His works are extremely numerous, including "Lexicon Abruptum quæ in Numismatibus Romanorum occurrunt," Nuremberg, 1777, 8vo; "Numismata rarissima Romanorum à Julio Cesare ad Heraclium usque;" 1777, 8vo; "The Science of Ancient Medals, according to the Principles of Joubert and La Bastie," 1778, 1779, 3 vols. 8vo; and "Lexicon Universæ Rei Nummarie Veterum, et præciquæ Græcorum ac Romanorum, cum Observationibus," Leipsic, 1785—1794, 12 vols. 8vo; a supplement to which valuable work appeared in 1802—1805, 2 vols.—*Biog. Univ.*

RASPE (RONALD ERIC) a German antiquary, born at Hanover in 1737. He studied at Gottingen and Leipsic; and was successively employed in the libraries of Gottingen and Hanover. In 1767 the landgrave of Hesse appointed him professor of archaeology at Cassel, and afterwards inspector of his cabinet of antiques and medals, and a counsellor. At length he left the service of the landgrave, under circumstances of disgrace, being accused

of having purloined part of the valuable curiosities under his care. He fled, and took refuge in England, where he supported himself by his literary exertions. He published an "Account of German Volcanoes," 1776, and a translation of baron Born's Treatise on the process of Amalgamation. This ingenious, but unprincipled man, after experiencing many vicissitudes, died in Ireland, in 1794.—*Biog. Univ.*

RASTAL or RASTALL. There were three of this name, father and sons. JOHN RASTAL, the elder, is known as an eminent printer and historian, who flourished in London, of which city he was a native, during the early part of the sixteenth century. He appears to have received a classical education at Oxford, and although bred a member of the Romish church, to have eventually abjured its tenets in favour of the Lutheran communion. His conversion is said to have been the result of a polemical controversy carried on between him and the celebrated John Fryth, whom lord chancellor More sent to the stake as a recusant, and is the more remarkable, inasmuch as Rastal had previously married the chancellor's sister. His share of the disputations is yet extant, in two treatises, entitled "An Apology against John Fryth," and "Dialogues concerning Purgatory." He was also the compiler of some law books, which go under the name of "Rastal's Entries," and have been erroneously ascribed to one of his sons. It is, however, as an historian that he is principally distinguished, his "Anglorum Regum Chronicon," having gone through two editions. His other works consist of a curious "Dramatic Description of the World;" "Rules for a good Life;" "Canones Astrologici," &c. His death took place in 1536.—WILLIAM, the elder son, went to the bar, and rose to be a judge of the Common Pleas; but declining to follow his father's example, in embracing Protestantism, the ultimate ascendancy of that church under Elizabeth, induced him to retire to the continent, where he passed the latter period of his life. He was the author of a life of his uncle, sir Thomas More, and compiled a Chronological Table of Events from the Conquest downwards; a Chaturary; "English Law Terms," &c. The time of his decease, which took place at Louvaine, was about the year 1565.—Of JOHN RASTAL, his younger brother, little is known, but that he was for many years an active magistrate in the commission of the peace.—*Biog. Brit.*

RATTE (ETIENNE HYACINTHE DE) an astronomer, born in 1722, of a noble family, at Montpellier. He displayed, when young, a decided taste for mathematics, which he studied with such success as to astonish his learned contemporaries. At the age of nineteen he was admitted into the academy of Montpellier, of which the next year he became perpetual secretary; and he zealously attended to the duties of his office till the suppression of academies, at the commencement of the Revolution. On the re-establishment of that of Montpellier, in 1796, he resumed his place

of secretary, and was subsequently president. He was also chosen a corresponding member of the Institute, and nominated a member of the legion of honour. His death took place April 15, 1805. De Ratte made important observations on the transit of Venus in 1761, which served as the basis of his laborious calculations on the parallax of the sun. He furnished many articles on natural philosophy to the *Dictionnaire Encyclopedique*, and various contributions to the memoirs of the academy to which he belonged. His astronomical observations were posthumously published by his nephew, M. de Flauguergues.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAU (JOHN JAMES) a distinguished German physician and anatomist, born in 1668, at Baden in Suabia. He was at the age of fourteen apprenticed to a surgeon at Strasburg, and afterwards entered into the Dutch naval service in a professional character. He then engaged in a course of academical studies at Leyden; and having passed some time at Paris in anatomical and surgical investigations, he returned to Leyden, and took the degree of MD. in 1694. He fixed his residence at Amsterdam, where he gave anatomical lectures and demonstrations, for which he was allowed the use of the public amphitheatre in 1696. He succeeded Bidloo at Leyden, in 1713, in the professorship of anatomy; and in 1718 he was made rector of the university. His death took place September 18, 1719. Rau published "Epistolæ duæ de Septo Scroti ad Ruyschium," 1689, 4to; and "Oratio de Methodo discendi Anatomen," 1713, 4to; but though he wrote so little for the press, he obtained high reputation as a practical anatomist.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAU (SEBASTIAN FULCO JOHN) a Dutch theologian and Orientalist, born at Utrecht in 1765. He was educated at the university of his native place; and such was his proficiency, that at eighteen years of age he published "Specimen Arabicum, continens Descriptionem et Excerpta libri Ahmedis Teufachii de Gemmis et Lapidibus." Having completed his studies, he became a French preacher; and in 1787 he was appointed minister of the Walloon church of Harderwyck, and the following year of that of Leyden. To his pastoral office was added the chair of theology at Leyden; and in 1790 he succeeded Everard Scheidius as professor of the Oriental languages and antiquities. He was deprived of his office in 1795, in consequence of changes in the constitution of the university; but he was restored in 1799. His death took place December 1, 1807. His works consist of six academical discourses, distinguished for learned research and ingenuity; and three volumes of Sermons, which appeared posthumously.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

RAUCOURT (SOPHIA) a French actress of eminence, whose proper name was Saucote. She was born at Nanci in 1756, and was the daughter of a theatrical performer. She first appeared on the stage at Paris, in 1772, in the character of Dido. She soon acquired great professional reputation, which

she enjoyed till 1776, when she suddenly fled from France to avoid her creditors. She returned to the Parisian stage in 1779, and continued to be one of its principal ornaments, till her imprisonment during the reign of terror in 1793. She was discharged after six months' confinement; but she experienced other persecutions till she obtained the protection of Buonaparte. Her death happened January 15, 1815. A disgraceful scene occurred at her funeral. The clergy of the parish of St Roch having refused to admit the corpse into the church, the populace assembled in great force, and after exhibiting some violence, escorted the body to the cemetery of Père la Chaise, where the interment took place.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAUWOLF (LEONARD) a distinguished Oriental traveller and botanist, who was a native of Augsburg in Germany. After having studied under the celebrated physician and naturalist Rondelet, at Montpellier, he set off in 1573 on a journey through Diarbeck, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, &c.; and after his return he became a physician in the Austrian army. He died in 1606. The observations made by Rauwolf in his tour through the East were published in Ray's "Collection of curious Travels and Voyages into Eastern Countries," Lond. n, 1693, 2 vols. 8vo; and the Herbarium of Rauwolf was used by Gronovius, in drawing up his "Flora Orientalis."—*Biog. Univ.*

RAVENET (SIMON FRANCIS) a French engraver, came to England in 1750, and settled in London. He lived in the latter part of his life in Kentish Town, where he died in 1774. His principal prints are, "The Prodigal Son," from Sal. Rosa; "Lucretia deploping her Misfortune;" and "The Manifestation of the Innocence of the Princess Gunhilda," from A. Casali; "The Death of Seneca," from Luca Giordano, &c.—*Strutt's Dict.*

RAVENS-CROFT (THOMAS) an English musician, died in 1640. In 1614 he published "A Briefe Discourse of the true but neglected Use of characterizing the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution, in measureable Musick, against the Common Practice and Custom of the Times," 4to; which exploded doctrines he continued to practise ineffectually. He also edited a collection of Psalm Tunes, among which were several of his own, many of which are still in use. Finally, he was the author of a collection of songs, entitled "Melcimate Musical Phanacies, fitting the Court, City, and Country Humours, in three, four, and five Voices," 1611.—*Hawkins' and Burney's Hist. of Music.*

RAVIUS. The Latin designation of Christian Rau, a learned German professor, born in 1613 at Berlin. He received his education in the university of Rostock, where he distinguished himself by his early proficiency in Oriental as well as classical literature. Coming to England, he was recommended to the notice of Usher, archbishop of Armagh, and under the auspices of that munificent encourager of learning, took a voyage in the Levant, for the purpose of procuring manuscripts.

While in the East he much increased his familiarity with the vernacular languages, especially the Persian and Turkish. On his return to Europe, he took up his temporary abode at Utrecht, where he read lectures in Arabic, and employed himself in the composition of several useful treatises connected with his favourite course of study, especially in constructing Grammars of the Hebrew, Samaritan, and Chaldaic dialects, the Syriac, Arabic, &c. His other works are, "Disputatio Chronologica de Plenitudine Temporis Christi;" "Chronologia infallibilis de Annis Christi;" "Chronologia Biblica;" "De Dudaim Rubenis Dissertatio philologica;" "Orbis Hieraticus Levitarum;" "Obtestatio ad Europam pro discendis Rebus et Linguis Orientalibus;" a Plan for acquiring the Orthography and Etymology of the Hebrew Tongue; and a Translation of the Writings of Apollonius of Perga, from the Arabic into Latin. Ravius maintained an extensive correspondence with the learned and their patrons, especially with Christina of Sweden, who held his talents in great respect. After reading his lectures at Upsal, Kiel, &c. he at length died at the latter place, or, as others say, at Frankfort-sur-Maine, in 1677.—JOHANNES RAVIUS, his son, published an edition of Cornelius Nepos with notes, and filled the situation of librarian to the elector of Brandenburg.—*Athen. Oxon. Moveri.*

RAWLEY (WILLIAM) an English divine, known as the editor of some of the works of Bacon, lord Verulam. He studied at Bennet college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of DD. Becoming chaplain and secretary to Bacon, the interest of his patron procured him the living of Landbeach in Cambridgeshire. He collected from the papers of the great philosopher to whose service he had been attached, several tracts, which he published under the title of "Resuscitatio;" and to his care we are also indebted for "Bacon's Remains," published by archbishop Tenison. Dr Rawley died in 1667.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

RAWLINSON (CHRISTOPHER) a critic and Saxon scholar, born in Lancashire in 1677. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford, where he applied himself particularly to the study of the Saxon language. He died in 1733, leaving a monument of his erudition in his publication of king Alfred's Saxon version of Boethius's Treatise on the Consolations of Philosophy.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

RAWLINSON (THOMAS) a distinguished bibliomaniac, or book-collector, in the early part of the last century. He was the son of sir T. Rawlinson, knight, who was lord-mayor of London, and he was educated for the legal profession; but his claims to notice depend solely on his passion for the accumulation of books, which he indulged to a greater extent than almost any other private individual. While he resided in chambers at Gray's-inn, his library occupied four rooms, and he slept in a closet or passage. He subsequently removed his collection to a large house in Al-

dersgate-street, where he made great addition to it; but it was at length dispersed by sale by auction in 1722. The Catalogues of Rawlinson's library, consisting of a number of parts, separately published, are rarely to be met with complete. Mr Rawlinson's death took place in 1725, at the age of forty-four. He is satirized, in the Tatler, under the appellation of Tom Folio; and he appears to have exhibited many singularities of character besides his inordinate fondness for books.—RAWLINSON (RICHARD) younger brother of the preceding, an eminent antiquary and topographer. He was educated at St John's college, Oxford, where he graduated as LL.D. in 1719. He founded in the university an Anglo-Saxon lectureship; and he formed a large collection of books, printed and manuscript, engravings, drawings, &c. which were sold after his death. Dr Rawlinson published an improved translation of Lenglet du Fresnoy's "Method of studying History," 2 vols. 8vo, and "The English Topographer, or an Historical Account of all the Pieces that have been written relative to the Natural History or Topographical Description of England," 8vo; and he edited Aubrey's "Perambulation of Surrey." He died in 1755.—*Dibdin's Bibliom. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

RAY (JOHN) a celebrated English naturalist and philosopher, born at Black Notley, in Essex, November 29, 1688. His father exercised the humble occupation of a blacksmith, notwithstanding which, the son received a regular education, having studied at a grammar school at Braintree, and afterwards at Catherine hall, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Trinity college, where he obtained a fellowship during the period that the university was subject to the influence of the puritans, after the death of Charles I. This did not prevent Mr Ray from procuring episcopal ordination, when the restoration of Charles II had made way for the re-establishment of the church of England. But though he thus far became a conformist, he conscientiously objected to signing the declaration against the solemn league and covenant, and chose rather to resign his fellowship. He thenceforth devoted himself to the cultivation of science and literature, and published many works, chiefly relating to theology and natural history. In 1663 he accompanied Francis Willughby, a gentleman of congenial taste, in a journey through France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; and after his return home in 1667, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a frequent contributor. In 1670 he published a "Catalogue of English Plants," which was followed by a "Collection of English Proverbs;" and in 1673 he produced an account of his continental tour. On the death of Mr Willughby, in 1672, Mr Ray became tutor to his sons; and he soon after married and settled at his native place. He now continued his labours in the cause of science with unremitting ardour, and particularly distinguished himself by his improvements in the classical arrangement of plants.

and animals, in his "Methodus Plantarum Nova," 8vo; "Historia Plantarum," 3 vols. folio; "Synopsis Methodica Stirpium," 8vo; "Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum;" and a "Sylloge Stirpium Europæarum extra Britanniam crescentium;" besides which he published his friend Mr Willughby's Ornithology, and History of Fishes. He was also the author of a very popular work on physico-theology, entitled "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of Creation," 8vo; and of "Miscellaneous Discourses concerning the Dissolution and Changes of the World," 8vo. His death took place January 17, 1705. "The Philosophical Letters of Ray, and those of his Correspondents, to which are added those of Willughby," were published in 1718, by Dr W. Derham.—*Brit. Biog. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Pulteney's Sketches of the Prog. of Botany in England.*

RAYMOND (ROBERT, baron) an eminent English lawyer, who flourished in great reputation about the time of the Hanover succession. His father, sir Thomas Raymond, himself a judge in the King's Bench, educated him for his own profession, in which he rose rapidly to the highest honours. Being appointed solicitor-general about the close of queen Anne's reign, he became first attorney-general, and eventually lord-chief-justice, and a commissioner of the great seal, with an English peerage, under her two successors. In the discharge of his high calling he distinguished himself as a sound constitutional lawyer and an upright judge, following the example of his father in compiling "Reports," which have gone through two editions, the first in two volumes folio, and subsequently in octavo. He was also the author of a folio volume of "Rubrics." Lord Raymond survived his elevation to the upper house little more than a year, dying in 1732.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibliog.*

RAYNAL (WILLIAM FRANCIS) a French writer of celebrity, was born at St Genies, in the Rouergue, in 1718. He entered at an early age among the jesuits, whom however he quitted in 1748, and fixed his abode in Paris, where he became an historical, political, and a miscellaneous writer, and distinguished himself by a bold and decisive turn of sentiment, and an animated style. For a time he forsook literary for convivial pursuits, which might possibly lead him to the composition of the work for which he is indebted for his principal share of fame, entitled "Histoire Philosophique et Politique des Etablissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes," first printed in 1770. This work was for a while extremely popular for its freedom of opinion and brilliancy of style, but upon a closer examination it was found replete with dubious and incorrect statements, and disfigured with much empty declamation and unsound opinion. Sensible of these faults, the abbé travelled through England and Holland, to obtain correct mercantile information, and on his return published an improved edition at Geneva, in ten volumes octavo. It still

however retained so much freedom of opinion, and such bold remarks on authority of every description, that the parliament of Paris ordered it to be burnt, and the author to be arrested. He retired to Spain, and made the tour of Germany, but subsequently ventured to return to France, and lived unmolested in the southern provinces. In 1788 the national assembly cancelled the decree passed against him, and in 1791 he addressed a letter to the constituent assembly in defence of the rights of property, and to strengthen the bands of civil authority, which he now fully perceived the necessity of supporting. He however personally escaped the tyranny of Robespierre, possibly on account of his great age, but was stripped of his property, and died in indigence at Passy, in 1794, aged eighty-five. He also wrote, "Histoire du Stadhouderat," 1748; and "Histoire du Parlement d'Angleterre," a weak and prejudiced performance; with other treatises, historical and political. He is likewise said to have left in MS. a history of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Few authors who were so celebrated, have sooner sunk into neglect.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Monthly Rev.*

RAYNAUD (THEOPHILUS) a celebrated jesuit, was born at Sospello, in the county of Nice, in 1583. His singular opinions and bad temper involved him in several quarrels with his society, with which nevertheless he continued to reside until his death, which took place at Lyons in 1663. His works amount to twenty volumes folio, and display great learning; but all his subjects are treated in a singular manner, which rendered them unpopular. The two best are, "Erotenia de bonis et malis Libris;" and "Symbola Antoniana," Rome, 1648, 8vo, relating to St Anthony's fire.—*Dupin. Nicéron. Gen. Dict.*

RE (PHILIP) a distinguished Italian agriculturist, born of a noble family, at Reggio, in 1763. He studied in the college of his native city, and acquired a taste for agriculture from the perusal of Virgil's Georgics. In 1793 an agricultural professorship was founded in his favour at Reggio; and he was subsequently appointed rector of the university there; and at length a member of the regency of Modena on the suppression of which he returned to private life, accompanied by the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In 1803 he was called to the chair of agriculture at Bologna, and on the reorganisation of the university of Modena in 1814, he became professor of agriculture and botany, to which was added the superintendence of the royal gardens. His death took place March 26, 1817. Among the numerous valuable works which he published, are, "Elementa di Agricoltura," the first Italian treatise in which the principles of chemistry are applied to the improvement of agricultural science; "Dizionario ragionato de' libri d'Agricoltura, Veterinaria, e di altri rami d'Economia campestre," 4 vols. 16mo; and "Annali d'Agricoltura," 1807—1814, a periodical journal.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

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REAUMUR (RENE ANTOINE FERCHAULT de) one of the most ingenious philosophic naturalists which France ever produced. He was born in 1683 at Rochelle, and was the son of a counsellor of the presidial court of that city. He studied under the jesuits at Poitiers, and afterwards went through a course of law at Bourges; but a predominant taste led him to the observation of nature, and as he possessed an ample fortune, he gave way to his inclination. Having made himself acquainted with the mathematical sciences, he went to Paris in 1703, and by means of his relative, the president Henault, he was speedily introduced to the literati of the metropolis, and in 1708 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, to which he had presented some memoirs on geometry. For nearly fifty years he continued to be one of the most active and useful members of this celebrated association; his labours alternately embracing the arts of industry, natural philosophy, and natural history; and from his first entrance into the academy, scarcely a year elapsed in which he did not publish memoirs or separate works, both interesting and important. He was appointed to assist in the descriptive accounts of arts and trades published by the academy; and in executing his part of the undertaking, he did not confine himself to the mere history of the different processes, but pointed out the way to various improvements, by the application of the principles of physics and natural history. He made important observations on the formation of pearls; and he discovered in Languedoc, mines of the Turquoise, which substance he demonstrated to be the fossilized teeth of an animal, since called the mastodon; but among his most useful researches must be reckoned those of which he gave an account in his "*Traité sur l'Art de convertir le Fer en Acier, et d'adoucir le Fer fondu*," 1722. As a natural philosopher the name of Reaumur is principally celebrated for the invention of an improved thermometer, which he made known in 1731. The fabrication of porcelain also occupied much of his attention, and led him to the discovery of a kind of enamel, called the porcelain of Reaumur, in 1733. But his experiments and investigations concerning artificial incubation as practised in Egypt, attracted more popular notice than most of his undertakings. Of all his literary productions the most considerable is that entitled "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes*," 1734—42, 6 vols. 4to, which placed him in the first rank of modern naturalists. He had no public employment except that of intendant of the order of St Louis, which he held only for the benefit of a relation, who was unable to retain it; and his time was entirely devoted to his favourite scientific pursuits. He died October 18, 1757, in consequence of injury arising from an accidental fall. He left to the Academy of Sciences his manuscripts and his cabinet of natural history.—*Biog. Univ.*

RECORDE (ROBERT) a learned physician and mathematician of the sixteenth century,

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was elected fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, in 1531. He devoted himself to the study of physic, and going to Cambridge, was admitted doctor of that faculty in 1545. Returning to Oxford, he publicly taught mathematics with much reputation. He next removed to London, where he is said to have been physician to Edward VI and Mary, but becoming embarrassed in his circumstances, he was confined for debt in the King's Bench prison, where he died in 1558. He wrote several mathematical works, the principal of which are, "*The Pathway to Knowledge*, containing the first Principles of Geometrie, &c.," "*The Ground of Arts*, corrected and augmented by Dr John Dee, and afterwards by John Millis, 1590, 1618, Robert Norton, Robert Hartwell, and finally by R. C.;" "*The Castle of Knowledge*, containing the Explication of the Sphere, both Celestiall and Materiall, &c.;" "*The Whetstone of Witte*, which is the second Part of Arithmetic, containing the Extraction of Rootes, the Cossike Practice, with the Rules of Equation, and the Works of Surde Nombers," 1557; an analysis of this work is given in Dr Hutton's Dictionary—art. Algebra; "*The Urinal of Physic*, &c." According to Sherburne he also published, "*Cosmographia Isagoge*;" "*De Arte faciendi Horologium*;" "*De Usu Globorum*;" and "*De Statu Temporum*."—*Tanner. Bale. Pitts. Athen. Oxon. Hutton's Dict. Fuller's Worthies.*

RECUPERO (ALEXANDER) a learned antiquary and medalist, born about 1740, at Catanea in Sicily. He was of a noble family, and being obliged to quit his native country, he took the name of Alexis Motta, under which appellation he travelled through the principal cities of Italy, and employed himself in forming a rich collection of the consular medals of the ancient Romans. The examination and classification of these relics of antiquity occupied him during more than thirty years, in the course of which he obtained an almost unrivalled acquaintance with the family history of the illustrious Romans, as appears from the following works. "*Institutio Stemmatica, sive de Vera Stemmatur præsertim Romanorum Natura atque Differentia*;" "*Annales familiarum Romanorum*;" and "*Annales Gentium Historico-Numismaticæ, sive de Origine Gentium seu Familiarum Romanorum Dissertatio*." He also wrote on the Roman weights, and manner of numbering. He was a member of the antiquarian academies of Veletri and Cortona. His death took place at Rome, in October 1803.—**RECUPERO** (dom JOSEPH) brother of the preceding, a learned mineralogist, embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Catanea. He particularly distinguished himself by his researches concerning the volcanic mountain of Etna; and some details which he communicated to the English traveller Brydson, relative to the probable age of the mountain, as deduced from the appearances of the different layers of lava ejected from it, gave rise to much misrepresentation,

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and occasioned the Canonico Recupero, as he was called, to be considered as a freethinker. He published an oryctographical chart of Monte Ghibello, or Etna; and left a work on the same subject in manuscript. His death took place in 1787.—*Biog. Univ.*

REDI (FRANCIS) an Italian physician and naturalist of great eminence in the seventeenth century. He was born at Arezzo in Tuscany, in 1626, and he studied first at Florence, and then at Pisa, where he was admitted doctor of medicine and philosophy. He obtained the office of first physician to Ferdinand II, duke of Tuscany; and he employed his leisure in cultivating not only the sciences, but also the belles lettres, having been a considerable contributor to the Italian dictionary of the academy of La Crusca; and assisted Menage in his "Origines de la Langue Italienne." He likewise enjoyed much reputation as a poet; and as a man of science he is chiefly known on account of his experiments on the poison of the viper, and on the generation of insects. Redi belonged to the academies of La Crusca at Florence, of the Gelati at Bologna, of the Arcadi at Rome, as well as other learned societies. He died in 1698. His works were published collectively at Milan, 1809, 9 vols. 8vo.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

REDING (ALOYS, baron von) landammann and general of the Swiss, was born in 1755. He entered into the Spanish army, and obtained the rank of colonel; but he relinquished that service in 1783, and retired into the canton of Schwitz, where he was nominated to the office of lands-hauptmann. On the invasion of Switzerland by the French in 1798, Reding commanded the troops raised for the defence of the country, and obtained some advantages over the enemy, especially on the memorable field of Morgarten; but his forces were unequal to the contest, and the Swiss were compelled to submission. He afterwards had a considerable share in the political commotions which took place; and at length, in November 1801, he was chosen the first landammann of Switzerland. By various operations he endeavoured to secure some degree of independence for his country, which gave so much offence to Buonaparte, that he had Reding arrested and confined in the fortress of Arbourg; but he was set at liberty in a few months. In 1803 he was elected landammann of the canton of Schwitz, in which quality he assisted June 5, 1809, at the diet of Fribourg. After the disasters which befel France in 1812 and 1813, he was at no pains to conceal his antipathy to Buonaparte, and he is supposed to have favoured the passage of the allied troops through the Swiss territories, over the Rhine. His death took place in February 1818.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

REED (JOSEPH) the name of one of the minor dramatic poets of the last century, none of whose writings, though attended with some temporary success, have kept possession of the stage. He was born in 1723, at Stockton-upon-Tees. The most prominent of his works are

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"Dido," a tragedy; "Tom Jones," an opera; "The Register Office," and "The Imposers," farces; with a burlesque piece, entitled "Madrigal and Trulletta." Mr Reed died in 1787, at Stepney, where he had been engaged in trade as a ropemaker for many years.—*Biog. Dram.*

REED (ISAAC) an acute and ingenious critic, distinguished by his intimate acquaintance with early English literature, a native of London, born 1742. He was educated for the legal profession, and in the earlier part of his life practised as a conveyancer in one of the inferior inns of court, but eventually gave himself up entirely to the cultivation of the belles lettres and general literature. He was the author of a history of the English stage, prefixed to his edition of the "Biographia Dramatica;" "The Repository," a collection of humorous and miscellaneous pieces, 4 vols. 1783; besides superintending the publication of lady Mary Wortley Montagu's poetical effusions, and an improved edition of Dodsley's collection of old plays. The works, however, by which he is most advantageously known are his splendid editions of Shakespeare, in 10, and subsequently in 21 vols. 8vo, of which the latter is justly considered the most perfect extant, embodying in its pages all the most valuable notes and elucidations of preceding commentators, with much original information. As a book collector, also, he displayed considerable judgment and perseverance, and had amassed a library of classical and miscellaneous literature inferior to few private collections. This became dispersed at his decease, and occupied thirty-nine days in the disposal of it by public auction. In addition to the literary labours already enumerated, the periodical miscellany known by the name of the "European Magazine," of which he was partly the owner, was for many years carried on under his own conduct. His death took place in the commencement of the year 1807.—*Gent. and Europ. Magazines.*

REES, DD. (ABRAHAM) a dissenting clergyman, who held a distinguished rank in the literary and scientific world. He was the son of a Welch nonconformist minister, and was born at, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, Montgomery, in 1743. Being intended by his father for the ministry, he was placed first under Dr Jenkins of Carmarthen, and afterwards at the Hoxton academy founded by Mr Coward, where his progress in his studies was so rapid, that in his nineteenth year he was appointed mathematical tutor to the institution, and soon after resident tutor, in which capacity he continued upwards of twenty-two years. In 1768 he succeeded Mr Read as pastor to the presbyterian congregation of St Thomas's, Southwark (since removed to Stamford-street), and continued in that situation till 1783, when, on the death of Mr White, he accepted an invitation to become minister of a congregation in the Old Jewry, whose spiritual concerns he superintended till his death. On the establishment of the dissenting seminary at Hackney, in

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1786, Dr Rees, who had, together with Drs Savage and Kippis, seceded from that at Hoxton two years before, was elected to the situation of resident-tutor in the natural sciences, which he held till the dissolution of the academy, which took place on the death of Dr Kippis. But although Dr Rees, throughout his long life, distinguished himself as an able, an indefatigable, and practical, rather than controversial divine, it is in his literary capacity that he is principally and most advantageously known to society in general. In 1776 he was applied to by the proprietors of Ephraim Chambers's *Cyclopædia* as the person best qualified to superintend a new and enlarged edition of that valuable compilation, which, after nine years incessant labour, he completed in four folio volumes. The success of this work stimulated the proprietors to still farther exertions; a new undertaking, similar in its nature, but much more comprehensive in its plan, was projected and carried on by him, and he had at length the satisfaction to see the new "*Cyclopædia*," now generally known by his name, proceed from the publication of its first volume in 1802, to its completion in forty-five volumes, with undiminished reputation. His other works are, "*Economy Illustrated and Recommended*," 1800; "*Antidote to the Alarm of Invasion*," 1805; "*Practical Sermons*," 2 vols. 8vo, 1809—1812; "*The Principles of Protestant Dissenters stated and vindicated*;" besides a variety of occasional discourses. Dr Rees obtained his degree from the university of Edinburgh at the express recommendation of Robertson the historian. He was also a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan societies. His death took place June 9, 1825.—*Ann. Ring.*

REEVE (CLARA) an ingenious lady, was born at Ipswich in 1738, and died there in 1808. She possessed great learning and research, which she displayed in a translation of Barclay's Latin romance of *Argenis*, published under the title of "*The Phoenix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis*," 4 vols. 12mo, 1772; and "*The Progress of Romance*." Her other works are the well-known tale of "*The Old English Baron*;" "*The Two Mentors, a modern Story*;" "*The Exile*;" the "*School for Widows*;" "*A Plan of Education*;" and "*Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon*," 4 vols.—*Gent. Mag.*

REGIS (PIERRE SYLVAIN) an eminent Cartesian philosopher of Agenois in France, born 1632. From the jesuits' college at Cahors, at which seminary he had received the earlier part of his education, he removed to Thoulouse in 1665, and five years afterwards to Paris, where he attracted considerable notice by the zeal with which he espoused the system then lately broached by Des Cartes, the principles of which he had originally studied under Jacques Rohault. The popularity which he acquired, and the numerous audiences which attended him, excited the jealousy of his opponents, who prevailed on the king, through the interference of the archbishop of Paris, to put a stop to his proceedings by a

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royal ordonnance. The press, however, was still open to him, and through this channel he continued, with great energy, to promulgate and defend his doctrines against the attacks of Du Hamel and the bishop of Soissons, the latter of whom especially had in his treatise, *Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ*, ably exposed the errors of a system to which in his youth he had been himself a convert. Besides a reply to bishop Huet, Regis published a more detailed account of his tenets in his "*System of Philosophy*," contained in three quarto volumes; and in a work entitled "*The Use of Reason and Faith*," writings which, though popular in their day, are now become as obsolete as the hypothesis they were written to advocate. His death took place in 1707.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

REGIUS. The Latin designation of Urban le Roy, a learned German professor, poet, and controversialist of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Langenargen, and having previously studied at Fribourg, Basle, and other universities, completed his education under the celebrated Johannes Eckius, at Ingolstadt. The doctrines of the reformed church having, however, operated strongly upon his conviction, he sided with Luther against his old tutor in the polemical contests carried on in 1519 and 1521 at Leipsic and Worms between those zealous disputants. In pursuance of this change in his religious sentiments, he afterwards retired to Augsburg, where he became pastor to a Lutheran congregation, but in 1530 exchanged his cure for one of a similar description at Lunenburg whither he had been invited by the duke. As a scholar, Regius held a distinguished rank among his contemporaries, while his talents as a rhetorician and a poet procured him on one occasion the honour of a laurel crown from the hands of the emperor Maximilian. There is a complete edition of his writings extant, in three folio volumes. His death took place suddenly at Zell, in the year 1541.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

REGNARD (JOHN FRANCIS) a comic poet, born at Paris, February 8, 1655. Having received a good education, and being set free from restraint by the death of his father, he went to Italy in 1676, or 1677. He was fond of play, and being very fortunate, he was returning home with a considerable addition of property, when he was captured by an Algerine corsair, and being sold for a slave, he was carried to Constantinople. His skill in the art of cookery rendered him a favourite with his master; but at length he was ransomed, and returned home. He did not, however, remain there long, for in April 1681, he set off in company with others, on a journey to Lapland, and after going as far north as Torneo, he returned through Sweden, Poland, and Germany. Regnard then retired to an estate near Dourdan, eleven leagues from Paris, where he died, in September 1709. He wrote an account of his Northern Tour; a number of dramatic pieces, poems, and other works, which have been often published, w

6 vols. 8vo, and 4 vols. 12mo.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

REGNAULT (NORL) a French philosopher and mathematician of the last century, born at Arras, in 1683. He belonged to the order of jesuits, and is advantageously known as the author of several scientific and metaphysical works, the principal of which are his "Philosophical Conversations," 12mo, 3 vols. of which there is an English translation; "Mathematical Conversations," 3 vols.; "A System of Logic," in the form of a dialogue, 12mo; and "Ancient Origin of the New Philosophy," 3 vols. He was a man of exemplary moral character, as well as deep erudition, and died in 1762, in the French metropolis.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

REGNIER DES MARETS (F. S.) See DES MARETS.

REGNIER (MATHURIN) a French poet, was born at Chartres, in 1573. His satires form an epoch in French poetry, and procured him the patronage of cardinal Francis de Joyeuse, and Philip de Bethune, both of whom he accompanied to Rome; and they obtained for him several benefices, which, however, he did not suffer to be any check upon his licentious life. He died in 1613. Boileau greatly admired the Satires of Regnier. His poems have been frequently printed; the best editions are those of Rouen, 8vo, 1729, and of London, 4to, 1734.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

REID (THOMAS) a Scottish divine, and eminent metaphysician, was born April 26, 1710, at Strachen, in Kincardineshire, of which parish his father was minister for fifty years. His education commenced at the parish school of Kincardine, and was completed at Marischal college, Aberdeen. His residence at the university was prolonged beyond the usual time, in consequence of being appointed librarian, but, in 1736, he resigned that office, and visited England. In 1737 he was presented by King's college, Aberdeen, with the living of New Machar, in the same county, where the greater part of his life was spent in the most intense study. In 1752 he was elected professor of moral philosophy, at King's college, Aberdeen, and in 1763 accepted the same office at Glasgow. In 1764 he published his celebrated "Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principle of Common Sense," which was succeeded after a long interval, in 1786, by his "Essays on the intellectual Powers of Man," and that again in 1788, by his "Essay on the Active Powers." These, with a masterly "Analysis of Aristotle's Logic," and an "Essay on Quantity," which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions in 1748, comprehend the whole of his publications; the interval between the first and the last of which amounted to forty years. After an active and useful life, Dr. Reid, who survived his wife, and a numerous family of children, with the exception of one daughter, died of repeated attacks of the palsy, on the 7th of October, 1796, in his eighty-sixth year, with a high character for benevolence and integrity,

as well as for talents. The principal object of the "Inquiry" of Dr. Reid was to refute the philosophy of Locke and Hartley, by denying the connexion which they supposed to exist between the several phenomena, powers, and operations of the human mind, and by seeking to account for the foundation of all human knowledge, on a system of instinctive principles. Although strongly supported, it has also been objected to on various grounds, the principal of which are, that he assumes no small part of the theory which it is his business to prove; that by multiplying instinctive principles, he has brought the science of mind into greater confusion than before; and that his views tend to damp the ardour of philosophical inquiry, by stating as ultimate facts, phenomena which may be resolved into principles more simple and general. These objections are ably stated and answered by professor Dugald Stewart, who regards the writings of Dr Reid, as forming the finest school for the acquirement of reflecting on the operation of our own minds, that has hitherto appeared.—*Life, by Professor Stewart. Forbes's Life of Beattie.*

REIGNY (LOUIS ABEL BEFFROI) commonly called Cousin Jacques, a French writer, was born at Laon, in 1757. He taught rhetoric and the belles lettres in several colleges, and in 1770 he came to Paris, where he was made a member of the Musée, and of the Lyceum of Arts. He died at Charenton, in 1810. He was a very eccentric and fertile writer, and composed several plays, which were very successful; these were, "Les Ailes de l'Amour;" "Le Club des Bons Gens;" "Histoire Universelle;" "Nicodeme dans la Lune;" "La Petite Nanette," &c. His other works were, "Petites Maisons du Parnasse;" "Marlborough Tarlata Hurlabertia;" "Les Lunes;" "Le Courier des Planètes;" "Les Nouvelles Lunes;" "La Constitution de la Lune;" "Precis Historique de la Prise de la Bastille," &c. &c. He also commenced a periodical work, entitled "Dictionnaire des Hommes et des Choses," which was suppressed, on account of its political opinions.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

REIL (JOHN CHRISTIAN) professor of medicine, counsellor, knight of the red eagle of Prussia, &c. was born in East Friesland, in 1769. His father was a clergyman, and he was intended for the same profession; but he was permitted to follow his inclination, and became a physician. He studied at the college of Naerden, and afterwards at the universities of Göttingen and Halle, and proceeded MD. in 1782. He became chemical professor at Halle in 1787, and also medical superintendent of the poor of that city; the functions belonging to which offices he discharged in a manner highly creditable to his zeal and sagacity till 1810, when the king invited him to Berlin; and in 1813 he was nominated director of the military hospitals, established in consequence of the battle of Leipsic. He died of typhus fever, November 12th, the same year. Among the principal works of

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professor Reil, are, "Memorabilium Clinicorum Medico-practicorum;" "Archives of Physiology," a periodical journal in German, 1795, &c. continued after his death; "Exercitationum Anatomicarum fasciculus primus, de Structura Nervorum," 1796, folio; and a number of Memoirs published collectively at Vienna, 1811, 2 vols. and at Halle, 1817, 1 vol.—*Biog. Univ.*

REIMARUS (HERMAN SAMUEL) a learned philosopher and classical scholar, born at Hamburg, in 1694. He studied at Wittemberg, and afterwards travelled in Germany, and remained some time at Weimar, where he published some tracts under the title of "Primitia Wismariensis," 1723, 4to. Returning to Hamburg, he obtained the chair of philosophy in that city, of which he was one of the principal literary ornaments during more than forty years. He married one of the daughters of John Albert Fabricius, and he assisted in the philological labours of that erudite scholar. Reimar, who was a member of the imperial academy at Petersburg, and of many learned societies in Germany, died March 1, 1768. He published an admirable edition of Dion Cassius, 2 vols. folio; an Account of the Life and Writings of his father-in-law, Fabricius; "A Treatise on the Principal Truths of Natural Religion;" and "Observations Moral and Philosophical, on the Instinct of Animals, their Industry, and their Manners," of which there is a French translation, with Notes, Amsterdam, 1770, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

REIMANN (JAMES FREDERICK) an industrious bibliographer, born at Groeningen, in the principality of Halberstadt, in 1668. He was educated at Jena, and was admitted a Protestant minister; but his inclination led him at first to prefer the office of a tutor. In 1692 he was appointed rector of the gymnasium of Osterwick, and after holding other situations, he relinquished them, and in 1704 was chosen first pastor of the province of Ermaleben. A great part of a library which he had collected was destroyed by a fire, in 1710, on which he commenced a new and more extensive collection of valuable books. In 1714 he became librarian to the chapter of Magdeburg; and in 1717 pastor of Hildesheim, and soon after superintendent of the churches, and inspector of the Lutheran schools of that district. His death happened February 1, 1743. Among his principal works are, "Historia Literaria de Fatis Studii Genealogici apud Hebræos, Græcos, Romanos, et Germanos," 1702, 8vo, of which a second edition, with a second part, or continuation, was published in 1710, at Leipzig; "Idea Systematis Antiquitatis Literariæ generalis et specialioris, desiderati adhuc in Republica Fructidorum literaria," Hildesheim, 1718, 8vo; "Historia universalis Atheismi et Atheorum falso et merito suspectorum apud Judæos, Ethnicos, Christianos, &c." 1725, 8vo; "Historia Literaria Babyloniorum et Sinenisium," Brunswick, 1741, 8vo; besides valuable catalogues of his own library.—*Idem.*

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REINECCIUS (REINER) a learned historian and genealogist, was a native of Steinheim, in the diocese of Paderborn, and was a disciple of Melancthon. He taught the belles lettres in the universities of Helmstadt and Frankfort, and died in 1595. He wrote "Historia Orientalis;" "Historia Julia," 3 vols. folio; "Methodus legendi Historiam;" "Chronicon Hierosolymitarum Familie Regum Judæorum;" "Syntagma de Familiis Monarchiarum trium priorum."—*Thuanii Hist. Saxii Onom. Moreri.*

REINESIUS (THOMAS) a German physician and classical scholar of eminence in the 17th century. He was born at Gotha, in Saxony, in 1587; and after having completed his education, he practised as a physician in different parts of Germany. According to his own testimony in his letters, he suffered many domestic and other misfortunes, and refused to accept of academical professorships from an apprehension of meeting with disagreeable associates. He was settled at length at Altenbourg, where he became a burgo-master; and afterwards removing to Leipsic, he was appointed counsellor to the elector of Saxony. He died in 1667. He wrote some professional tracts; but his principal works are, "Variarum Lectionum, libri iii;" and his Letters.—*Bayle. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

REINHARD (FRANCIS WOLMAR) a celebrated Protestant preacher, who was a native of the duchy of Sulzbach, in Germany. He was instructed by his father (who was a clergyman) till he was sixteen, when he was admitted into the gymnasium of Ratibon, where he remained five years, and in 1773 he was removed to the university of Wittemberg. The study of sacred eloquence especially attracted his attention; and his reputation procured him, in 1782, the chair of theology, to which, in 1784 was added the offices of preacher at the university church, and assessor of the consistory. In 1792 he was invited to Dresden to become first preacher to the court of Saxony, ecclesiastical counsellor, and member of the supreme consistory. After filling these stations with high renown for about twenty years, he died September 6, 1812. His principal works are, "A System of Christian Morality;" "An Essay on the Plan formed by the Founder of Christianity for the Happiness of the Human Race;" "Sermons;" "Letters of F. W. Reinhard on his Studies, and on his Career as a Preacher;" "Lectures on Dogmatic Theology."—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

REINHOLD (ERASMUS) a German mathematician and astronomer of the sixteenth century. He was educated at the university of Wittemberg, where he at length became professor of mathematics, and acquired great reputation by his lectures and his writings. He died in 1553, in the forty-second year of his age. His works comprise "Theoria Novæ Planetarum G. Purbachii, cum Scholiis," 1542, 8vo; the First Book of Ptolemy's Almagest, with a Latin version and scholia, 1549, 8vo; "Prutenicæ Tabulæ Cælestium

Motuum," 1551, 4to; besides which he prepared editions of several astronomical and mathematical treatises.—*Teissier. Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

REISKE (JOHN JAMES) a most learned and laborious philologist, born at Zorbig, in Saxony, December 25, 1716. At the age of twelve he was sent to the orphan school at Halle, and in 1733 he went to the university of Leipsic, being intended for the clerical profession, and he spent five years in desultory studies, in the course of which he became extremely partial to Oriental literature. The first specimen he gave of his abilities was the publication of one of the Narratives of Hariri, with Arabic scholia, and a Latin version, 1737, 4to. He then went to Holland, that he might have an opportunity of examining the stores of Eastern literature preserved in the library of the university of Leyden. In spite of his poverty, which obliged him to become a corrector of the press, he in some measure effected his object; and having also made use of the advantages which Leyden afforded for the study of medicine, he obtained the degree of MD. on his return to Leipsic. His habits and manners, however, by no means qualified him for success as a physician; and he was therefore obliged to rely on his literary occupations for the means of supporting himself and his family. He was continually employed in writing, translating, and performing other tasks for the booksellers; and besides a multitude of less important undertakings, he produced valuable editions of the Moslem Annals of Abulfeda; of the Greek Anthology; of the Greek Orators; of the Works of Plutarch; and of the treatise of Constantine Porphyrogenitus on the Ceremonies of the Byzantine Court. His hard fate soured his temper, and by his incautious criticisms he made himself many enemies. In 1758 he was appointed rector of the College of St Nicholas, at Leipsic, which office he held till his death in August 1774.—His wife, ERNESTINE CHRISTINA MULLER, instructed by her husband in the learned languages, assisted him in his researches, and after his death completed some of his undertakings. She also published his autobiography, with a list of his very numerous works. This lady, who printed some productions of her own composition, died at Kemberg, in July 1798.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

REIZ or REITZ (FREDERIC WOLFGANG) a German philologist, born in Franconia, in 1733. After having completed his studies at Leipsic, he became a private tutor, and then a corrector of the press in the printing-office of Breitkopf. He successively held the professorships of philosophy, Latin and Greek, and poetry, and was director of the library belonging to the university of Leipsic. He died February 2, 1790. Reiz is principally known as the editor of Herodotus; but he also published editions of other classics, and two Dissertations on Prosody.—*Biog. Univ.*

RELAND (ADRIAN) a very learned Orientalist, was the son of a Dutch minister, and was born near Alkmaar, in North Holland, in

1676. He was educated first at Amsterdam, and then at the university of Utrecht, where, at the early age of seventeen, he was admitted to the degree of doctor in philosophy. After staying there six years, he removed to Leyden, and soon after he was chosen tutor to the son of Bentinck, earl of Portland, the favourite of William III. That nobleman was desirous of taking Reland to England, but the declining health of his father induced him rather to give up his engagement. In 1699 he became professor of philosophy at Harderwyk, which place he soon after quitted for the chair of the Oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities at Utrecht. He remained there seventeen years, and died of the small-pox, February 5, 1718. Among his more important works are, "Dissertationes quinque de Numis Veterum Hebræorum, qui ab Inscriptarum literarum Forma Samaritani appellantur," 1709, 8vo; "De Religione Muhammedica libri duo," 1705, 8vo; "Antiquitates sacræ Veterum Hebræorum," 1712, 8vo; and "Palestina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata," 1714, 2 vols. 4to. He also published Latin poems, orations, &c.—PETER RELAND, brother of the preceding, an advocate at Haerlem, who died in 1715, compiled a useful work, entitled "Fasti Consulares," printed after his death at Utrecht, 1715, 8vo.—*Moreri. Sazii Onom. Biog. Univ.*

RELHAN (RICHARD) a divine and naturalist, was educated at Cambridge, and became a fellow of King's college. In 1791 he attained the rectory of Hunninghy, in Lincolnshire. His works are, "Flora Cantabrigensis," in which he describes his discovery of a new species of lichen and of the athamanta libanotis; and "Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum et de Vita Agricola," 8vo. Mr Relhan was a fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies. He died in 1823.—*Cent. Mag.*

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN (PAUL) a very celebrated painter, was born in 1606, at a mill on the Rhine, near Leyden. His father, observing in him an extraordinary talent for the arts of design, placed him for six months under Lastman, and as many with Pinas, from whom he is said to have imbibed that taste for strong contrasts of light and shade, for which his pictures are so much distinguished. Nature was, however, his principal study; and one of his designs attracting the notice of a connoisseur, his reputation soon increased; and in 1630 he settled at Amsterdam, and at once came into full employment, both as a portrait and as a general painter. He also opened a school, and had a number of pupils, who paid him very liberally; and, being greedy of gain, it was often his practice to touch up their designs and sell them for his own. He likewise made numerous etchings, consisting of what appeared a few random sketches, but so managed as to produce a surprising effect. His first style of painting had much of the delicate finishing of Mieris, but this he changed for a bold and forcible manner, with a vast body of colour, and masses of deep shade relieved by bright lights, the effect of which was, coarseness and confusion when viewed near, but at a

distance nothing could appear more mellow and harmonious. He was a perfect master of colouring and in the magic of chair' oscuro, but he possessed few ideas of grace and beauty and was very incorrect in the naked human form. He married the handsome daughter of a peasant, who used to sit to him as a model, as did likewise his servant maid. His manners were rude and coarse, and unfortunately he could relish no company but what resembled himself. Notwithstanding his great gain, want of economy made him a bankrupt, and he secretly quitted Amsterdam to repair to the king of Sweden, who employed him a considerable time. He finally, however, returned to Amsterdam, where, according to one account, he died in 1674, and to another, in 1688. Rembrandt is deemed a genius of the first class in whatever is not immediately related to form and taste. He painted history, portraits, and landscape; and his works in all branches are highly valued. Many of his portraits are admirable, combining minute exactness with extraordinary force and animation. His etchings amount to two hundred and eighty, and are extremely prized by all collectors. Many of his works have been engraved by other artists.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint. Pilkington's Diet.*

REMIGIUS or REMI (Sr.) a celebrated French prelate, was archbishop of Rheims, and was the converter and baptiser of king Clovis. He died in 533. He wrote some "Letters," and a "Testament," in the Library of the Fathers.—*Cave. Fabricius.*

REMIGIUS, of Auxerre, a learned Benedictine of the ninth century, was educated in the abbey of St. Germain at that place. He taught at Rheims, and attained great celebrity; and at length he went to Paris, and opened the first public school in that city after the ravages of the Normans. He wrote "Commentarius in omnes Davidis Psalmos," Cologne, 1536; "Enarrationes in posteriores XI. Minoras Prophetas," Antwerp, 1545; with the "Commentaries of Eusebius upon the Acts of the Apostles and their Epistles, and those of Arethas upon the Book of Revelation;" and "Expositio Missæ," &c.—*Cave. Dupin.*

REMIGIUS, a Roman saint and Gallic prelate in the ninth century, was a native of Gaul, and was grand Almoner to the emperor Lotharius, who, about 853, promoted him to the archiepiscopal see of Lyons. He was a zealous defender of the opinions of Godescalc, or of St. Augustine, on the subjects of grace and predestination; and condemned the canons decreed against that monk, as he also did the propositions of John Scotus Erigena, relating to the same subject. He died in 875. He wrote some pieces, which may be found in the Bibl. Patr. in "Maguin's Collect. Script. de Prædestinat. et Gratia."—*Cave. Dupin. Moreri.*

RENAU D'ELISAGARY (BERNARD) an able French naval architect, was born at Bearn in 1652, of an ancient family of Navarre. At an early age he attained the patronage of M. du Terron, intendant of Rochefort, who

educated him with a view to the naval service. He was soon after made known to the minister of the marine, and he much distinguished himself by his plans for the better construction of vessels. In 1680 he conceived the idea of bomb-vessels, which were first employed by Du Quesne in the siege of Algiers; and he subsequently acted as engineer with Vauban, in fortifying the frontiers of Flanders and Germany, and also served in Spain. In the midst of these occupations, he found time to write his "Theorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," 1689, 8vo, which in respect to one of its main propositions, was refuted by Huygens. As a reward for his able and active services, Louis XIV made him captain of a ship, with the authority of an inspector of the navy at pleasure, with a pension of 12,000 livres. The grand-master of Malta requested his assistance to defend the island against the Turks, but the expected siege not taking place, he returned to France, and was honoured with the cross of St. Louis. He died September 30, 1699. M. Renau, who in stature was almost a dwarf, is deemed the best engineer produced by France after M. de Vauban.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

RENADOT (EUSEBIUS) a French divine, celebrated for the cultivation of Oriental literature, who was the son of Dr. E. Renaudot, mentioned in the next article. He was born at Paris, July 20, 1646, and educated among the jesuits, and at the college of Harcourt. He entered into the ecclesiastical state, that he might have leisure for study; and his attention was particularly directed to the Eastern languages, and especially the Arabic and others which would serve to illustrate the history and antiquities of the Christian church. His merit and connexions procured him the patronage of the prince of Condé, the duke de Montausier, Colbert, Bossuet, and other persons of rank and talents. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1689; and two years after he succeeded Quinault, as a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. In 1700 he accompanied cardinal Noailles to Rome, at the election of Clement XI, when the abbé Renaudot, as he was commonly styled, received an appointment from the new pope to a priory in Bretagne, which was the only preferment he could be prevailed on to accept. On his return home through Florence he was well received by the grand duke; and he was chosen an associate of the Accademia della Crusca. He died at Paris, September 1, 1720, leaving to the abbey of St. Germain des Pres, a valuable collection of Oriental MSS., now in the royal library. He assisted, by his translations of Eastern documents, in the great work of Arnauld and Nicole, "Perpetuité de la Foi," of which he also published a "Défence," and a continuation in three supplemental volumes. Among his other literary labours are "Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum Jacobitarum," 1713, 4to; "Anciennes Relations des Indes et de la Chine de deux Voyageurs Mahometans, dans le 9^e siècle," 1711, 8vo; "Liturgiarum Orientalium Collectio," 1716, 2 vols. 4to; besides several dis-

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assertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and contributions to the works of others.—*Sartii Onom. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

RENAUDOT (THEOPHRASTUS) a French physician and political writer, born at Loudun, in 1584. He went to Paris when quite young, and studied surgery; and in 1606 he removed to Montpellier, and took the degree of MD. After having improved his stock of knowledge by travelling for several years, he settled at Loudun, and practised as a physician with great success. In 1612 he established himself at Paris, where he obtained the appointment of physician to the king, with a pension of eight hundred livres. He became known to cardinal Richelieu, whose interest procured him the post of commissary-general of the healthy and sick poor of the whole kingdom, for whose benefit he erected a kind of dispensary and register office; and also the more profitable privilege of establishing a "Gazette," being the earliest publication of the kind known in France, and which first appeared in 1631. His medical projects excited great opposition from the faculty of Paris and the whole profession, in consequence of which Renaudot was prosecuted in the court of Chatelet for the alleged irregularity of his practice, and sentence being given against him in December, 1643, he was prohibited from holding consultations or continuing his establishments. His appeal to the parliament against this decree was unavailing; for the decree was confirmed, with circumstances of additional severity. He continued, however, to practise privately, and he lived long enough to see the utility of antimonial medicines (the employment of which had been condemned by his antagonists) generally admitted. He likewise proceeded with the publication of his *Gazette*, which was his best resource, till his death, in 1653. He was the author of a *Life of Henry II, prince of Condé*, and other biographical works; and he continued the "*Mercurie Français*," from 1635 to 1643; but he wrote nothing on his own profession.—His two sons, ISAAC and EUSEBIUS, who were both physicians, continued the "*Gazette de France*," after the death of their father. The latter, who became first physician to the dauphiness, was the author of some medical tracts. He died in 1679.—*Moreri. Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med. Biog. Univ.*

RENEAULME (PAUL), a French physician and botanist, born at Blois, about 1560. He was the author of a curious work, entitled "*P. Reneaulmi, MD. Specimen Historiæ Plantarum*," Paris, 1611, 8vo, with plates, in which he exhibits the outline of a botanical arrangement, founded, like that of Linnæus, on those organs which serve for the propagation of plants. He also published "*De Curationibus Observationum liber*," 1606, 8vo; from which it appears that he introduced into practice the use of hemlock and other active medicines, which involved him in disputes with the Parisian faculty. He was known and esteemed by cardinal Nuperron, the president

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De Thou, and others of his eminent contemporaries; and Plumier gave the name of Rennealmia to a genus of plants, in commemoration of him. His death took place about 1624.—*Biog. Univ.*

RENNELL, BD. FRs. (THOMAS) son of the rev Dr Rennell, dean of Winchester, master of the Temple, &c. and grandson by the mother's side to the celebrated sir William Blackstone, was born at Winchester in 1787. At an early age he was placed upon the foundation at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his rapid progress in classical literature, and carried off Dr Buchanan's prize for the best Greek Sapphic ode "On the Propagation of the Gospel in India." About the same period he joined with three of his contemporaries in the publication of a series of essays, under the name of the "Miniature," a work on the plan of the "Microcosm," which went through two editions, and which, considered as the exclusive production of boys, exhibits striking evidence of early genius. In 1806 he removed in due course to King's college, Cambridge, where he completed his education, and gave additional proof of his increasing literary attainments, by gaining, in 1808, sir William Browne's annual Greek medal for a Greek ode entitled "Veris Comites," as well as by his contributions to the "*Museum Criticum*," a work occasionally published by some eminent scholars of the university. Having taken orders at the usual age, he became assistant preacher to his father at the Temple church, and in 1811 published his "*Animadversions on the Unitarian Translation, or Improved Version of the New Testament*," under the modest designation of "A Student in Divinity," and about the same time undertook the editorship of the "*British Critic*." In 1816 the bishop of London conferred on him the vicarage of Kensington, and in the same year he was elected Christian advocate in the university of Cambridge. In this latter capacity he produced his "*Remarks on Scepticism*," especially as it is connected with the subjects of Organization and Life." This treatise was written in reply to opinions of sir T. C. Morgan, Mr Lawrence, &c. on those points; and Mr Rennell was, perhaps, the rather induced to enter into the inquiry, inasmuch as he had himself made no slight progress in the study of anatomy and medicine. It was first printed in 1819, and went rapidly through six editions. His other work, undertaken in the same character, was occasioned by the publication of the "*Apocryphal New Testament*," and is entitled "*Proofs of Inspiration, or the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume*." In 1823 he obtained from the bishop of Salisbury the mastership of St Nicholas' hospital, with a stall in Salisbury cathedral; and in the same year a pamphlet appeared from his pen, addressed to H. Brougham, esq. MP. on the subject of a speech made by that gentleman at Durham, taken in connexion with some articles in the Edinburgh Review on ecclesiastical subjects. In the autumn of 1823 Mr Rennell

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married a Miss Delafield of Kensington; but not many weeks after a violent attack of fever terminated in a gradual decline, which carried him off in the June of the following year, just as he had completed his last work, a new translation of "Munter's Narrative of the Conversion of Count Struensee." In private life he was highly esteemed, especially by his parishioners, at whose expense a monument has been erected to his memory in their parish church.—*Ann. Biog. Christian Remembrancer.*

RENNEVILLE (RENE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE de) a French writer, more distinguished on account of the accidents of his life than on the score of his talents, or his literary undertakings. He was born at Caen in Normandy, about 1650; and after serving for some time in the army, he obtained a civil office at Carentan, through the influence of M. de Chamillart. Having become a Calvinist, he left his native country, and settled in Holland in 1699. His patron, de Chamillart, invited him to return to France, with the promise of employment; and on his acceptance of the offer, in 1702, he was well received by that minister, who gave him a pension, and engaged to procure him a lucrative situation. He was soon after denounced to M. de Torcy, in letters from Holland, as a spy; and was also accused of having written verses injurious to France. He was, therefore, arrested, his papers were seized, and he was committed to the Bastille in May 1702. At first he was well treated, but being suspected of having favoured the escape of count Bucquoi, he was thrown into a dungeon, and afterwards more rigorously confined. He contrived, however, to procure books, and also employed himself in writing; according to his own account, making his ink with soot mixed with wine, and using pointed bones instead of pens. In June 1713 he was released, and ordered to quit France; on which he went to England, where he wrote a work, entitled "L'Inquisition Française, ou Histoire de la Bastille," Amsterdam, 1715, 12mo, which he republished with additions in 1724, 5 vols. 12mo. He likewise compiled a collection of voyages, and published some religious works. The time of his death is not known.—*Biog. Univ.*

RENNIE (JOHN) a celebrated engineer, was born near Linton in East Lothian, in 1760. His father was a respectable farmer, who gave him a good education, and placed him with an eminent millwright. After serving out his articles, he commenced business on his own account, but in 1783 was induced to remove to London, where he first distinguished himself by the construction of the Albion mill. His next work of magnitude was the formation and erection of the machinery of Whitbread's brewery. His reputation from this time rapidly increased, until he was finally regarded as standing at the head of the civil engineers of this country. Among his public works may be mentioned Ramsgate harbour, Waterloo and Southwark bridges, at least as to construction; the Breakwater at Plymouth, and the Bell Rock Lighthouse, erected on the same prin-

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ciples as that of the Eddystone, which last proof of his great skill has excited general admiration. Mr Rennie was admirably adapted, by steady resolution and inflexible perseverance, to contend with the great physical operations of nature which he was called on to control or guard against; and accordingly, no one has effected greater performances in that branch of his profession. He was, at the same time, in the highest degree punctual and steady in all his engagements; and although in some respects a self-taught man, he acquired the respect of the most distinguished men of science and learning in his day, and was elected a member of the Royal Society. His death took place at his house in Stamford-street, Blackfriars, October 4, 1821, in his sixty-first year, and he was buried with the respect due to his eminent talents in St Paul's cathedral.—*Ann. Biog.*

RENNIGER or RHANGER (MICHAEL) a learned divine and Latin poet, was born in Hampshire in 1529, and took his degrees at Magdalen college, Oxford. On the accession of Mary, being of the reformed religion, he left England, but afterwards returned, and became one of the chaplains of queen Elizabeth. He obtained the archdeaconry of Winchester and a prebend in St Paul's. He died in 1609. His works are, "Carminia in Mortem duorum Fratrum Suffolciensium Henrici et Caroli Brandon," London, 1552; "De Pii V et Gregorii XIII Furoribus contra Elizabetham Reginam Angliæ; "An Exhortation to true Love, Loyalty, and Fidelity to her Majesty;" "Syntagma Hortationum ad Jacobum Regem Angliæ, &c." and some MSS. in Bennet college library.—*Tanner. Bale. Ath. Ox. Strype's Life of Parker.*

RENTI (GASTON JOHN BAPTIST, baron de) a French nobleman, remarkable for his ascetic piety. He was born of an ancient family, at the castle of Beni, in the diocese of Baieux, in 1611. After studying at the college of Navarre, and under the jesuits at Caen, he returned to Paris, to complete his education at the school of the young nobility, where he acquired skill in all fashionable and manly exercises. He also learnt mathematics, and wrote on that science. His natural disposition for a secluded life made him desirous to enter into the religious order of the Carthusians; but being an only son, he was prevented by his parents from indulging his wishes, and induced to marry, and accept a commission in the army. He served with distinction in the wars of Lorraine, and obtained the approbation of his sovereign. At length he determined to retire from the world, and at the age of twenty-seven he gave up all his employments, and devoted the remainder of his life to works of charity, religious exercises, and mortification. He carried his austerities so far as to injure his health, and he died at Paris in 1649. He is said to have been the author of "Introducteur en la Cosmographie," published at Paris 1645, 2 vols. 8vo. His life, written by father de St Jure, a jesuit, has been often printed, and translated into Italian and Eng-

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lish. An abridgment of it was published by the famous John Wesley.—*Biog. Univ.*

REPNIN (NICHOLAS WASILIEWITSCH, prince) a Russian field-marshal, the son of a prince of the same name, who served in the army of Peter I. He was born in 1734, and having adopted the profession of arms, he distinguished himself in the seven years' war, as a volunteer in the French army, when he passed his winters at Paris. He was afterwards appointed by Catherine II assistant to the Russian ambassador at the elevation of Stanislaus Poniatowski to the throne of Poland in 1764; and on the death of his principal immediately after, he became Russian minister at Warsaw. He remained there some years, governing the Poles in effect, and suppressing their various efforts for freedom. In 1774 he was sent ambassador to Constantinople; and in 1778 to Breslau, in the double capacity of general and negotiator, when he displayed his talents by contributing to the treaty of Teschen. In 1789 he succeeded count Romanzoff in the command of the army of the Ukraine, when he formed the blockade of Ismael, afterwards taken by Suwarrow; and in July 1791 he defeated the grand visir Yusuf. Having offended prince Potemkin, he was disgraced and banished to Moscow, whence, however, he was recalled to be made governor of Livonia. After the last partition of Poland, he received the government of Lithuania; and he subsequently submitted to serve under Suwarrow. Paul I, in 1796, promoted prince Repnin to the rank of a field-marshal, and 1798 sent him on a secret mission to Berlin. Not having succeeded in his endeavours to prevail on the Prussians to join in the meditated coalition against France, on his return to Petersburg, Repnin was ordered to retire to Moscow, where he died in May 1801.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

REPTON (HUMPHREY) a private gentleman, distinguished by his skill in the art of ornamental gardening. He was a native of Bury St Edmund's in Suffolk, where he was born in 1752. Having acquired the friendship of the late Mr Windham, he accompanied that gentleman to Ireland in 1783, and obtained a lucrative situation in the castle of Dublin, which, however, he gave up when his friend quitted Ireland. On his return to London, he professionally applied himself to the improvement of gardens and pleasure grounds, in which pursuit he was extensively employed. He published several works on miscellaneous subjects, but his principal productions are on landscape gardening; and these have secured a very wide attention. He died in 1818, leaving several sons, one of whom is married to a daughter of the earl of Eldon.—*Ann. Biog.*

REQUENO (VINCENTE) a learned Spanish jesuit, was born in Grenada about 1730. Having a great taste for the fine arts, on the expulsion of his order he went to Italy, and in 1782 he sent to the society opened in Madrid for the fine arts, a memoir, which obtained the first prize. He acquired great fame by an

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elaborate work, printed at Seville in 1766, on the "Roman Antiquities in Spain." But he is best known by his "Saggi sul Ristabilimento dell' Antica Arte de' Greci e de' Romani Pittori;" the object of which was to restore the ancient art of Greek and Roman painting, and describing the manner of encaustic painting used by them, and the materials employed therein. His opinions were supported by many professors of eminence, but artists were very backward in adopting them. Requeno died at Venice in 1792.—*Dict. Hist. Supplement.*

RESENIUS (PETER) a learned and industrious writer, born at Copenhagen in 1625. His father, John Resenius, was professor of ethica at Copenhagen, and afterwards bishop of Zealand. The son, having studied philosophy and theology, became rector of a gymnasium, which office he quitted in 1647, and went to Leyden, where he remained four years, attending the lectures of Heinsius, Boxhorn, Vinnius, and other celebrated professors of that university. He then travelled in France, Spain, and Italy, and remained some time at Padua, where, in 1653, he received the diploma of LL.D. Returning to Copenhagen, he engaged in the study of Danish antiquities, and collected a great number of ancient relics, books, and MSS. relating to the north of Europe. In 1657 he was appointed professor of ethica, and in 1662 he obtained the second chair of jurisprudence in the university. He was besides invested with several honourable offices; and he died June 1, 1688. Having no family, he left his rich library to the university of Copenhagen; and of his collection he published a Catalogue in 1685, 4to, preceded by an interesting sketch of his life. His principal publications are, editions of the Islandic Edda; "Inscriptiones Havnenses;" "Lexicon Islandicum Gudmundi Andreæ;" "Jus Aulicum vetus Regum Norvigorum;" "Leges Cimbricæ Valdemari secundi Regis Danici;" and "Leges civiles et ecclesiasticæ Christiani secundi."—*Biog. Un.*—**JOHN PAUL RESENIUS**, a Danish divine, who became bishop of Roschild, translated the Bible into his native language. He died in 1638.—*Moreri.*

RESTAUT (PETER) a grammarian, was born at Beauvais in 1694. He was an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and became a protégé of the chancellor d'Aguesseau. He wrote an excellent work, entitled "Principes généraux et raisonnés de la Grammaire Française;" and "Traité de l'Orthographe, en forme de Dictionnaire," 8vo. He died in 1764.—*Dict. Hist.*

RETZ (JOHN FRANCIS PAUL DE GONDI cardinal de) a celebrated political character was born at Montmirel in 1614. He was the son of Philip Emanuel de Gondi, general of the gallies, descended from a Florentine family. His father obliged him, against his will, to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, and he was placed under the tuition of the famous Vincent de Paul. Several abbacies were conferred upon him at an early age, and in 1627 he was presented to a canonry of Notre Dame.

He passed through his course of study with distinction, and in 1643 was appointed coadjutor to the archbishop of Paris, his uncle. His deportment was by no means adapted to his profession; he fought duels, entered into every species of dissipation, and so early devoted himself to political intrigue, that, according to Voltaire, he was the soul of a conspiracy against the life of cardinal Richelieu at the age of twenty-three. The ministry of Mazarin was, however, the period of his great party consequence, and he was the source of all the factious cabals which led to the petty civil war of the Fronde. It was he who induced the Parisians to take up arms on the day of the Barricades, and for some time he was the Catiline of this sedition. At length the court was induced to buy him off by a cardinalate, to which he was nominated by the king in 1651. Like other deserters he immediately lost his popularity, and for the future acted only a secondary part. He could not, however, cease from caballing, and at last Mazarin, who both hated and feared him, imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes, whence he was removed to Nantes, from which he contrived to escape into Spain, and thence proceeded to Rome. He subsequently travelled through Holland, Flanders, and England, and on the death of Mazarin, in 1661, made his peace with the court, by the renunciation of the archbishopric of Paris, to which he had succeeded by the death of his uncle. He had hitherto lived with great magnificence, which had plunged him deeply in debt, but he honourably determined to live upon a small income until he paid his debts, which, although enormously large, he effected. In 1675 he wished to give up his cardinal's hat, and retire from the world, but the pope would not receive it. The later years of his life procured him respect, and he died regretted at Paris, in 1679, at the age of sixty-six. The character of cardinal de Retz has been drawn by several eminent writers, all of whom agree in its principal features. Daring, turbulent, and intriguing, with designs rather romantic than elevated, and conducted with more adroitness than ability, he seemed exactly fitted to act the part which he sustained in what MarmonTEL calls the *tragi-comedy of the Fronde*. His "Memoirs" are well worthy perusal; they were written by himself in his retreat, with considerable impartiality; for he neither spares himself nor others, and his portraits of those who acted parts in the intrigues of the Fronde, are very curious. He was the author of several other writings relative to the affairs of the time and the party, which are now but little read.—*Sicéle de Louis XIV. Moreri.*

REUCHLIN (JOHN) a celebrated German philologist, born at Pfortsheim, in 1455. His early proficiency in learning recommended him to the margrave of Baden, who sent him with his own son to study at Paris. He returned to Germany with his patron, but a wish to apply himself to Greek literature induced him to go again to the French metropolis alone, where he supported himself by copying Greek

manuscripts. In 1474 he went to Basil, and took the degree of doctor in philosophy, and afterwards studied the law at Orleans, and in 1481 he obtained the diploma of licentiate in that faculty at Poitiers. Having accompanied Everard, count of Wurtemberg, to Rome as his private secretary, in 1482, he was received with the distinction due to his talents, and he was particularly noticed by Lorenzo de' Medici, at Florence. Returning to Germany with his patron, who became duke of Suabia, he established himself at Stuttgard. In 1484 he was nominated assessor of the supreme court; and the next year he proceeded doctor of law at Tubingen. In 1486 he was sent to the diet of Frankfurt; and in 1487 he was at the coronation of the emperor Frederic III. He was afterwards employed in some diplomatic affairs, and his services were recompensed with the title of count Palatine. He made use of the opportunity afforded by his residence at the imperial court, to study Hebrew under Loana, a Jew, who was physician to the emperor. After the death of duke Everard, he retired to Worms, where he remained under the protection of the bishop, till he was employed by the elector palatine in negotiations at Rome. After the renewal of the league of Suabia, in 1500, Reuchlin was appointed judge of a tribunal at Tubingen, in 1502, and he held the office eleven years. The latter part of his life was embittered by a dispute with the theologians of Cologne, who had obtained from the emperor a decree authorizing the destruction of all the books of the Jews, except the Bible, at the instance of Pfeffercorn, a convert from Judaism. Reuchlin wished to restrict this order to such books only as had been written against Christianity; and wrote an answer to a publication of Pfeffercorn on the subject, which subjected him to much illiberal abuse and persecution. His death took place at Stuttgard, in 1522. He composed the first Hebrew grammar and lexicon for the use of Christians; and he was the author of a treatise "*De Verbo mirifico*;" another, in three books, "*De Arte Cabbalistica*;" a Latin comedy, &c. This learned man, in compliance with the taste of his age, called himself *Capnio*, a Greek translation of his German family name, which signifies smoke.—*Stollis Introd. in Hist. Litt. Biog. Univ.*

REUSNER (NICHOLAS) a learned jurist, poet, and miscellaneous writer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Silesia, and studied at Wittenberg and Leipsic. Going to Augsburg in 1565 to see the ceremonies of the diet, he produced some pieces of Latin poetry, which procured him the notice of the duke of Bavaria, who nominated him professor in the college of Liningen, of which he afterwards became rector. In 1583 he took the degree of doctor of laws at Basil; and he was invested with the dignity of assessor of the imperial chamber of Spire, and appointed professor in the academy of Strasburg. His reputation caused him to be invited to Jena in 1589, and he was twice rector of that uni-

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versity. The emperor Rodolph II bestowed on him publicly the laureate crown, and created him count palatine; and in 1595 he was deputy from the electorate of Saxony to the diet of Poland. He died at Jena, in 1602, aged fifty-seven. A list of the works of Reusner may be found in Nicéron's *Memoirs*. Among the most important are, "*Hodeporicorum, sive Itinerum totius fere Orbis, lib. vii.*" 1580, 8vo, a curious compilation; "*Icones seu Imagines Virorum Literis illustrium, additis eorum Elogiis diversorum Auctorum,*" 1587, 8vo; a second part, 1589, 8vo; "*Ænigmatologia, seu Sylloge Ænigmatum et Gryphorum convivialium,*" 1589, 8vo; and "*Opera Poetica,*" 1593, 8vo.—**REUSNER** (*ELIAS*) an antiquary and historian, brother of the preceding, was professor of philosophy at Jena, where he died in 1612. He was the author of "*Genealogicon Romanum de Familiis præcipuis Regum, Principum, Cæsarum, &c.*" 1590, folio; and other works relative to history and genealogy.—*Biog. Univ.*

REUVENS (*JOHN EVERARD*) one of the most celebrated lawyers Holland ever produced, was born at Haerlem in 1763, and studied at the university of Leyden. Having taken his degrees, he established himself at the Hague as an advocate; and after acquiring great reputation, he was appointed, in 1795, counsellor to the court of justice of the province of Holland. When the Revolution had changed the form of the government, he was placed at the head of the judicial department of the state, with the title of agent of justice; and on the occurrence of new political alterations in 1801, he was made president of the high court of justice. Under the regal government, in 1806, M. Reuvers was nominated counsellor of state extraordinary, then president of the first section, and at length vice-president of the council. On the union of Holland, to France in 1810, he became president of the court of appeal at the Hague; but was soon after invited to Paris, and made counsellor of the court of cassation. When his native country recovered its independence in 1814, he returned home, and was nominated president of the court of appeal at the Hague, and commander of the order of the Union. The criminal code of the kingdom of the Netherlands is almost entirely his work, and it has obtained the approbation of the most eminent lawyers. Being a member of the commission appointed to present projects for the other codes of law, he went to Brussels in July 1816, where he perished, the victim of a dark conspiracy, the authors of which have never been discovered. He was the author of an inaugural dissertation "*De Cautione Muciana.*"—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

REVAI (*NICHOLAS*) a learned Hungarian, born in 1751. He was educated in the Pious Schools, and became an ecclesiastic. Having cultivated literature with success, he made himself known as a poet, a philologist, and a grammarian. Among his prose works are, "*Hungarian Antiquities;*" and "*Elaboratio Grammatica Hungarica, ad genuinam patrii*

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Sermonis indolem fideliter exacta, affiniumque linguarum adminiculis locupletius illustrata," Pesth, 1805, 2 vols. 4to. He was professor of the Hungarian language and literature at Pesth; and he contributed much to excite a spirit of critical research among his countrymen. His death took place April 1, 1807.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

REVELEY (*WILLEY*) an ingenious English architect and antiquary, who studied under sir William Chambers. He travelled in Greece and the Levant to observe the remains of ancient art, and brought home a valuable collection of drawings, the fruits of his talents and industry. As an artist, he distinguished himself by the erection of the church of All Saints at Southampton, and various other structures. He prepared for the press the last volume of Stuart's "*Antiquities of Athens;*" and he died in the prime of life, July 6, 1799.—*Europ. Mag.*

REWBELL (*JOHN BAPTIST*) one of the directors of the French republic, born at Colmar in Alsace, in 1746. He was an advocate in the sovereign council of his native province in 1789, and being devoted to the popular interest, he was chosen a deputy from the tiers-état to the states-general. On his arrival at Paris he displayed a violent spirit of innovation, and a decided enmity to the existing government. After the dissolution of the first assembly, Rewbell became attorney-general syndic of the department of the Upper Rhine, and he exercised that function during the whole continuance of the legislative assembly. Being nominated by his department a deputy to the Convention, in September 1792, he voted for the establishment of a republic, and warmly pressed the trial of Louis XVI, though he did not vote on that occasion, being absent on a mission to Mayence. He was afterwards employed as a commissary of the Convention in La Vendée; and he remained in similar situations during the reign of terror. In October, 1794, he was appointed a member of the committee of public safety; and in December following he was elected president of the Convention. Under the new constitution of the year 3 (1795), he became a member of the council of five hundred, and soon after he was raised by his colleagues to the highest magistracy of the state, being first nominated one of the five directors of the republic, of which he thus obtained the presidency. During the four years he was director, he is said to have given great offence by his pride and obstinacy; and, together with Barras and La Reveillière Lepeaux, he formed a majority which overruled the opinions of his two remaining colleagues. In March 1799, he was replaced by the abbé Sieyès, when he was nominated by his department a member of the council of ancients, in which he was the object of violent denunciations, from which, however, he defended himself. After Buonaparte overturned the government, Rewbell held no office. He died in obscurity in 1801.—*Biog. Univ.*

REWICKZY (*CHARLES ÉMÉRANCE DE REVISSINGS*, count) a celebrated bibliogra-

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pher, born in Hungary in 1737. After having finished his studies at Vienna, he visited the principal courts of Europe, and the classic regions of Asia. He acquired a knowledge of languages with singular facility; and he spoke and wrote French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, and most of the Northern and Oriental dialects. The empress Maria Theresa appointed him ambassador-extraordinary to Warsaw; and Joseph II afterwards sent him to Berlin. He was subsequently employed on a mission to the court of London, 1790; and also resided in England in a private capacity: but his death took place at Vienna in 1793. Count Rewiczky published an edition of the works of Petronius, and of the odes of the Persian poet Hafiz; but his principal production was a catalogue of his own library, which he published under the name of "*Periergus Deltophilus*."—*Biog. Univ.*

REY (JOHN) a philosopher of the seventeenth century, who was one of the precursors of the science of pneumatic chemistry, which has made such advances towards perfection in our times. He was a native of Bugue, in the province of Perigord, and after having received the degree of MD, he went to reside with his brother at Rochebeaurant, devoting his leisure to the study of chemistry and physical science. In 1630 he published the result of his researches, under the title of "*Essais sur la Recherche de la Cause pour laquelle l'Etain et le Plomb augmentent de Poids quand on les calcine*," 8vo. This interesting work shows that Rey had in some degree forestalled the grand discoveries of the moderns relative to the influence of oxygen gas in the calcination of metals, on which the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry is, in a great measure, founded. Rey, who corresponded with father Mersenne, and others of his scientific contemporaries, died in 1645. His treatise, just mentioned, was republished by Gobet at Paris, 1777, 8vo.—*Tilloch's Philos. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

REY (JEAN BAPTISTE) an eminent French musician, born in 1734, at Lauzerte, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne. He received the rudiments of a musical education in a monastic establishment at Thoulouse, whence, at the age of seventeen, he removed as a chorister, to the cathedral at Auch. In his fortieth year, his reputation as a composer having reached the ears of the court, a *lettredu-cachet* brought him from Nantes, where he was at that time settled, to Paris, and the appointment of chamber-musician to the king was conferred upon him, with a salary of 2000 francs. His promised advancement in the royal household was prevented by the Revolution; he still, however, continued to direct the opera orchestra for more than thirty-five years, and under Napoleon was appointed to superintend that of the chapel-royal. Besides a variety of operas of his own composition, some of which are still popular, he completed the "*Arvire et Eveline*" of his friend Sacchini, at the express request of that composer. He died in 1810, of grief, it is said, occasioned

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by the loss of a favourite daughter.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

REYHER (SAMUEL) a German writer on mathematics and general literature, born at Schlusingen in 1635. He studied at the university of Leyden, after which he became tutor to the prince of Saxe Gotha. He next obtained the mathematical chair, and at length that of jurisprudence, in the university of Kiel. In 1674 he published a dissertation, "*De Mundo*," relating to the different systems of astronomy; and afterwards a universal history of jurisprudence; a German translation of Euclid's *Geometry*; "*Mathesis Biblica*;" and other works. He died at Kiel, in 1714.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

REYNEAU (CHARLES RENE) known by the appellation of father Reyneau, an eminent French mathematician, who was the son of a surgeon at Brissac, in the province of Anjou. He was born in 1656, and having finished his studies, at the age of twenty he entered into the congregation of the Oratory. He studied the then prevailing system of Cartesian philosophy, in conjunction with which he acquired an intimate acquaintance with geometry; and he was sent by his superiors to teach mathematics and physics first at Pezenas, and afterwards at Toulon and Angers. In 1708 he published, for the use of his pupils, a treatise entitled "*Analyse Demontrée*," 2 vols. 4to; which was followed by "*Science du Calcul des Grandeurs*;" and in 1716 he was chosen an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He suffered a great deal from sickness in the decline of life, and, on account of his learning and his virtues, died much regretted, in 1728.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Biog. Univ.*

REYNIER (JOHN LOUIS EBENEZER) a French general and man of science, born at Lausanne, in 1771. He had received a good education, and was preparing to enter into the corps of engineers, when the French Revolution facilitated his views. In 1792 he made a campaign in Belgium, attached to the staff of the army; and being raised to the rank of adjutant-general, he contributed to the success of the French, under Pichegru. Appointed general of a brigade during the conquest of Holland in 1794, he distinguished himself at the passage of the Waal. He then served under Moreau, as chief of the staff, in the army of the Rhine; and in the memorable retreat in 1796, as well as on several other occasions, he signalized his talents. In 1798 he went with Buonaparte to Egypt, where he was present at the battle of the Pyramids; and he joined in the Syrian expedition, laid siege to El Arisch, and commanded for a time at that of Acre. He overthrew the janizaries, and thus contributed greatly to the victory of Heliopolis; but having subsequently quarrelled with general Menou, he was not well received by Buonaparte on his return to France. In 1802 he published a work, entitled "*De l'Egypte après la Bataille d'Heliopolis, et Considerations generales sur l'Organisation physique et politique de ce Pays*," Paris, 1802, 8vo; which involved him in a dispute with ge-

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neral D'Estaing, with whom he fought a duel, when, having killed his antagonist, he was exiled from Paris. In 1805 he was recalled, and employed in Italy. Soon after, he entered into the service of Joseph Buonaparte, then king of Naples, and in July 1806 he was defeated by the English, under general Stewart, at the battle of Maida. In 1809 he served in Germany, and commanded the Saxons at the battle of Wagram; and in 1812 he was engaged in the Russian campaign, and appointed to cover the right of the grand army in Poland. In 1813 he was made prisoner at the battle of Leipsic; and, on being exchanged, he went to Paris, where he died of gout, February 27, 1814. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of "Conjectures sur les anciens habitants de l'Egypte," 1804, 8vo; and "Sur les Sphinx qui accompagnent les Pyramides d'Egypte," 1805.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

REYNOLDS (EDWARD) bishop of Norwich in the seventeenth century, a prelate of considerable talent and polemical ability. He was a native of Southampton, born about the year 1569, and having received the rudiments of a classical education in the grammar-school there, removed to Merton college, Oxford, of which society he became fellow, and eventually warden. A strong Calvinist in his religious opinions, he entered the ministry, and obtained the living of Braynton, Northants, with the preacher'ship of Lincoln's-inn; and, on the breaking out of the civil commotions, distinguished himself by the zeal of his animadversions against the court party. This procured him to be elected one of the assembly of divines who met at Westminster; and he also assisted at the conference held in the Savoy, which was followed by his advancement to the deanery of Christchurch. From this preferment he was, however, ejected for deciding the test in 1651, and returned to the metropolis, where he resided for nearly eight years, till he was replaced in his former situation. In 1660, much to the scandal of the low church party with which he had hitherto acted, he accepted a seat upon the episcopal bench, and continued to preside over the diocese of Norwich till his death in 1676. There is a folio volume of his devotional and controversial writings extant, which breathe throughout the spirit of the reformer of Geneva.—*Biog. Brit. Wood.*

REYNOLDS (sir JOSHUA) an eminent English painter, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, in 1723, being the tenth child of the reverend Samuel Reynolds, master of the grammar-school of that town. He early discovered a predilection for the art of drawing, which induced his father to place him, at the age of seventeen, with Hudson, then the most famous portrait painter in London, with whom he remained three years, and then, upon some trifling disagreement, returned into Devonshire. He passed some time without any determinate plan, and from 1746 to 1749 pursued his profession in Devonshire and London, and acquired numerous friends and patrons.

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Among the latter was captain, afterwards lord, Keppel, whom he accompanied on a cruise in the Mediterranean, and proceeded to Rome, in which capital and other parts of Italy, he spent three years. On his return to London he painted a full length portrait of captain Keppel, which was very much admired, and at once placed him at the head of the English portrait painters. Rejecting the stiff, unvaried, and unmeaning attitudes of former artists, he gave to his figures air and action adapted to their characters, and thereby displayed something of the dignity and invention of history. Although, from want of early practice, he never attained to perfect correctness in the naked figure, he has seldom been excelled in the ease and elegance of his faces, and the beauty and adaptation of his fancy draperies. His colouring may be said to be at once his excellence and his defect. Combining, in a high degree, the qualities of richness, brilliancy, and freshness, he was often led, by a restless love of experiment, to try modes which, probably from want of a due knowledge in chemistry and the mechanism of colours, frequently failed, and left his pictures after a while in a faded state. He rapidly acquired opulence, and being universally regarded as at the head of his profession, he kept a splendid table, which was frequented by the best company in the kingdom, in respect to talents, learning, and distinction. On the institution of the Royal Academy, in 1769, he was unanimously elected president, on which occasion the king conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Although it was no prescribed part of his duty to read lectures, yet his zeal for the advancement of the fine arts induced him to deliver annual or biennial discourses before the academy on the principles and practice of painting. Of these he pronounced fifteen, from 1769 to 1790, which were published in two sets, and form a standard work. In 1781 and 1783 he made tours into Holland and Flanders, and wrote an account of his "Journey," which consists only of short notes of the pictures which he saw, with an elaborate character of Rubens. He was a distinguished member of the celebrated club which contained the names of Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and others of the first rank of literary eminence, and seems to have been universally beloved and respected by his associates. He is the favourite character in Goldsmith's poem of "Retaliation," and Johnson characterised him as one whom he should find the most difficulty how to abuse. In 1784 he succeeded Ramsay as portrait-painter to the king, and continued to follow his profession, of which he was enthusiastically fond, until he lost the sight of one of his eyes. He however retained his equable spirits until threatened, in 1791, with the loss of his other eye; which apprehension, added to his habitual deafness, exceedingly depressed him. He was not, however, a prey to lingering illness, being carried off by a disease in the liver in 1792, in his sixtieth year. He died unmarried, and was interred in

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St Paul's cathedral, with an attendance of nobility and other persons of eminence which has seldom been equalled at the obsequies of a private person. He left a large property, the bulk of which went to a niece married to the earl of Inchiquin. Sir Joshua Reynolds, although there was scarcely a year in which his pencil did not produce some work of the historical kind, ranks chiefly in the class of portrait painters. His "Ugolino," and his "Death of Cardinal Beaufort," are, however, deemed, in grandeur of composition, and force of expression, among the first performances of the English school. But on the whole his powers of invention were inadequate to the higher flights of historic painting, although inexhaustible in portrait, to which he gave the most delightful variety. His character as a colourist has been already mentioned, and if not a thorough master in drawing, he gave much grace to the turn of his figures, and dignity to the airs of his heads. To conclude, although he did not reach that grand style which in his writings he almost exclusively holds up to admiration, his works are highly pleasing; and the engravings from his portraits and other works have contributed much to the perfection of that branch of art in England. As a writer he obtained great credit by his "Discourses," which are elegant and agreeable compositions, although sometimes vague and inconsistent. He also added notes to "Dufresnoy's Art of Painting," and gave three papers on painting to the "Idler." The whole of "The Literary Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds" were edited by Mr Malone in two volumes, quarto, 1797, with a life of the author.—*Life by Malone. Pilkington.*

REYRAC (FRANCIS PHILIP LAURENS DE) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Layville, in the Limousin, in 1734. He became prior of St Maclou, at Orleans, and an associate of the Academy of Inscriptions. He is principally known by his "Hymns to the Sun," 8vo. in the flowery prose of Fenelon. His other works are, "Idylls in Prose," 8vo; "Sacred Poems;" and "Manuale Clericorum," 12mo. The abbé Rey rac, who was much admired for the purity of his morals and the gentleness of his disposition, died in 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

REYS (ANTONIO DOS) a Portuguese divine, who distinguished himself by his attention to literature. He was born at Pernes, near Santarem, in 1690; and died at Lisbon, in 1738. He entered into the congregation of the fathers of the Oratory, and was historiographer to the order, and qualificador to the inquisition. He was a member of the Academy of History at Lisbon, and chronologist of the kingdom. He published a great number of his works, among which are Latin Poems; the Life of Don Ferdinand de Mezas; a collection of Portuguese poetry; and a collection of Latin poetry, by Portuguese authors.—*Biog. Univ.*

REZZONICO (ANTHONY JOSEPH, count) marshal of the camp, chamberlain to the infant erke of Parma, and governor of that citadel
Biog. Dict.—Vol. III.

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was born at Como, in 1709, and died in 1785. He devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and produced the following works, "Disquisitiones Pliniane, sive de utriusque Plinii atria, scriptis, codicibus, editionibus, atque interpretibus," 2 vols. fol. which is much esteemed; "De Suppositis Militaribus stipendiis Benedicti Odeschalci qui Pontifex Maximus, anno 1676 Innocentii prænominis fait renunciatus;" "Musarum Epinicia," &c. His son, the count Gastone della Torre Rezzonico, was born in Parma, in 1740, and distinguished himself by his literary attainments. At a very early age he was chosen a member of the Academia degli Arcadi, and was appointed president of an academy of fine arts at Parma; but falling into disgrace at court, he journeyed for some time through Europe, and on his return to Italy he settled at Rome. His poetical works were printed in 2 vols. at Parma, and are much admired for their nobleness of expression, lively imagery, and propriety of diction. He died in 1795.—*Dict. Hist. Sax. Onom.*

RHAZES or RAZI, an Arabian physician of the ninth century, who was a native of Korasan, and became superintendant of a public hospital at Bagdat, where he long resided with the highest reputation as a medical practitioner. He wrote a "Discourse of the Pestilence," by which term he designated the small-pox; and he is the earliest author extant who has treated of that disease, which made its first appearance in Egypt in the reign of the caliph Omar, the successor of Mahomet. Rhazes died in 932, at the age of eighty.—*Friend's Hist. of Phys. Moreri.*

RHEINEK (CHRISTOPHER) a German composer and musician of some note, born in 1748, at Memmingen. He perfected his musical education at Lyons, in which city he produced his first opera, "Le Nouveau Pygmalion," which met with great success, and procured him the notice of Turgot, who invited him to the metropolis, with the promise of a suitable provision. The disgrace of that minister, however, which took place before the arrival of his protégé in Paris, prevented the realization of the hopes held out, and the latter retired at length to his native place, where he commenced business as an innkeeper. Two other operas of his composition, "Le Fils Reconnaissant," and "Rinaldo," with Stadele's poetry, are much admired, as well as his oratorio, "Der Todgesang Jesu." He also published a collection of songs, in 4 vols. He died in 1796.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

RHESE (JOHN DAVID) or John Rhese Davis, a physician, was born in 1534, in the isle of Anglesea, and died in 1609. He studied at Christchurch, Oxford, whence he went to Sienna, where he took his doctor's degree. His works are, "De Italicæ Lingue Pronunciatione," Pædua; "Rules for Obtaining the Latin Tongue," printed in Italian at Venice; "Cambro-Britannicæ, Cymræcæve Lingue Institutiones et Rudimenta, &c." folio.—*Wood.*

RHETICUS or JOACHIM (GEORGE) who derived the former appellation from the

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ancient name of his native country, (Rhætia,) was an eminent mathematician of the sixteenth century. He was born at Feldkirchen, in the Valteline, in 1514; and he studied at the university of Wittemberg, where he obtained the chair of mathematics and astronomy. Having heard of the discoveries of Copernicus, he quitted his situation, and went to Thorne to visit that celebrated astronomer, and having adopted his doctrines, he published an account of them. He died of a catarrh, at Cassau in Hungary, in 1576. His works are, "Ephemerides;" "Orationes de Astronomia, Geometria, et Physica;" "Canon Doctrinæ Triangulorum;" "Narratio de Libris Revolutionum, &c. Nicolai Copernici." Besides which he left a great number of valuable manuscripts.—*Teissier Eloges des H. S.*

RHIGAS or RIGAS (——) a modern Greek patriot, born about 1753, at Velesini, a small town of Thessaly. He studied in the colleges of his native country, and was early distinguished for his ready apprehension and extensive acquirements. While yet young he repaired to Bucharest, and resided there till 1790, dividing his time between commercial pursuits and his studies. He became intimately acquainted with the ancient literature of Greece, and made himself familiar with the Latin, French, German, and Italian languages. He conceived the project of a grand secret society, in opposition to the domination of the Turks, and among the discontented chiefs who became associated with him was the pacha Passwan Oglou. He proceeded to Vienna, where he met with a number of rich Greek merchants, and some learned emigrants of the same nation. From that metropolis he extended his correspondence to various parts of Europe. He commenced a Greek journal for the instruction of his countrymen, and translated the Travels of Anacharsis the Younger, and other French works; and composed a treatise on military tactics, and an elementary treatise on natural philosophy; and he likewise drew up a grand chart of all Greece, in twelve divisions, wherein he noted not only the present, but also the ancient names of all places celebrated in Grecian history. At length he fell a sacrifice to treachery, being, together with eight of his friends, denounced by one of his associates to the Austrian government as a conspirator against the state. He was arrested at Trieste, and ordered to be delivered up to the Ottoman Porte; but he was, with his companions, drowned in the Danube, his conductors fearing to be intercepted by Passwan Oglou. This catastrophe took place in May 1798, when Rhigas was about five-and-forty years of age.—*Month. Mag.* vol. lviii. *Biog. Univ.*

RHODIGINUS (CÆLIUS) a learned Italian, whose real name was Ludovico Celio Richieri, was born at Rovigo in 1480, and studied at Ferrara and Padua. He was public professor at Rovigo for some years, and in 1503 he opened a school at Vicenza, where he remained until 1508, when he was invited to Ferrara by duke Alfonso I. In 1515 he was

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named to the chair of Greek and Latin eloquence, by Francis I: six years after he returned to Padua, whence he was deputed to Venice to congratulate the new doge. He died in 1525 of grief, on account of the defeat and capture of Francis I at the battle of Pavia. He wrote a work, entitled "Antiquæ Lectiones," in 30 books, which displays great research and erudition, and excites wonder that it should be so little known. Julius Cæsar Scaliger called Rhodiginus "the Varro of the age."—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Tiraboschi.*

RHODIUS (JOHN) a learned physician and antiquary, was born in 1587, at Copenhagen. In 1614 he went to Padua, where he fixed his residence, but refused all appointments which were offered to him in order to devote himself entirely to study. His works are, "Notæ et Lexicon in Scribonium Largum de Compositione Medicamentorum," a very erudite work, and useful for the elucidation of the works of the early medical writers; "Analecta et Notæ in Lud. Septalii Animadversiones et Cautiones Medicas, 1652;" "Oratio de Ponderibus et Mensuris, et Vita Celsi;" "De Acia Dissertatio ad Corneli Celsi mentem," Patav. 1639; "Observationum Medicinalium Centuriæ tres;" "Mantissa Anatomica ad T. Bartholinum;" and "Observationes Posterioriores."—*Hallerii Bibl. Med. et Anatom. Eloy Dict.*

RHODOMAN (LAURENCE) a learned German, was born at Sassow, in Upper Saxony, in 1546, and studied at the college of Ilfeld, under Michael Neander. He was professor of Greek at Jena for some years, and of history at Wittemberg, where he died in 1606. He was deeply learned in the Greek language, in which he wrote some very good poetry, particularly a history of Martin Luther in Greek verse. His other works are, "Troica seu Historiæ Trojanæ Epitome," Gr. et Lat. versæ; "Historiæ Ecclesiæ ejusque Politicæ," Greek verse, with a Latin translation; "Historiæ Sacre, Gr. Lat. lib. ix." &c.—*Bayle. Baillet. Moreri.*

RHUNKEN, RUHNKEN, or RHUNKENIUS (DAVID) a celebrated critical scholar and philological writer, born at Stolpen in Pomerania, in 1723. He was intended for the ecclesiastical profession, but he consulted his inclination in devoting himself to the study of classical literature. Having passed some time at the university of Königsberg, he removed to Wittemberg, where he took the degree of LLD, and afterwards going to Leyden he attended the lectures of Hemsterhuis, who procured him the situation of a tutor, and through whose advice he published an edition of the Greek lexicon of Timæus. He subsequently went to Paris, where he availed himself of the stores of learning contained in the royal library. In 1757 he became assistant to Hemsterhuis at Leyden; and in 1761 he succeeded Oudendorp as professor of the Latin language and history. After having been long the great ornament of the university, to the reputation of which he contributed by his writings and lectures, he died much regretted

in 1798. He published a eulogium on his friend Hemsterhuis; an edition of Rutilius Lupus on Rhetoric; and an admirable edition of the history of Velleius Paterculus.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIBADENEIRA (PETER) a celebrated Spanish jesuit, was born at Toledo in 1527, and was one of the favourite disciples of St Ignatius. He studied at Paris, whence he went to Padua, and afterwards to Palermo, where he became a teacher of rhetoric. He died at Madrid in 1611. He is chiefly distinguished for his lives of various saints and jesuits, particularly that of St Ignatius de Loyola, written with candour and good sense. This work, and his "Lives of the Saints," were both translated into English, the latter in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1558 Ribadeneira visited England with the duke of Feria, and the result of his inquiries was a treatise "On the English Schism," containing many curious personal anecdotes of queen Mary.—*Alegambe, Douglas's Criterion. Freheri Theatrum. Dict. Hist.*

RIBERA (JOSEPH) called Lo Spagnoletto, an eminent painter, was born at Xativa in Valencia, about 1589, and was a pupil of Caravaggio. He went to Rome, and studied the works of Raphael, the Caracci, and others. He lived in a state of extreme poverty there, but one day, as he was painting some ornaments outside of a house, a cardinal passing by and observing his distressed appearance, gave him a home in his palace; but finding that he became indolent and voluptuous in his new situation, he had the strength of mind to withdraw himself from the house of his protector, and return to labour and indigence. He then visited Parma and Modena, and thence went to Naples, where the viceroys named him his own painter, and his fame extending to Rome, the pope created him a knight of the order of Christ, and the academy of St Luke elected him one of its members. In 1648, when don John of Austria visited Naples, Ribera imprudently boasted to him of the beauty of his daughters, which led to an intrigue with one of them, and the prince finally carried her off. The disgrace and the reproaches of his wife so affected Ribera, that one day, in 1649, he left his house, near Posillipo, to go to Naples, and was never more heard of. Other accounts, however, say that he died at Naples in 1656. He wrote a MS. tract upon the principles of painting, which was much esteemed. Spagnoletto revelled in scenes of horror and severity. His historical pictures are chiefly representations of martyrdoms, executions, and tortures, which he represented with a painful force. His anchorites and fathers of the church were all distinguished for their severity and dignity.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington. Cumberland's Painters in Spain.*

RICARDO (DAVID) a celebrated writer on finance and statistics. He was of a Jewish family, and was born in London, April 12, 1772. His father was a Dutch merchant and stockbroker; and the son being intended for

the same profession, was sent to Holland for education. At an early age he offended his friends, by uniting himself in marriage with Miss Wilkinson, a quakeress, whose relations were equally displeased at the temerity of the young couple, who were thus, with few resources but their own industry, left unsupported on all sides. Mr Ricardo, however, young as he was, had established among his father's connexions a character for probity, industry, and talent, which procured him immediate offers of assistance and support, of which he availed himself; and becoming a member of the Stock Exchange, he gradually accumulated immense property. In 1810 he first appeared before the public as a writer in the Morning Chronicle, on the subject of the depreciation of our national currency; and he afterwards embodied his ideas in a distinct work, and defended his opinions against the animadversions to which they were subjected; and he had the satisfaction to see his reasonings adopted and confirmed in the Report of the Bullion Committee of the house of Commons. He published "An Essay on Rent," in which he advocated the principles of Mr Malthus concerning population; and he also entered on an examination of the affairs of the Bank of England, the result of which was his proposal for an economical currency; and he addressed a letter on the subject to Mr Percival, but his plan was not adopted. His most important production is his treatise on "Political Economy and Taxation," which affords a luminous exposition of the origin and fluctuations of national wealth and expenditure, and which deserves to be ranked with the celebrated work of Dr Adam Smith. In 1819 Mr Ricardo obtained a seat in Parliament for the Irish borough of Portarlington, and displayed as a senator the same liberality, good sense, and clear argumentation which are to be found in his published works, so that he attracted the respect and esteem of all parties. He died of inflammation of the brain, arising from an abscess in the ear, at his seat of Gatcomb Park, near Minchin Hampton in Gloucestershire, September 11, 1823, and he was interred at Harnish, near Chippenham, in Wiltshire. Mr Ricardo, in relinquishing the religious sentiments of his ancestors, is said to have adopted the principles of Unitarianism, but he usually attended the service of the established church.—*Ann. Biog. Edinb. Ann. Reg.*

RICAUT (sir PAUL). See RYCAUT.

RICCI (MICHAEL ANGELO) an Italian cardinal, was born at Rome in 1619. He conceived a great inclination for the study of mathematics, which was cultivated by Torricelli, and had not his studies been interrupted, he promised to be one of the greatest geometricalians in Europe. In 1666 he published a little work, entitled "Exercitatio Geometrica, &c." in which he determined, in a purely geometrical manner, the tangents and the maxima and minima of curves, chiefly compared with conic sections of the first order. This treatise was eminently successful, and was reprinted by the Royal Society of London. In 1681 he

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was created a cardinal by pope Innocent XI, a dignity which he enjoyed but a short time, dying in 1682. He wrote several Dissertations and Letters.—*Landi Hist. de Lit. de l'Italie*. Bayle. Moreri.

RICCI (SEBASTIAN) an eminent painter, was born in 1659 at Belluno, in the Venetian territory. He was for some time patronised by Rannuccio II, duke of Parma, who maintained him liberally at Rome, where he completed his studies. He was invited to the court of Vienna, to decorate the palace of Schönbrunn, whence he went, at the invitation of the duke of Tuscany, to Florence, and afterwards he visited England, where he remained ten years. He died at Venice in 1734. He was grand in his ideas, and an agreeable colourist, but he is deficient in correctness, the number of his works obliging him rather to consult his imagination than nature. His principal performances are in the churches of Venice.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington*.

RICCIOLI (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) a learned Ferrarese philosopher and mathematician, born in 1598. He became a member of the college of jesuits, and read lectures in philosophy and rhetoric in the universities of Bologna and Parma. It is, however, upon his proficiency in the science of astronomy that his reputation principally rests, on which subject he published some valuable works. These consist of his "Astronomia Reformata," folio; "Chronologia Reformata," folio; and the "New Almagest," folio, 2 vols.; besides twelve books on Geography, printed in 1672. His death took place in 1671.—*Tiraboschi*.

RICCOBONI (LOUIS) an Italian actor and writer on the history of the stage. He was a native of Modena, but resided at Paris, where he was long considered as one of the best performers at the Italian opera. At length, from religious motives, he relinquished his profession, and he died in 1753, aged seventy-eight. Riccoboni published several works, the most important of which is "Histoire du Théâtre Italien, depuis la Decadence de la Comedie Latine, avec une Catalogue des Tragedies et Comedies Italiennes depuis 1500 jusqu'à 1660," 2 vols. 8vo.—**ANTHOVY FRANCIS** Riccoboni, son of Louis, also a dramatic writer, died in 1772.—His wife, madame Riccoboni, was the writer of several popular novels or romances, the principal of which are, "Lettres de Miladi Catesby;" "Lettres de la Comtesse de Sancerre;" "Lettres de Sophie de Valiere;" "Ernestine;" "Lettres de Milord Rivers;" she also translated Fielding's novel of "Amelia." Her works were printed collectively in 10 vols. 12mo, Neufchatel, and 9 vols. 12mo, Paris. They display much knowledge of the heart, with vivacity and elegance, and several of them were translated into English. Madame Riccoboni was in habits of correspondence with Garrick. She died in 1792, in a state approaching to want.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RICH (CLAUDIUS JAMES) an Orientalist, was born at or near Bristol in 1786. His proficiency in the Eastern languages was so

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great, that he was made a writer to the East India Company at the age of seventeen, and he finally became their resident at Bagdad. He displayed his literary talents in two memoirs on the Ruins of Babylon; and his valuable collection of Oriental MSS. was purchased by parliament for public use. Mr Rich died in 1821.—*Asiatic Register*.

RICH (JOHN) a celebrated pantomimic actor of the last century, was the son of Christopher Rich, the patentee of a theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, to the management of which he succeeded in 1714. When young he attracted general admiration by his performance of Harlequin; and under the sobriquet of Lun he received the frequent tribute of applause from contemporary critics and prologue-writers. In expressing the feelings of the mind by dumb show, his power was almost inimitable; and the speaking attitudes which he gave to the motley hero of the stage, superseded the necessity of vocal language to give interest to the scene. He rendered pantomime a most fascinating amusement, and through his abilities, was frequently enabled, with the assistance of an indifferent company, to secure a large share of the public attention, though opposed by the dramatic genius of Garrick at the rival theatre. In 1733 he removed his company to Covent Garden, where he was manager till his death, which happened in December 1761, during the run of a grand spectacle, which he exhibited in honour of the coronation of his late majesty. His education had been so grossly neglected, that he could neither write nor speak with grammatical propriety, which circumstance gave occasion for a coarse repartee of Foote. Among various peculiarities of expression, Rich had a habit of addressing persons to whom he was speaking, by the appellation of "Mister," and, on his applying it to Foote, the latter angrily asked him, why he could not call him by his proper name. "Don't be offended," said Rich, "for I sometimes forget my own name." "Indeed!" replied Foote, "I knew you could not write your own name; but I could not have supposed it possible you should forget it."—*Davies's Life of Garrick. Thesp. Dict.*

RICHARD I. king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, second son of Henry II by Eleanor of Guienne, was born in 1157. In 1173 he was induced by his mother to unite with his brothers, Henry and Geoffry, and other confederates, in a rebellion against his father, which, however, that active prince soon quelled. This conduct he repeated on more than one occasion, until, in 1189, he openly joined the king of France, and, in the war which ensued, pursued the unhappy Henry from place to place, who, being at the same time deserted by his youngest son, died worn out with chagrin and affliction at Chinon, cursing his unfaithful and ungrateful children with his latest breath.—(See HENRY II.)—On this event, Richard succeeded to the throne of England, and visiting his father's corpse the day after his decease, expressed great remorse at his own conduct. Having settled his affairs

in France, he sailed to England, and was crowned at Westminster. He prudently gave his confidence to his father's ministers, and discountenanced all who had abetted his own rebellion. He immediately released his mother, queen Eleanor, who had been long under confinement, and made the most ample grants to his brother John. He had taken the cross previously to his accession, and now bent all his views to the gratification of his martial ardour in the fields of the East. He raised money by the sale of the crown property and offices, and by every other means he could devise, including the remission of a large sum of the vassalage imposed by his father upon Scotland. He then sought an interview with Philip of France, who had also taken the cross, in which mutual conditions respecting their joint operations were agreed upon. A great number of English barons and others took the cross on this occasion, to which pious enterprise a horrible massacre of the Jews in several of the principal towns of the kingdom had formed a singular prelude. At midsummer 1190, Richard and Philip united 100,000 of their bravest subjects on the plains of Vezelai. Richard then proceeded to embark at Marseilles, and the two kings met at Messina, where they spent the winter. Here Richard was joined by Berengaria, daughter of Sanchez, king of Navarre, his intended wife, but without staying to celebrate his nuptials, he once more put to sea with his fleet, which was soon after dispersed by a storm. The king got into Crete, but those of his ships with his bride and his sister, the queen of Sicily on board, were driven into Cyprus, where Isaac, the king of that island, basely imprisoned the crew, and refused to deliver up the princesses. In revenge for this insult, Richard landed his army, and soon obliged the miserable Isaac, to surrender himself, his only daughter, and his sovereignty. In Cyprus he consummated his nuptials, and then embarked with his queen and the Cypriot princess for Palestine. At this period the siege of Acre was carrying on by the remnant of the army of the emperor Frederick and other Christian adventurers; and defended by a Saracen garrison, supported by the celebrated Saladin, at the head of a numerous army in the field. The arrival of the two kings infused new vigour into the besiegers, and the place was brought to a surrender in July 1191. This advantage was, however, rapidly succeeded by mutual jealousies, more especially excited by a contest for the crown of Jerusalem, between Lusignan, widower of the late queen Sybilla, and Conrad of Montferrat, the husband of her younger sister; the former being supported by Richard, and the latter by the king of France. At length, disgusted with a warfare in which he only acted a secondary character, the latter returned to Europe, leaving 10,000 men with Richard. Some active warfare ensued, until at length a general engagement took place, in which Richard, by the most heroic exertion of bravery and consummate military skill, gained a complete victory, which was followed by the

possession of Joppa, Ascalon, and various other places. Richard advanced within sight of Jerusalem, but the greater part of the auxiliaries refusing to concur in the siege of the capital, he retired to Ascalon, and perceiving his difficulties increase, concluded a truce with Saladin, on condition that Acre, Joppa, and the other sea-ports of Palestine should remain in the hands of the Christians, who were also to enjoy full liberty of performing pilgrimages to Jerusalem. Richard was the more readily induced to quit a field where he had at least acquired an extraordinary share of personal glory, by the knowledge he now acquired of the intrigues against him of Philip of France, and his new ally, his brother John. He accordingly prepared to return to England, but previously concurred in the election of Conrad, (almost immediately after assassinated), to the nominal sway of Jerusalem, and bestowed his conquered kingdom of Cyprus upon Lusignan. He embarked at Acre in October 1192, and sailed for the Adriatic; but his voyage was tedious and unprosperous, and he was finally wrecked near Aquileia. Thence taking the disguise of a pilgrim, he pursued his way through Germany, until being discovered by the profusion of his expenses near Vienna, he was arrested by the order of Leopold duke of Austria, who having received an affront from him in Palestine, seized this opportunity to gratify his avarice and revenge. The emperor, Henry VI, who had also a quarrel with Richard, for his alliance with Tancred, the usurper of the crown of Sicily, hearing of his captivity, demanded him from Leopold, who gave him up, on the stipulation of a portion of his ransom. While Richard was thus unworthily imprisoned, his brother John, with his usual baseness, had taken up arms in England, in concert with the king of France, who made himself master of a great portion of Normandy. The progress of the former was, however, quickly terminated by the vigour of the justiciary, while Philip, who was forced to raise the siege of Rouen by the earl of Leicester, and was, moreover, threatened by the pope with an interdict, consented to a truce. Richard, in the meantime, bore his misfortunes and indignities with undaunted courage, and when the emperor, in order to justify his unworthy treatment, charged him before the diet at Worms, with various imaginary offences, he refuted these accusations with so much spirit and eloquence, that the assembly loudly exclaimed against his detention. At length a treaty was concluded for his liberation, on the payment of a ransom of 150,000 marks, which being raised in England by great exertions, Richard obtained his liberty. Happily the negotiation was concluded, and the money paid before the emperor received great pecuniary offers from Philip and John, to protract his confinement, which that sordid prince would have accepted, and actually sought to arrest Richard again, but he had fortunately embarked at the mouth of the Scheldt, and safely reached England in March 1194, to the great joy of his subjects. When king Philip was acquainted with the

release of Richard, he wrote to John—"Take care of yourself, the great devil has broken loose;" and, as was reasonable, the fresh storm of the king's anger fell upon that deplorable prince, all of whose property was declared forfeited, unless he appeared in forty days. After being re-crowned in England, he landed in France, in May 1194, where he was met by his brother John, who threw himself at his feet, with tears, and under the mediation of his mother, intreated forgiveness. "I forgive him," said Richard, with the caustic levity which was natural to him, "and I hope I shall as easily forget his injuries as he will my pardon." In the ensuing war with Philip, Richard gained some advantages, but a truce soon suspended their hostilities. About this time, Leopold of Austria having received an accidental hurt which proved mortal, expressed great remorse for his base treatment of Richard, and gave up all claim to the remainder of his ransom. The emperor also offered to remit the remainder of his debt, provided he would join him in an offensive alliance against France, which was readily agreed to. Nothing, however, of any consequence followed, but the infliction of much mutual injury, until terminated by another truce. England, during this period of useless foreign contention, partly by disturbances, created by the needy rapacity of government, and partly through unpropitious seasons, productive of famine and pestilence, was in a state of great depression. A lasting accommodation with France was in agitation, preparatory to another crusade, when the life and reign of Richard were suddenly brought to a close. A considerable treasure having been found in the land of the viscount of Limoges, he sent part of it to Richard as his feudal sovereign. The latter, however, demanded the whole, which being refused, he invested the castle of Chalus, where the treasure was concealed, and having savagely refused terms of surrender to the garrison, in the openly expressed determination of hanging the whole of them, was wounded by a shot from the cross-bow of one Bertrand de Gourdon, while in the act of reconnoitring. The assault was, however, successfully made, and all the garrison hanged, as the king had threatened, with the exception of Gourdon, who was reserved for a more cruel death. Richard, apprised that his wound was mortal, commanded Gourdon to be brought into his presence, and asked him what had induced him to attempt his life. The man boldly replied, "You killed my father and my brother with your own hand, and designed to put me to an ignominious death." The prospect of death had inspired Richard with sentiments of moderation and justice, and he ordered Gourdon to be set at liberty, and allowed a sum of money; but the savage Marcadée, who commanded the Brabançons, which the king had hired for the expedition, caused the unhappy man to be flayed alive. Richard died of his wound on the 6th of April, 1199, in the forty-second year of his age and tenth of his reign, leaving no issue. The character of this king was strongly marked. He was certainly the

bravest among the brave, and reached the summit of that renown which is obtained by martial exploits and great personal daring. Nor was he destitute of some of the laudable qualities which usually attend the warrior; he was often frank and liberal, and when his feelings were properly addressed, not devoid of generosity. At the same time he was haughty, violent, unjust, rapacious, and sanguinary; and, to use the strong expression of Gibbon, united the ferocity of a gladiator to the cruelty of a tyrant. His talents were considerable, both in the cabinet and the field, and he was shrewd in observation, eloquent, and very happy at sarcasm, of which some pithy examples are afforded. He was also addicted to poetry, and some of his reputed compositions are preserved among those of the Troubadours. On the whole, a sort of romantic interest is attached to the character and exploits of this prince, which, in the cool eye of reason, they little merit, as the career of Richard produced calamities to his country which were but poorly atoned for, by the mere military reputation which alone attended it.—*Hume. Henry.*

RICHARD II, king of England, son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III, was born in 1366. He succeeded the latter in 1377, in his eleventh year, at which time the chief authority of the state was in the hands of his three uncles, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Edmund, earl of Cambridge, afterwards duke of York, and Thomas of Woodstock, subsequently duke of Gloucester. The earlier years of the king's minority passed in wars with France and Scotland, the expense of which led to exactions that produced the formidable insurrection headed by Wat Tyler. The details of this popular revolt belong to history, but its termination in the death of its chief leader in Smithfield, by the hand of Walworth, lord mayor of London, in the presence of the young king, afforded the latter an opportunity to exhibit a degree of address and presence of mind which, in a youth of fifteen, was very remarkable. Whilst the rioters stood astonished with the fall of their leader, the young king calmly rode up to them, and declaring that he would be their leader, drew them off, almost involuntarily, into the neighbouring fields. In the mean time an armed force was collected by the lord mayor and others, at the sight of which the rioters fell on their knees, and demanded pardon, which was granted them, on the condition of their immediate dispersion. Similar insurrections took place in various parts of the kingdom, all of which were, however, put down, and Richard, now master of an army of 40,000 men, collected by a general summons to all the retainers of the crown, found himself strong enough to punish the ringleaders with great severity, and to revoke all the charters and manumissions which he had granted, as extorted and illegal. The promise of conduct and capacity which he displayed on this emergency, was unhappily but ill answered in the sequel, and he very

early showed a predilection for weak and dissolute company, and the vicious indulgences so common to youthful royalty. In his sixteenth year he married Anne, daughter to the emperor Charles IV, and soon after was so injudicious as to take the great seal from Scroop, for refusing to sanction certain extravagant grants of lands to his courtiers. Wars with France and Scotland, and the ambitious intrigues of the duke of Lancaster, disquieted some succeeding years. In 1385 he marched with a great army into Scotland, where he committed destructive ravages, and burnt Edinburgh and Perth. In the mean time, a Scottish army made a similar inroad into England, mutual devastation being the only result of these useless expeditions. The principal favourites of Richard were, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk and chancellor, and Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, the latter of whom he created duke of Ireland, with entire sovereignty in that island for life. The duke of Lancaster being then absent, prosecuting his claim to the crown of Castile, the king's younger uncle, the duke of Gloucester, a prince of popular manners, and unprincipled ambition, became the leader of a formidable opposition, which procured an impeachment of the chancellor, and influenced the parliament so far that it proceeded to strip the king of all authority, and obliged him to sign a commission appointing a council of regency for a year. Being now in his twenty-first year, this measure was naturally very galling to Richard, who, in concert with the duke of Ireland, found means to assemble a council of his friends at Nottingham, where the judges unanimously declared against the legality of the extorted commission. Gloucester, at these proceedings, mustered an army in the vicinity of London, which being ineffectually opposed by a body of forces under the duke of Ireland, several of the king's friends were executed, and the judges who had given their opinion in his favour, were all found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in Ireland. As usual on such occasions, a reaction was soon produced by the tyranny of the ascendant party, so that in 1389 Richard was encouraged to enter the council, and in a resolute tone to declare that he was of full age to take the government into his own hands, and no opposition being ventured upon, he proceeded to turn out the duke of Gloucester and all his adherents. This act he rendered palatable to the nation by publishing a general amnesty, and remitting the grants of money made by the late parliament. Several years of internal tranquillity ensued, which was promoted by the return of the duke of Lancaster, who formed a counterbalance to the influence of the duke of Gloucester, and Richard prudently kept on the best terms with him. In 1394 the king visited Ireland, and held a parliament in Dublin, and on his return, having become a widower, made proposals of marriage to Isabella, daughter of Charles VI, king of France, who was only between seven and eight years of age. These

overtures were accepted, and a truce of twenty-five years agreed upon between the two nations. In the mean time, although guilty of no acts of very notorious misgovernment for a considerable interval, by his fondness for low company, by spending all his time in conviviality and amusement with jesters, and persons of mean station and light behaviour, the king forfeited all respect from his subjects, while his weak attachment to his favourites placed all things at their disposal, and made a mere cypher of himself. Encouraged by these follies, the duke of Gloucester once more began to exercise his sinister influence, and the most criminal designs being imputed to him, Richard caused him and his two chief supporters, the earls of Arundel and Warwick, to be arrested. The earl of Arundel was soon after tried and executed, and the earl of Warwick and the archbishop of Canterbury, brother to Arundel, were condemned to perpetual banishment. The duke of Gloucester had been sent over to Calais for safe custody, and when the warrant was issued to bring him over for trial, an answer was returned by the governor that he had died of an apoplexy. Suspicion of his murder immediately arose, and it afterwards appeared that he had been suffocated. As is often the case with weak administrations, it was thought safer to take off a potent adversary by a crime than by open course of law. A quarrel which soon after arose between the duke of Hereford, son of John of Gaunt, and the duke of Norfolk, in consequence of the former accusing the latter of slanderous expressions concerning the king, may be deemed the incidental cause of the revolution which terminated this unsettled reign. Mutual defiance being exchanged, a single combat was appointed, but when the lists were prepared before the royal court at Coventry, the king interposed, and by a sentence, the justice of which it is not easy to discover, banished both the dukes, Norfolk for life, and Hereford for ten, afterwards reduced to six years. It was however expressly declared, that each of them should be duly entitled to any inheritance which might fall to them during their absence. Instead however of fulfilling this stipulation, on the death of John of Gaunt in 1399, when the duke of Hereford became heir to his vast estates, the unprincipled and impolitic Richard, with the assistance of a parliamentary committee, seized all his property as forfeited to the crown. Whilst the kingdom was full of discontent at this tyranny, the king was so imprudent as to embark for Ireland, to revenge the death of his cousin, the earl of March, who had been killed in a skirmish with the natives. Invited by his numerous partisans, Henry of Bolingbroke, as the duke of Hereford was now invariably called, made use of this opportunity to land at Ravenshaw in Yorkshire, with a small body of forces, and being joined by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and other influential leaders, he proceeded southward at the head of 60,000 men, nominally to recover his duchy of

Lancaster. The duke of York, who had been left regent, unable to oppose Bolingbroke, joined him, and when Richard, upon this intelligence, landed at Milford haven, he found himself so much deserted, that he withdrew to North Wales with a design to escape to France. He was however decoyed to agree to a conference with Henry, and on the road was seized by an armed force, and conveyed to Flint castle, and thence led by his successful rival to London. As they entered the capital together on horseback, their different reception strongly marked the different feelings of the people towards them, Henry being hailed with the loudest acclamations, and the unfortunate Richard treated with neglect and even contumely. His deposition was now resolved upon, to be preceded by a forced resignation of the crown. Thirty-five articles of accusation were accordingly drawn up against him, of which several were exaggerated, false, and frivolous, but others contained real instances of tyranny and misgovernment. The proceedings that followed, a modern historian is of opinion, have never been sufficiently studied in the various discussions which have taken place in respect to the limits and responsibility of the kingly office in England. They were opposed only by the bishop of Carlisle, who made a dignified and eloquent speech against them, which had no other effect than to produce his own arrest, and king Richard was solemnly deposed September 30, 1399. Henry then stood forward and claimed the crown, which was immediately awarded to him, and he declared his intention to spare the life of the unfortunate prince whom he supplanted. Richard was then committed for safe custody to the castle of Pomfret, where the usual fate of dethroned princes awaited him. Of the manner of his death no certain account has been given, but a popular notion prevailed, that his keeper and guards killed him with halberds. It is more probable that starvation or poison was had recourse to, for his body, when exposed, exhibited no marks of violence. He died in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and twenty-third of his reign. The character of Richard II is sufficiently exhibited by the tenor of his unhappy reign; but in the midst of his weakness, folly, caprice, and political incapacity, there is reason to believe that he indulged a share of taste for letters and the arts; and his ordering some trees to be cut down at Shene, because they too forcibly reminded him of his deceased wife Anne, in whose company he used to walk under them, affords a favourable testimony of his susceptibility of the social affections.—*Hume.*
Henry. Raptin.

RICHARD III, king of England, born in 1450, was the youngest son of Richard duke of York. On the accession of his brother, Edward IV, he was created duke of Gloucester, and during the vicissitudes in the early part of Edward's reign, he served him with great courage and fidelity. He partook of the ferocity which has ever been a dark feature in the family character of the Plantagenets; and

is said to have personally aided in the slaughter of Edward prince of Wales, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and to have been the author, if not the perpetrator of the murder of Henry VI in the Tower. This bloody disposition was however united in him with deep policy and dissimulation, which only rendered him still more dangerous. He married in 1473, Anne, who had been betrothed to the murdered prince of Wales, joint heiress of the great earl of Warwick, whose other daughter was united to the duke of Clarence. Quarrels arose between the brothers on the division of the inheritance of their wives, and Richard, who otherwise found his elder brother an obstacle to his views of aggrandisement, combined in the accusations against that weak and versatile prince, which brought him to destruction. On the death of Edward in 1483, the duke of Gloucester was appointed protector of the kingdom, and he immediately caused his nephew, the young Edward V, to be declared king, and took an oath of fealty to him. The two ascendant factions, that of the queen's relatives, headed by her brother, earl Rivers, and that of the more ancient nobility, who were led by the duke of Buckingham and lord Hastings, courted the favour of the protector, who dissembled with each apart, while he was secretly pursuing the schemes of his own dark ambition. His first object was to get rid of those who were connected with the young king by blood, and after spending a convivial evening with Rivers, Grey, and sir Thomas Vaughan, he had them arrested the next morning, and conveyed to Pomfret, where they were soon after executed without trial. Alarmed at the arrest of her relatives, the queen dowager took refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster, with her younger son, the duke of York, and her daughter. As it was necessary for the protector's purposes to get both his nephews into his hands, he persuaded two prelates to urge the queen to deliver the duke of York into his hands, upon the most solemn assurances of safety. Lord Hastings, although opposed to the queen's relatives, being the steady friend of her children, was next arrested while sitting in council, and led to immediate execution. After this bold and bloody commencement, he proceeded in an attempt to establish the illegitimacy of Edward's children, on the pretence of a previous marriage with the lady Eleanor Talbot, daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury; and as if even this imputation, if proved, could not supersede the claims of the children of the duke of Clarence, he scrupled not to countenance an attack on the character of his own mother, who was affirmed to have given other fathers to Edward and Clarence, and to have been true to her husband only in the birth of Richard. All these pleas were dwelt upon in a sermon preached at St Paul's cross, by Dr Shaw, brother to the lord mayor of London. The duke of Buckingham afterwards, in a speech before the corporation and citizens of London, enlarged upon the title and virtues of the protector, and then ventured to ask them

whether they chose the duke of Gloucester for king. On their silence, he repeated the question, and a few prepared voices exclaiming, "God save king Richard," this was accepted as the public voice, and Buckingham, with the lord mayor, repaired to the protector with a tender of the crown. He first affected alarm and suspicion, and then pretended loyalty to his nephew, and unwillingness to take such a burthen upon himself; but finally acceded, and he was proclaimed king on the 27th of June, 1483, the mock election being secured by bodies of armed men, brought to the metropolis by himself and Buckingham. The deposed young king and his brother were never more heard of, and according to general belief, they were smothered in the Tower of London, by order of their uncle. Whether this was precisely the manner of their death, has been disputed; but the discovery of the bodies of two children of correspondent ages, buried beneath a staircase in the Tower, in the reign of Charles II. countenances the tradition resting on the authority of sir Thomas More, especially as they were removed to Westminster abbey on that presumption. The new reign commenced with rewards to those who had been instrumental to the change, and with endeavours to obtain popularity. Richard, with a splendid retinue, made a progress through several provincial towns, and was crowned a second time at York, on which occasion he created his only son prince of Wales. Happily, however, for the welfare of society, the moral feelings of an entire population are not wholly to be conquered. The supercession of a youth of unknown character, by a usurper of abilities, might be of little moment itself to the people of England, but a total insensibility to such a course of brutality, injustice, and tyranny, was uncongenial even with the barbarous civilization of those days, and hatred and abhorrence of Richard became the general sentiment of the nation. In looking out for a successor to the crown, after the death of the two princes in the Tower, overlooking the daughter of Edward IV. and the children of the duke of Clarence, then too young and powerless, all men's eyes were turned towards Henry, earl of Richmond, maternally descended from the legitimated, or Somerset branch of the house of Lancaster. Richard's first danger, however, arose from the discontent of his execrable accomplice Buckingham, who, not thinking himself adequately rewarded, entered into a conspiracy against him, with several other malcontents in the south and west of England. The standard of revolt was, in consequence, hoisted in several places on the same day, in October, 1483; but a very unusual flood having prevented Buckingham, who was in Wales, from crossing the Severn, he was suddenly deserted by his followers, and betrayed by an old retainer, with whom he had sought refuge, into the hands of authority. Whatever the baseness exhibited towards this very contemptible nobleman, in could not exceed his own; and it is rather satisfactory than otherwise to learn

that he was conducted to Salisbury, and executed without trial, like Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan, whose execution in the same lawless manner, he had so strenuously promoted. Richard's affairs, at this time looked promising, for about the same time the earl of Richmond, who had embarked in a fleet from St. Malo, encountered a violent storm, and was obliged to return to Brittany. Richard, with great policy, took advantage of this favourable interval to call a parliament, and pass several popular laws, and to bastardize the issue of Edward IV. He also negotiated at the court of Brittany for the delivery into his hands of the earl of Richmond; but the latter escaped the danger, by taking refuge in the immediate territories of the French monarch. The death of his son, the prince of Wales, was a severe stroke to Richard in the midst of his prosperity; and such was the odium attached to his character, that the death of his wife, which followed soon after, was, without the least evidence, attributed to poison. His character, however, justified any suspicion: and his almost immediate determination to marry his niece Elizabeth, the daughter of his brother Edward, and legitimate heiress of the crown, to prevent her union with Richmond, gave countenance to the presumption. It supplies a melancholy picture of human nature to learn that the consent of the queen dowager to this marriage of her daughter to the murderer of her sons, was either obtained or extorted. As this union, which could only take place by dispensation, would have been extremely detrimental to the earl's interest, the latter hastened his preparations, and in August 1485, landed with a small army at Milford-haven. Richard, not knowing in what quarter to expect him, was thrown into much perplexity, which was aggravated by his suspicion of the fidelity of his nobles, and especially the Stanleys, the chief of whom had become the second husband of Margaret the earl of Richmond's mother. When informed of the advance of his rival, he, however, took the field with great expedition, and met him with an army of 15,000 men at Bosworth in Leicestershire. Richmond had only 6,000 men, but relied on the secret assurances of aid from Stanley, who commanded a separate force of 7,000. The battle was fought on the 23d of August, 1485; and in the midst of it, Stanley, by falling on the flank of the royal army, secured the victory to Richmond. Richard, finding his situation desperate, rushed against his competitor, slew his standard-bearer, and was on the point of encountering Richmond himself, when he sunk under the number of his assailants. His troops were also totally defeated, with the loss of all their principal leaders. The body of Richard was found in the field stripped naked, in which condition it was carried across a horse to Leicester, and interred in the grey friars' churchyard. Thus fell this odious prince, in his thirty-fifth year, after possessing the crown, which he had acquired by so many crimes, for two years and two months. It is allowed on all hands, that

as possessed courage, capacity, eloquence, and most of the talents which would have adorned a lawful throne. It may be also admitted, that in conformity with the tendency of mankind to aggravate the vices of known delinquents, that many of his baleful qualities have probably been exaggerated. But it is not proper, in compliment to the curiosity and scepticism of individuals, to be reasoned out of the conviction which so many undeniable facts tend to establish, of his cruelty, dissimulation, treachery, and relentless ambition. It is, doubtless, worthy the philosophy of history to correct unjust imputation, even in regard to bad men; but it must steer clear of the paradox of resting their defence upon suppositions and presumptions, far more paradoxical than those they are employed to supersede; and in a few calm pages Gibbon has for ever set at rest, the "Historic Doubts" of Horace Walpole. On the character of Richard III, too, the genius of Shakespeare has stamped an eternal impression, which no merely curious or conjectural erudition can assail. John, and Richard III, in fact, are the royal villains of English history, the one from weakness and innate baseness of mind, the other from unprincipled ambition, and the fearful misapplication of great talents. Richard III has been represented as of small stature, deformed, and of a forbidding aspect; but there is some direct testimony to prove, that his personal, like his mental defects, have been magnified by the general detestation of his character.—*Hume. Rapin. Henry.*

RICHARD, abbot of St Victor, in the twelfth century. He was a native of Scotland, who went to pursue his studies in the university of Paris, after which he entered into the abbey of St Victor, of which he became the superior in 1164. He died in 1173. His works, which consist of critical remarks on some of the historical parts of the Old Testament, with commentaries on the Psalms, the Song of Solomon, the Apocalypse, and the Epistles of St Paul, have been frequently printed; but the best edition is that of Rouen, 1650, 2 vols. folio.—*Cave. Dupin.*

RICHARD, commonly called Armachanus, but sometimes Fitz-Ralph, his family name, is said by some to have been a native of Devonshire, and by others of Ireland. He studied at Oxford, and in 1333 became commissary-general of that university. He subsequently became dean of Lichfield, and in 1347 was advanced to the Irish see of Armagh. While at Oxford, he honourably distinguished himself by his opposition to the mendicant orders; whose affectation of poverty, and other superstitious practices and irregularities, he exposed in his lectures. After being raised to the see of Armagh, he also strenuously argued against the encroachments of the friars on the duties of the parish priests, and endeavoured to show, that although Jesus Christ was poor, he never affected mendicancy, or taught men to make choice of beggary as a thing agreeable to God. Doctrines so opposed to the principles

of the mendicant orders, were of course forcibly resisted by them, and he was obliged to repair to Avignon, to defend himself before pope Innocent VI, who decided in favour of the friars. This able and sensible prelate died at Avignon in 1360. His printed works are, "Sermones quatuor ad Crucem Londinensem," Paris, 1612; and "Defensio Curatorum adversus Fratres Mendicantes," Paris, 1496, being the substance of the defence of his principles at Avignon. He also translated the Bible, or at least the New Testament, into Irish, which translation was found in the wall of his cathedral in 1530.—*Collier's Dict. Bayle.*

RICHARD of CIRENCESTER, so named from his birth-place, was an English historian of the fourteenth century. No traces remain of his family history, and little more is known of him than that he became a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St Peter at Westminster in 1350, and that his name occurs in various documents of that monastery in the years 1387, 1397, and 1399. Towards the close of his life he visited Rome; but he returned to Westminster, and died there in 1401. He devoted his leisure to the study of our national history and antiquities; and he wrote "Historia ab Hengista ad an. 1348," in two parts, still remaining in manuscript; but his principal work is "The Description of Britain," first published in Latin at Copenhagen, in 1767, and more recently in Latin and English, with a commentary and maps by Mr Hatcher, 1809, 8vo. Richard of Cirencester also was the author of some theological tracts.—*Life pref. to Desc. of Brit.*

RICHARD or REICHARD (BARTHOLOMEW CHRISTIAN) a learned writer on philology and bibliography, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Corbey in Westphalia, and became professor of history and philology in the university of Wittenberg, and afterwards in that of Jena. He died in 1721, at the age of forty-one. He was the author of "Dissertatio de Toga Quiritium," 1702, 4to; "De Censu Augusti Universe indicto," 1704; "De Roma ante Romulum condita," Jenæ, 1706, 4to; "Commentatio de Vita et Scriptis Professorum hodie in Academia Jenensi publice docentium," 1710, 8vo; and "Historia Bibliothecæ Cæsareæ Vindobonensis ad nostra tempora deducta," 1712, 8vo; besides which he published an edition of the epistles of Libanius.—*Sartii Onom. Stollis Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

RICHARD (CHARLES LOUIS) a theological writer, born at Blainville-sur-l'Eau in Lorraine, in 1711. He was descended from a noble but reduced family, and at the age of sixteen he took the habit of St Dominic, and having finished his studies at Paris, he was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne. He consecrated his talents at first to preaching, but not meeting with the success he anticipated, he had recourse to his pen, and produced a number of works, some of which attracted considerable attention. When the Revolution took place, he opposed its progress, and was

obliged to seek an asylum in the Netherlands; and when that country was entered by the French troops in 1794, he was arrested at Mons. He was tried before a military commission, and condemned to death for having published a tract, entitled "Parallele des Juifs qui ont crucifié Jesus Christ, avec les Français qui ont tué leur Roi;" and pursuant to his sentence he was shot the 16th of August, 1794. He was the author of "Dictionnaire Universelle des Sciences Ecclesiastiques," 1760, &c. 6 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by father Giraud; and "Analyse des Conciles généraux et particuliers," 1772-77, 5 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

RICHARD (LOUIS CLAUDE MARIE) one of the most eminent botanists of the present age, born at Versailles September 4, 1754. He was the son of the keeper of the royal gardens at Auteuil, and he studied at the college of Vernon, and afterwards went through a course of rhetoric and philosophy at the Mazarin college at Paris. Whilst there, he partly supported himself by making drawings for architects, and at the same time assiduously applied himself to the study of botany, comparative anatomy, zoology, and mineralogy. While yet very young, he presented to the Academy of Sciences several memoirs, which attracted the notice of the celebrated Bernard de Jussieu, who gave him the use of his library and cabinet. In 1781 he sailed from France with the title of naturalist to the king, on a voyage of research to French Guyana and the Antilles. He returned home in 1789, bringing with him a herbal of one thousand plants, most of which were newly discovered, and a great number of cases filled with shells, insects, birds, and quadrupeds, besides a valuable collection of minerals and geological specimens. The political disturbances of that period caused his labours to be neglected; but on the restoration of order, when the school of medicine was established, he was appointed professor of botany; and on the formation of the Institute, he was chosen a member of the first class in the section of zoology and comparative anatomy. He was also a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London; and was made a member of the legion of honour. He died June 7, 1821. The researches of this botanist were chiefly directed to the anatomy of plants, and the discovery of their natural characters, on which subjects he published a multitude of valuable memoirs in periodical works, besides which he was the author of "Demonstrations Botaniques, ou Analyse du Fruit considéré en général," 1808, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

RICHARDSON (JONATHAN) a painter and author, was born about 1665. He was apprenticed to a scrivener in London, but when released by the death of his master, he pursued his natural inclination for the arts of design, and entered as a pupil with Riley the portrait painter, whose niece he subsequently married. He never attained much excellence in his profession, but in the then state of the

art was deemed at its head, after the death of Kneller and Dahl. As a writer he is entitled to more consideration, and two discourses which he published in 1719, entitled "An Essay on the whole Art of Criticism in relation to Painting," and "An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur," display considerable judgment and feeling. He had a son, who, with greater advantages in the way of education than himself, travelled into Italy, the result of which journey was a joint production, published in 1722, under the title of "An Account of some of the Statues, Bas-Reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures in Italy, with Remarks, by Messrs Richardson senior and junior." The father and son also published, in 1734, "Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost," 8vo, an unequal, but not unmeritorious performance. In 1776 Mr Richardson sen. published a volume of poems, which possess a very slight degree of poetical merit, although indicative of the pious and amiable character of the writer. He died of a paralytic stroke in 1745, aged eighty. His son, who practised painting occasionally, and who was also an extremely worthy man, died in 1771.—*Walpole's Anec. Newton's Milton.*

RICHARDSON (JOSEPH) a man of letters, was born at Hexham in Northumberland, and was entered of St John's college, Cambridge, in 1774. He became a student of the Middle Temple in 1779, and was called to the bar in 1784. His literary pursuits, however, prevented him from the exercise of his profession. He took a conspicuous part in the celebrated political satires, "The Rolliad" and the "Probationary Odes." He also wrote the popular comedy of "The Fugitive." He was brought into parliament by the duke of Northumberland, by whose means he was also enabled to become proprietor of a fourth part of Drury-lane theatre. He died in 1803.—*Gent. Mag.*

RICHARDSON (SAMUEL) a very distinguished English novelist, was born in 1689, in Derbyshire, to which county his father retired from the business of a joiner, in London. He was destined for the church, but owing to losses in trade, the expense of a learned education could not be supported, and the learning of a common school was all that he ever attained. He early discovered a talent for story-telling and letter-writing; and those who take pleasure in tracing the dawning indications of talent and propensities, which are the groundwork of future celebrity, will learn with pleasure that at the age of thirteen he was the confident of three young women in their love secrets, and was employed by them, unknown to each other, in the construction of their amatory correspondence. At the proper age he was bound apprentice to Mr John Wilde, of Stationers' hall, London, a printer of some eminence in his day; and after the expiration of a laborious apprenticeship, passed five or six years as foreman in a printing-office, until at length he found means to set up for himself in a court in Fleet-street. The habits of dili-

gence, accuracy, and honourable dealing, soon acquired him an extensive business, and beginning to thrive in the world he married the daughter of his former master. Among other things, he printed a publication called the *True Briton*, for the profligate duke of Whar-ton; the *Daily Gasetteer*; and, through the interest of the speaker Onslow, the first edition of the *Journals of the House of Commons*. His "*Pamela*," the first work which gave him distinction as a writer, was published in 1741, and arose out of a proposal to him by the booksellers to compose a volume of "*Familiar Letters*," which suggested the idea. Such was the readiness of his invention and his pen, the first two volumes were completed in two months, and so great was its popularity, that it ran through five editions in one year, and was even recommended from the pulpit. The novelty of his plan, with many passages of great beauty and interesting traits of character, may account for much of this reception; but even at that time critics existed, who entertained those opinions of its imperfections, and doubts of its salutary tendency, which have since become almost general. He was led by a spurious continuation by another writer to add two volumes to his "*Pamela*," which were deemed very inferior to the former; but in 1748, the appearance of the first two volumes of his "*Clarissa*," fully established his literary reputation. This is unquestionably the production upon which his fame is chiefly founded; and although it has lost much of its original popularity, owing to a change in the taste of novel readers, its pathos, its variety of character, and minute development of the movements of the human heart, will cause it ever to be regarded as a noble monument of its author's genius. The interest created by its progressive appearance was immense; and when made known to the continent by translation, it raised the reputation of Richardson to a level with the most applauded writers of the age. "*The History of sir Charles Grandison*," his concluding performance, appeared in 1753. The interest taken in this work was not equal to that produced by the former, although possibly exhibiting more compass, invention, and entertainment; but the character of the hero, like all assumed perfection, is in some degree repulsive, and the lengthy mode of the author began to engender satiety. The character of Clementina is allowed to be a masterly example of delicate delineation. This work was also translated into foreign languages, and received with great applause. With respect to all the productions of Richardson, it is agreed that the matter receives little assistance from the style, which is inelegant, gossiping and verbose, and that he seldom knows when to leave off. Writing as he did so much and so rapidly, this was to be expected, not to mention his paucity of original education, the chief source of refinement of style. While advancing in the career of literary fame, he was by no means inattentive to the improvement of his fortune. In 1754 he rose to be

master of the Stationers' company; and in 1760 purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king. As he grew rich, he indulged himself with a country residence at Parson's-green, Middlesex, where he lived surrounded with a circle of affectionate admirers, particularly females, to whom it was his delight to read his work in the progress of composition. In mixed company he was rather silent and reserved, and never got over the bashfulness incident to a man of feeling of early origin, which reserve was rather strengthened than otherwise by a great love of independence. Nothing, however, could exceed his piety, moral worth, and general benevolence. This estimable person was carried off by an apoplexy, in 1761, at the age of seventy-two, and was buried in the church of St Bride in Fleet-street. He was twice married, and out of a large family reared four daughters, who survived him. The writings of Richardson, exclusive of his three novels, are "*Familiar Letters*," an "*Edition of Æsop's Fables, with Reflections*;" his "*Case*," on the piracy of his Grandison by the Dublin booksellers; "*The Duties of Wives to Husbands*," printed on a large single sheet; and several fugitive pieces in various periodical publications, one of which is No. XCVII of the *Rambler*, describing the progress of a virtuous courtship. His correspondence, selected from his original MSS. was published in 1804, in 6 vols. 8vo, with an excellent life and criticism by Mrs Barbauld. It will not add to his reputation, unhappily exhibiting an uncommon share of the vanity that was his principal foible, and which appears to have been the only unfavourable result of that exclusive predilection for female society and approbation, which had been one of his earliest and unceasing characteristics.—*Life by Mrs Barbauld. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

RICHARDSON, F.A.S. (WILLIAM) a learned divine and ecclesiastical antiquary, born at Wilsamstead in Bedfordshire, in 1698. He received his education at Westminster school and Emmanuel college, Cambridge; and having been episcopally ordained, he became curate and lecturer of the parish of St Olave, Southwark. Having returned to the university, and taken the degree of LL.D. he obtained the mastership of the college in which he had been educated. On the death of archbishop Potter, in 1747, he had a dispute with Dr Chapman, relative to the precentorship of Lincoln, of which the latter had taken to himself the presentation, as executor to the primate, to whom the right of nomination had appertained, but his claim was defeated. Dr Richardson's principal literary undertaking was a new and much improved edition of bishop Godwin's treatise, "*De Presulibus Anglorum*," folio, 1743. He also published some Sermons. His death took place in 1775.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

RICHARDSON, DD. (WILLIAM) an Irish clergyman, distinguished as an agriculturist. He was born in 1740, and entering into the established church, he became rector of Clon-

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suckle, in the county of Antrim. All his leisure was devoted to the culture of the *Agrostis stolonifera*, or florin grass, on which he made a great number of experiments, tending to show its superiority over most other kinds of herbage for feeding cattle. He published "A Letter to the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, on the Properties of Florin Grass," 1809, 12mo; "An Essay on Florin Grass," 1810, 8vo; "A new Essay on Florin Grass," 1813; besides a Memoir on the Giant's Causeway, and other papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—Dr Richardson died in 1820.—*London Mag. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

RICHARDSON (WILLIAM) an ingenious Scottish writer, who was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. Having finished his studies, he obtained the office of tutor to a young nobleman, with whom he went to Russia. Returning to Scotland, he was chosen professor of humanity or classical literature (*litteræ humaniores*), at Glasgow, and he held that station for more than forty years. He published "An Analysis and Illustration of some of Shakespeare's most remarkable Characters," 1774, 8vo; "Poems, chiefly rural," 1774, 8vo; "Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters of Richard III, Lear, and Timon of Athens," 1783, 8vo; "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire, in a series of Letters," 1784, 8vo; "The Cæcique of Ontario, an Indian Tale," 1786, 4to; "Essays on Shakespeare's dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff, and on his Imitation of Female Characters, with some general Observations on the Study of Shakespeare," 1788, 8vo; and "The Maid of Lochlin, a Tale," 12mo. He also published papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, to which he belonged. He died at an advanced age, in 1814.—*Revue. Gent. Mag.*

RICHE (CLAUDE ANTOINE GASPARD) a distinguished French physician and naturalist, born in 1762. After studying at a college of the Benedictines, he went to Montpellier, where he took the degree of MD, in 1787. He then visited the mountains of Languedoc, to improve his acquaintance with botany and geology; and in 1788 he went to Paris, and became the first secretary to the newly-founded Philomathic Society. On the fitting out an expedition under M. d'Entrecasteaux, for the double purpose of inquiry into the fate of La Perouse, and the prosecution of researches relative to geography and natural history, Riche obtained an appointment, and sailed on board the *Esperance*, one of the two frigates destined for the voyage, in September 1791. After visiting New Holland, and many of the islands of the South Sea, and making numerous collections of specimens and observations, M. Riche and his colleagues, Ventenat, La Billardiére, Deschamps, &c. arrived with the vessels at Java, in October 1793. The French republican government being then at war with the Dutch, the journals, charts, &c. of the squadron were seized; and after fruitless attempts to recover them, and a voyage to

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the Isle of France, M. Riche returned to Europe. He landed at Bourdeaux, in an ill state of health, and died soon after, September 5, 1797. The papers of this naturalist were subsequently given up by the Dutch government, and they were used in preparing an account of the Voyage of D'Entrecasteaux. He was the author of an ingenious treatise, "Sur la Chimie des Végétaux," and he read before the Philomathic Society, a number of memoirs, some of which have been published.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RICHELET (CESAR PIERRE) a French lexicographer of the seventeenth century, the value of whose writings is much deteriorated by the acrimony and ribaldry with which they are intermingled, a circumstance the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the less exceptionable parts evince much talent, and are replete with useful information. He was a native of Cheminon, born there in 1631, and in 1680 printed at Geneva the first edition of the Dictionary that bears his name, in one quarto volume. A second edition, in two vols. folio, appeared at Lyons in 1721, and a third, with many additions and improvements, in the same city in 1755. He was also the author of a Rhyming Dictionary, and a translation of Vega's "History of the Conquest of Florida." He died in 1698.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RICHELIEU (ARMAND JOHN DU PLESSIS, cardinal, duke de) a celebrated French statesman, born of a noble family, September 5, 1585, in the city of Paris. He was the son of Francis du Plessis Richelieu, grand provost of France, and captain of the guards to Henry IV, who died when the subject of this article was but five years old. He was originally intended for the military profession; but his elder brother having resigned the bishopric of Luçon to become a Carthusian, Armand engaged in a course of study to fit himself for the benefice; and having finished his education at the college of the Sorbonne, he went to Rome, and was consecrated bishop of Luçon in 1607. He at first occupied himself with his pastoral duties, and edified his flock and the court by his preaching, devoting himself entirely to religious affairs till the assembly of the States General in 1614, in which he was a deputy from the clergy of Poitou. He therein supported the interest of the queen mother, Mary de' Medici, who appointed him her grand almoner, and through whose interest he became secretary of state. On the destruction of the queen's favourite, the marshal d'Ancre, Richelieu accompanied her majesty in her exile to Blois, whence, by his intrigues with the duke de Luynes, he procured her return and reconciliation with her son. Luynes, in reward of his services, procured him a cardinal's hat, and after the death of that minister in 1622, he arrived at unbounded power, through his influence over his weak master, Louis XIII. In 1624 he was placed in the arduous office of prime minister, and his government assumed a tone of vigour and decision which the exigencies of that period required. France was agitated by contending factions, both religious

and political ; and it was the policy of the cardinal to suppress them, by preventing their permanent union, and giving a preponderant influence to the royal authority, which had been so often set at defiance by the religious fanatics of various classes, and by the powerful and turbulent nobility. It is true, that in effecting these objects, he pursued a course of despotic severity which has entailed on his administration the stigma of tyranny ; yet his vigour was in many instances justified by the criminality of its subjects ; and it must be acknowledged that the French monarchy dates from his ascendancy its strength and independence. He turned his arms against the Calvinist insurgents, and having secured the alliance of England and Holland, he expelled them from the Isle of Rhé. His schemes were often traversed by the restless ambition of the weak and unprincipled duke of Orleans, the king's brother, who entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Richelieu, and to effect great political alterations. But the discovery of the plot served only to strengthen the power of the minister, and increase his influence over the royal councils. He proceeded to attack the Calvinists in their strong hold of Rochelle, which city, after a year's siege, opened her gates to the conqueror, October 28, 1628 ; and proud of his success, he advanced to the subjugation of the Protestants in other parts of the kingdom. In 1629 he was nominated lieutenant-general of the army employed in Italy, and minister with powers so extensive, as to place every department of the state under his control. Mary de' Medici having become his enemy, and indisposed the king against him, he contrived to recover his ascendancy, and after taking severe vengeance on her partisans, he procured the exile of the queen mother to Cologne, where she continued till her death. Gaston, duke of Orleans, having renewed his intrigues against the cardinal, and engaged the duke of Montmorenci in an insurrection, its failure was followed by the execution of the latter, and the disgraceful humiliation of Orleans. In 1635 war was declared against Spain, when the invasion of Picardy, and the sudden alarm which took place in the metropolis, induced the minister to think of resigning his post. In this emergency he owed his safety to his confidant, father Joseph, who advised him to make his appearance in the streets of Paris unguarded, and with an air of tranquillity and confidence ; which had the desired effect of changing the inward curses of the populace into benedictions, and the storm was dissipated. The war was carried on more prosperously, and the great power of Richelieu was experienced both at home and abroad. The perpetual plots of the duke of Orleans, though they often endangered the life of the cardinal, had no other ultimate effect than to confirm his power, cover the prince with disgrace, and occasion the destruction of his associates. The jesuit Caussin, who was the king's confessor, having imprudently attempted to render the minister's policy odious to his master, was exiled from

court ; and the confessor of the duchess of Savoy, the king's sister, underwent a similar disgrace. The cardinal even braved the papal court ; and the French clergy were forced to yield to his will the same submission which was displayed by the other orders of the state. One of the last events of his life was the discovery and punishment of the conspiracy of Cinque-Mars, in which, as usual, the duke of Orleans was a party ; and which proved fatal to the son of the celebrated president De Thou, who was executed for concealing his knowledge of the plot. Cardinal Richelieu died December 4, 1642, exhibiting in his last moments a degree of calmness and resignation which would have been characteristic of a well spent life. On receiving the sacrament, he declared that in all his actions he had solely had in view nothing but the welfare of religion and the state ; justifying to himself probably the severities he had exercised on the plea of political necessity, for on being asked if he forgave his enemies, he replied, " I have no enemies but those of the state." Besides some theological works, he was the author of "*Mémoires sur les Evénements du Règne de Louis XIII.*" published by Mezeray ; "*Testament politique du Cardinal de Richelieu*," the authenticity of which was attacked by Voltaire, and defended by M. Foncemagne, who published an edition of this piece in 1764 ; and "*Journal de M. le Cardinal de Richelieu, qu'il a fait durant le grand Orage de la Cour, en 1630 et 1631.*" 1649, 8vo. He aspired to fame as a poet, but his dramatic attempts and his critical enmity to Corneille, are alike discreditably to his literary reputation. As a benefactor of science and literature he deserves to be noticed, for having rebuilt the Sorbonne college, founded the royal printing-house at Paris, and the botanic garden ; and especially for the establishment of the French Academy, which last repaid him with copious offerings of incense during his life and long after his decease.—His elder brother, ALPHONSE LOUIS DU PLESSIS DE RICHELIEU, noticed in the beginning of this article, was commonly known by the title of the cardinal of Lyons. He became archbishop of Aix, and afterwards of Lyons, and grand almoner to the king. He seems to have possessed none of the ambition of his brother, and is said to have often regretted the loss of the tranquillity of the cloister. He died in 1653. Some of his letters have been published.—*Père Griffet Hist. de Louis XIII. Voltaire Hist. Gen. Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Univ.*

RICHELIEU (LOUIS FRANCIS ARMAND DUPLESSIS de) marshal of France, a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Sciences, was descended from the same family with the subject of the preceding article, and was born at Paris in 1696. He was introduced at court in 1710, and though so young he attracted great notice. Becoming a favourite with the duchess of Burgundy, his father thought proper to procure an order for confining him in the Bastille ; and, on his liberation, he made a campaign in Flanders,

as *aide-de-camp* to marshal Vilars. After the death of Louis XIV, Richelieu was admitted into the court of the regent, duke of Orleans, and he largely participated in its profligate luxury. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716, for fighting a duel with the count de Gacé, and again in 1719, as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador, the prince of Cellamare, in a conspiracy against the regent. He subsequently again engaged in military service, and gained much reputation at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoi, Raucoux, and Lafeldt. In 1756, war having taken place between the French and English, marshal Richelieu was employed in an expedition against Minorca; and after conquering that island, he was sent to Germany, where he forced the duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Closterseven. In 1781 he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and he concluded his long career, as a man of wit and gallantry in every sense of the word, at the advanced age of ninety-two, in August 1788. The "*Mémoires du Marechal de Richelieu*," appeared in 4 vols. 8vo, in 1720, and "*Vie privée du M. Richelieu*," in 1790-92, 3 vols. 8vo; but neither of these works is considered as perfectly authentic.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

RICHELIEU (ARMAND EMANUEL DU PLESSIS, duc de) minister of state under Louis XVIII, was the grandson of the preceding. He was born at Paris in 1767, and after studying in the college of Pleasy, he travelled in Italy, whence he returned at the commencement of the Revolution in 1789. He soon after obtained permission from the king to go to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor Joseph II; but he soon quitted that capital with the young prince de Ligne, and entered into the service of Catherine II, then at war with the Turks. He distinguished himself at the taking of Ismail by Suwarrow, and was rewarded with the rank of major-general. In 1794 he was with Louis XVIII in England, whence he returned to Russia; but not being well treated by the emperor Paul, he quitted that country, and after the peace of 1801 he revisited France, where Buonaparte in vain attempted to attach him to his service. He went again to St Petersburg, and at the commencement of 1803 he was nominated civil and military governor of Odessa, a Russian colony on the Black Sea, which flourished greatly under his superintendence. On the restoration of Louis XVIII, the duke de Richelieu took his seat in the chamber of peers, and resumed his functions as first gentleman of the bedchamber. In March 1815 he accompanied the king to Ghent, and returning with him to Paris, after the battle of Waterloo, he was appointed president of the council of ministers, and placed at the head of the foreign department. He presided at the installation of the four academies in April 1818, and in September following he was made president of the French Academy. In the same month he appeared at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. He subsequently resigned

his office as minister of state; but in 1820 he again became president of the council. He fruitlessly opposed the establishment of the censorship of the press, and finding he had lost his influence, he again retired from office, and died soon after, in May 1822.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RICHER (CLAUDE) a learned French ecclesiastic and mathematician of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Auxerre, and was educated at Paris, where, in 1701, he published "*Universaal Gnomonics, or the Science of Dialling*." Having taken the order of priesthood, he for a long series of years devoted his time to the religious duties of his profession, and the education of youth. In 1730 he resumed his mathematical studies, in consequence of his acquaintance with M. Fantet de Lagny, of the Academy of Sciences; and in 1733 he published his "*General Analysis, containing new Methods of resolving all kinds of Problems*," 4to. He intended to have continued this work, but his attention was diverted from it by a new pursuit, which occupied the remainder of his life. This was the investigation of the relics of Egyptian History, on which obscure subject he produced two immense folio volumes, but a specimen only of his researches was printed. He died about 1755.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

RICHER (EDMUND) a learned French divine, was born at Chaource, in the diocese of Langres, in 1560, and became grand master of the college of Le Moine, and afterwards syndic of the faculty of divinity at Paris, in which situation he strenuously opposed the pope's infallibility in a tract "*On the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power*," 8vo. This work caused a great commotion, and was censured by a council of bishops, from which Richer entered an appeal to the parliament, but he was finally proscribed and condemned at Rome. He was deposed from his office, and retired into solitude, whence he was dragged and sent to the prisons of St Victor. In 1620 he published a declaration, protesting that he was ready to explain his work in an orthodox sense, and to submit it to the judgment of the holy see, and of the Catholic church. He then published a second; and in 1629 he printed a new edition of his book, with the proofs of the propositions advanced in it, and the two declarations, to which, at the command of cardinal Richelieu, he added a third. He died in 1631. Richer also wrote a "*History of General Councils*," 4 vols. 4to; and a "*History of his Syndicate*," &c.—*Dupin. Niceron. Mosheim.*

RICHER (FRANCIS) a French lawyer and man of letters, who was a native of Avanches. After having completed his studies, he was admitted an advocate about 1740; and having established himself at Paris, he resided there till his death in 1790, at the age of seventy-two. Besides improved editions of the works of Montesquieu and other writers, he published "*Traité de la Mort Civile*," 1755, 4to; "*De l'Autorité du Clergé, et du Pouvoir du Magistrat Politique sur l'Ép-*

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exercice des fonctions du Ministère Ecclesiastique," 1767, 2 vols. 12mo; and "Causes Célèbres et Intéressantes," 1772—88, 22 vols. 12mo, a work which has superseded that of Gayot de Pitaval, under the same title.—**RICHER** (ADRIAN) brother of the preceding, was the author of many useful compilations. He died at Paris, in 1798. Among his works are "Vies des Hommes Illustres," 1756, 2 vols. 12mo; "Essai sur les Grands Evénements par les Petites Causes, tiré de l'Histoire," 1758, 12mo; "Nouvelle Essai sur les Grands Evénements, &c.," 1759, 12mo; and "Vies des plus Célèbres Marins," 1784—89, 13 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Univ. des Contemp.*

RICHER (JOHN) a French astronomer and mathematician in the seventeenth century, who was admitted a member of the academy of Sciences at Paris in 1666. In 1672 he was sent to Cayenne, in South America, by Louis XIV, for the purpose of making observations which might contribute to the improvement of astronomy. He was the first who observed the contraction of the pendulum in the equatorial regions, whence Newton and Huygens derived evidence of the oblate spheroidal figure of the earth. After three years Richer returned to France, and gave the result of his labours in "Astronomical and Physical Observations made at the Island of Cayenne," which are inserted in the seventh volume of the Memoirs of the academy of Sciences. He died in 1696.—*Dict. Hist. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

RICHER DE BELLEVAL (PIERRE) an eminent French physician and botanist, born at Chalons in Champagne, in 1538. He may be regarded as the first professor of botany in France, who taught that science as distinct from medicine. He studied at Montpellier, and took his degrees at Avignon, and having rendered great services to the public during the prevalence of a contagious disease at Pезenas, he was patronized by the duke de Montmorenci, through whose recommendation Henry IV appointed him to a professorship of botany and anatomy, which he founded in the university of Montpellier towards the end of the sixteenth century. He published "Onomatologia, seu Nomenclatura Stirpium quæ in Horto Regio Monspellii recens constructo colluntur," 1598, 12mo; and at the time of his death, in 1623, he was preparing for the press an extensive botanical work, the MSS. and engraved plates for which were dispersed and destroyed through the careless folly of his descendants. Villars, in his Flore du Dauphine, has consecrated to the memory of this botanist a genus of plants called Richeria; and similar honours have been paid to him by Scopoli and Bruguiere.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

RICHER SERISY (—) a French journalist, born at Caen, about 1764. He went to Paris when young, and was employed in the office of an attorney of the parliament. He had acquired considerable popularity as a public writer when the Revolution took place, and he exerted his influence in opposing inno-

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vation, notwithstanding he was on terms of friendship with Camille Desmoulins and other popular demagogues. He published "Actes des Apôtres," a periodical work; and after the fall of Robespierre, by whom he had been imprisoned, he set up a journal, entitled "L'Accusateur Public," which gave him a distinguished place among the political writers of the day. Under the Directory he was sentenced to deportation to Cayenne, but he escaped; and at length taking refuge in England, he died in London in 1803.—*Biog. Univ.*

RICHEY (MICHAEL) a native of Ham-burgh, who studied at the gymnasium of that city, and afterwards at the university of Wittenberg. He then travelled in various parts of Germany, and in 1704 he became rector of the gymnasium of Stade, whence he removed to Ham-burgh; and in 1717 he was appointed professor of history and the Greek language. He retained his office till his death, in 1761. He wrote poems, published by Weichmann, in his collection of the poetry of Lower Saxony; and a piece which he composed on the return of Charles XII of Sweden from Turkey, was rewarded by the countess Lewenhaupt with a laurel crown, a silver pen, an embossed cup, and a present of wine. Richey also was the author of "Gallorum quorundam de Germanorum ingenia judicia iniquitatis convicta;" and other works: and he engaged, in concert with Weichmann and others, in publishing a periodical paper, entitled "The Patriot," in imitation of the English Spectator.—His son, JOHN RICHEY, wrote some law tracts, and died at Vienna, where he held the office of syndic of the city of Ham-burgh, at the court of Austria. He wrote an apology for the city of Ham-burgh, against Voltaire's History of Charles XII.—*Biog. Univ.*

RICHMAN (GEORGE WILLIAM) a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, was born at Parnau in 1711, and is chiefly remarkable for the manner of his death. He was devoted to the study of electricity, especially that of thunder-clouds, and he composed a treatise on the discoveries he had made in this science. On the 26th of July, 1753, the day of his death, observing that it thundered at a great distance, whilst the sky was clear and the day bright, in hope of being able to continue his observations he hurried home, with Sokolefan, engraver, to his electrical apparatus; but, whilst anxiously examining it, with his head inclined towards it, he received so violent a shock as to deprive him instantly of life. The electric fluid entered at the head, and made its way out at the foot.—*Philos. Transactions.*

RICHTER (OTTO FREDERIC von) an Eastern traveller, was born at Dorpat in Livonia, in 1792. After acquiring a knowledge of classical learning and archaeology, he went to Moscow at the age of sixteen to study the modern Greek language, and afterwards to Heidelberg, where he applied himself to the Arabic and Persian under professor Wilken. He then travelled in Switzerland and Italy, and continued his studies under the celebrated

Orientalist Hammer, at Vienna. Having thus laid in a stock of information, he went, with Lindemann, the secretary to the Swedish embassy, to Egypt, where they were well received by Mohamed Ali; and having travelled up the Nile as far as Ibrim in Nubia, they returned to Alexandria with a rich collection of drawings, descriptions, &c. Being at Cairo in August 1815, they narrowly escaped destruction during a mutiny of the troops. They then proceeded to Jaffa by sea, and thence they travelled to Acre, where the friends separated, and Richter alone travelled through Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor and the Isles, and then went to Constantinople to deposit his collections in safety. Having done so, he re-embarked for Asia, and arriving at Smyrna he was there seized with a fever, which proved fatal, August 13, 1816. His papers being sent home, M. Ewers, who had been his tutor, published from them "O. F. Von Richter's Wallfahrten im Morgenlande," Berlin, 1822, 8vo, with a folio atlas.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIDDELL (ROBERT) of Glenriddell, a Scottish gentleman of an ancient family, who distinguished himself by his researches concerning the antiquities of his native country. He was a member of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, and a fellow of the Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh and London. He published in the *Archæologia* a "Dissertation on the Ancient Modes of Fortification in Scotland;" another "On the Vitrified Fortifications in Scotland;" besides other papers. Mr Riddell, who was an early and active patron of the poet Burns, died April 21. 1794.—*Gent. Mag.*

RIDER (JOHN) bishop of Killaloe in Ireland, a native of Carrington, in the county palatine of Chester. He was born about the year 1562, and received his education at Jesus college, Oxford, where he graduated. On taking holy orders he became successively rector of Winwick, Lancashire, and dean of St Patrick's in the sister island, which latter preferment he vacated in 1612, on being raised to the episcopal bench. Besides a useful Latin dictionary which still goes under his name, and is well known in most of our principal seminaries, he was the author of a tract vindicating the claims of the reformed religion, on the ground of its genuineness and antiquity; and also of a political pamphlet on "The News out of Ireland, the Spanish Invasion, &c." 4to. His death took place in 1632.—WILLIAM RIDER, an English clergyman of the last century, distinguished himself both as a biblical critic and a general scholar. He was for some years a junior master in St Paul's school, on dean Colet's foundation, and held the lectureship of the adjoining parish, St Vedast, Foster-lane. He published some valuable notes on the Old Testament; and a "History of England;" and died in 1785.—*Biog. Brit.*

RIDLEY (NICHOLAS) bishop of London in the reigns of Edward VI and his successor Mary. He was a native of Wilmonswick, in the county of Northumberland, born about the commencement of the sixteenth century; and

having received the rudiments of a classical education at the foundation-school of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, removed thence to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow in 1524, and eventually president. Declining an advantageous offer made him on account of his reputation as a classical and theological scholar by the members of University college, Oxford, he travelled over a considerable part of the European continent, during a three-years' absence from his native country, in the course of which period he became personally acquainted with several of the early reformers, whose doctrines he afterwards so warmly and perseveringly espoused. Returning to Cambridge, he filled the responsible office of proctor to the university, and as such protested against the claims of the papal see to the supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction in these realms. He was also chosen public orator, and through the patronage of his friend archbishop Cranmer, became one of the king's chaplains, with the vicarage of Hearn, in East Kent. This preferment was followed by a stall at Westminster, till, in the second year of Edward VI, he was elevated to the see of Rochester. Three years after, on the disgrace and deprivation of Bonner, Ridley was made bishop of London, and distinguished himself in this office as much by his moderation, learning, and munificence, as by his tempered zeal in favour of the Protestant church, and especially by his liberality and kindness towards the family of his predecessor. During the whole of this short reign, bishop Ridley exerted the credit he possessed at court in a way which has been productive of the happiest effects to posterity, both in a religious and a moral point of view. To his suggestions and active superintendence may be mainly attributed the foundation of those noble monuments of national munificence, the hospital of Christ, of St Bartholomew, and of St Thomas, in Southwark; the former as eminent for its utility in promoting the study of classical and general literature, as the two latter are in constituting a school of medicine, and in the benevolent application of their supernumerary funds. On the death of his royal patron, a dread of the consequences to be apprehended from the succession of a Roman Catholic sovereign, induced him to listen with too great facility to those who, actuated by more questionable motives, made a daring but ill-concerted attempt to secure the Protestant ascendancy, by placing the lady Jane Grey upon the throne. The defeat of this ill-advised scheme, his known connexion with it, and above all, the active part he had taken in the establishment of the new discipline, and the construction of the Liturgy, together with his intimate connexion with Cranmer, marked Ridley out as one of the most prominent victims to the temporary restoration of papal authority. The form of a trial was indeed granted him, and a deputation of popish bishops was appointed to hold a formal disputation on the controverted points with him at Oxford. In order to be present at this con-

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ference, he was released from an eight months' imprisonment in the Tower; but the result, as might have been anticipated from the comparative strength and credit of the contending parties, was unfavourable to him, and he was condemned as a recusant and obstinate heretic to the stake. This sentence he underwent with the greatest fortitude, in company with his friend and fellow-sufferer Hugh Latimer, bishop of Worcester, on the 15th of October, 1555, in the centre of what is now called Broad-street, Oxford, nearly fronting the gate of Balliol college. A few of his discourses, and a treatise against the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, are yet extant, as well as his life, written by the rev. Dr Gloster Ridley, prebendary of Salisbury, and a descendant of the same family.—*Biog. Brit. Fox's Acts and Mon.*

RIDLEY, LLD. (GLOSTER) an English divine, who derived his Christian name from the circumstance of his having been born at sea, in 1702, on board the Gloster Indiaman. He was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1729 took the degree of BCL. In his younger years he had a great partiality for the stage, and, in conjunction with some friends, he wrote a tragedy in four acts, which was never published. He also distinguished himself as a poet, and two of his productions, "Jovi Eleuthero, or an Offering to Liberty;" and "Psyche," were printed in Dodsley's Collection. A sequel to the latter, entitled "Melanpus," was afterwards published by subscription. He for many years held the college benefice of Weston Longueville, in Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar in Middlesex; and afterwards the donative of Romford in Essex. In 1740 and 1742 he preached a course of sermons at lady Moyer's lecture, afterwards published. In 1743 appeared his "Review of Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole;" and in 1768 he was presented to a golden prebend at Salisbury by archbishop Secker, in reward of his labours in the controversy occasioned by archdeacon Blackburne's "Confessional." He died in 1744. Besides the works referred to, he wrote "The Life of Bishop Nicholas Ridley," of whose family he was a descendant.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

RIDLEY (JAMES) son of the preceding. The date of his birth is unknown, but he was educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, and after taking orders succeeded his father in the living of Rumford in Essex. In 1761, while attending to his duty, as chaplain to a marching regiment, at the siege of Belisla, he laid the foundation of a disease from which he never recovered, and which some years after, when happily married and preferred in the church, carried him off in the prime of life, to the great grief of his family. This event took place in 1765. Mr Ridley was author of "The Schemer," a very humorous periodical paper; and of "The History of James Lovegrove, Esq." But his literary fame principally rests on his "Tales of the Genii," in which the wildness of the East-

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ern tale is happily tempered by some very noble moral lessons, and which in many parts exhibit imaginative genius of so high an order, that the premature death of the author may be deemed a great loss to polite literature.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

RIDLEY (sir THOMAS) an eminent civilian in the reign of James I. He was a native of the isle of Ely, and became provost of Eton college. He also obtained the offices of master in chancery, chancellor to the bishop of Winchester, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury. His death occurred in 1629. He was the author of an esteemed work, entitled "A View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law;" for writing which James I bestowed on him the honour of knighthood.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

RIDLEY (HUMPHREY) a physician and anatomist, who lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was a fellow of the college of physicians, and a practitioner in the metropolis. In 1695 he published "The Anatomy of the Brain, containing its Mechanism and Physiology," 8vo; and in 1703 "Observationes quædam Medico-practice et Physiologicæ." The former work exhibits a more accurate description than had previously appeared of the circular sinus of the dura mater, or external coat of the brain. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

RIDOLFI (CARLO) an Italian painter, poet, and historian of the arts. He was born at Vicenza in 1602, and studied rhetoric, philosophy, architecture, and the art of design, as well as painting, in which he was instructed by Antonio Bassilio, a Greek. He executed some pictures at Rome, for which pope Innocent X bestowed on him the order of knighthood of the Golden Cross; and he published a work, entitled "Le Maraviglie dell' Arte, ovvero delle Vite dei Pittori Veneti e dello Stato, ove sono raccolte l' Opere insigni, i Costumi, i Ritratti loro," 1648, 4to, for which the republic of Venice gave him a chain of gold and a medal of St Mark. He also wrote the life of the painter, Jacopo Robusti, called Tintoretto. He died in 1670.—*Orlandi. Biog. Univ.*

RIEDELSE (FREDERICA CHARLOTTE LOUISA, baroness) the daughter of the Prussian minister Masson, was born at Brandenburg in 1746. At the age of sixteen she was married to lieutenant-colonel Riedesel, who commanded the troops of Brunswick employed in the English service in America in 1777. Madame Riedesel, who accompanied her husband, wrote an interesting account of her adventures, published by her son-in-law, the count de Reuss, under the title of "Voyage de Mission en Amérique, ou Lettres de Madame de Riedesel," Berlin, 1799, reprinted in 1801. She returned to Europe in 1783; and having lost her husband (who had been made a general) in 1800, she fixed her residence at Berlin, where she died March 29, 1808.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RIEDELSE (JOSEPH HERMAN) a German nobleman, who was the son of a Prussian

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general, and was born in 1740. He became chamberlain to Frederic II, who sent him ambassador plenipotentiary to Vienna, and in that quality he appeared at the congress of Teschen. But baron Riedesel is better known as an author than as a diplomatist. A taste for the fine arts induced him to go to Italy, where he became acquainted with Winkelmann; and he afterwards travelled in Sicily, Greece, and the Levant. The fruit of his observations appeared in his "Journey in Sicily and Magna Græcia," 1771, 8vo; and "The Remarks of a modern Traveller in the Levant," 1773, 8vo, republished together at Paris in 1802. Riedesel died near Vienna in 1785.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIEDINGER (JOHN ELIAS) a painter of animals, born at Ulm in Suabia, in 1695. He received the first lessons in his art from his father, and was afterwards the pupil of Chr. Resch. He settled at Augsburg, where he employed himself in making designs and engravings for the booksellers. He excelled in his figures of all kinds of animals, both wild and tame; and whether his works exhibit single figures or groups, his accurate attention to anatomy and just expression of character, give him a manifest superiority over all other masters. Many of his paintings are historical, displaying the different kinds of animals connected with the chase. He died at Augsburg in 1767, leaving two sons, MARTIN ELIAS and JOHN JAMES, both eminent engravers.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIEGO (RAPHAEL del) a modern Spanish patriot officer, born of a noble family, in the province of Asturias. After having been liberally educated, he entered into the army, and served during the invasion of Spain by Buonaparte. He was taken prisoner, and on his liberation, the constitutional general Abisbal gave him a staff appointment; and when that chief betrayed the cause of independence, Riego retired from the service in disgust, and for a time led a private life. In the beginning of 1820, at the head of a battalion, he proclaimed the Spanish constitution, and traversing a large extent of country, he shut himself up in a fortress with the small number of troops who had the patriotism and courage to follow his example. Several days elapsed without Riego's call being answered by his countrymen; and at the same time he was threatened by a powerful army. Aware of the danger of delay, he sallied forth from the iale of Leon with a few hundred brave men, made his way through the forces that opposed his passage, visited several large towns, intimidated the authorities, fought obstinately, lost the greater part of his troops, and retired to the mountains with the determination to defend himself to the last extremity rather than submit to the mercy of his enemies. But the spirit of freedom which he had excited was not extinguished; the provinces ranged themselves under the banners of independence, and Riego received the homage of national gratitude which his services deserved. His popularity excited the jealousy of those in power, and he was calumniated as a promoter of

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anarchy and disorder, his army was dissolved, and he was proscribed. But he preserved the confidence of the people, and he was appointed a deputy to the Cortes of 1822, of which assembly he became the president; and in this arduous station he displayed prudence and firmness with a conciliatory disposition that did him honour. When king Ferdinand refused to maintain the constitution which he had sworn to observe, Riego again appeared in arms to assert the liberty of his country, but it was destined to fall before foreign foes. He was taken prisoner after the surrender of Cadix to the French, under the duke d'Angoulême, and being conveyed to Madrid, was executed as a traitor, October 7, 1823. His widow, who sought refuge in England, died at Chelsea, June 19, 1824.—*Lit. Mus. Gent. Mag. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

RIEM (JOHN) a German agriculturist, born at Frankenthal on the Rhine in 1739. He studied pharmacy, of which he continued to be a practitioner till 1774. Having obtained a prize from the Academy of Sciences of Mannheim, in 1768, for a dissertation on the management of bees, he employed himself in establishing a society of apiology at Kaiserslautern, the plan of which being subsequently enlarged so as to form a physico-economical society, it was transferred to Heidelberg, and lectures were regularly delivered by professors appointed for the purpose, and a collection of memoirs was published. Riem was director of this institution; but he at length relinquished his connexion with it, and went to Prussia, where he was nominated commissary of economy, and sent in 1776 into Silesia, as an inspector of the bee-hives in that country. In 1783 he received a prize from the economical society of St Petersburg, for a treatise on feeding cattle; and in 1785 he was appointed secretary to the economical society of Dresden. He was afterwards made a counsellor of mission, and he died at Dresden in 1807. The management of bees was the principal object of his researches, but he published several useful works on other branches of rural economy.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIENZI (NICHOLAS GABRINI de) a native of Rome, who in the fourteenth century became celebrated by his attempts to restore the Roman republic. Although the son only of one of the lowest order of tavern keepers, he received a literary education, and early distinguished himself by the quickness of his parts, and the elevation of his sentiments. The glory of ancient Rome, compared with existing abject states, appears to have excited a real enthusiasm in his breast, and he was gradually regarded by the common people as an extraordinary person, who might be destined to rescue them from the oppressive tyranny of the aristocracy, who, on the removal of papacy to Avignon, were in the highest degree insolent and oppressive. He obtained the post of public scribe or notary, and in 1346 was joined in a deputation to pope Clement VI at Avignon, to exhort him to bring back the papal court to its original seat. He acted on this

occasion with so much energy and eloquence, that the pope, struck with his abilities, created him an apostolic notary, which office, on his return, he executed with a probity which gained him additional reputation. While thus engaged, however, he let no opportunity escape to excite the discontent of the people, by haranguing against the nobility and the defects of the public administration. Having by this means prepared men's minds for a change, and engaged persons of all orders in his designs, in the month of April 1347, in the absence of the governor of Rome, Stephen Colonna, he summoned a secret assembly upon mount Aventine, before which he made an energetic speech, and induced them all to subscribe to an oath for the establishment of a plan of government, which he entitled the Good Estate. He had even the address to gain over the pope's vicar; and in a second assembly in the capitol, produced fifteen articles as the bases of the Good Estate, which were unanimously approved, and the people conferred upon him the title of Tribune, with the power of life and death, and all the other attributes of sovereignty. The governor, Colonna, upon his return, threatened him with punishment, but he was himself constrained to quit the city, and with him Rienzi banished several of the noble families of Rome, after capitally punishing such as were convicted of oppression and injustice. In the first exercise of his authority he conducted himself with a strict regard to justice, and the public good; and even the pope was induced to sanction his power, which, although termed a usurpation, seems to have been as lawfully conferred as the consent of the governed could make it. The reputation of the new tribune extended throughout Italy, and his friendship was even solicited by the king of Hungary and the emperor Louis. Among others, the celebrated Petrarch was highly interested in his proceedings, and there are extant several eloquent and pathetic letters, in which that poet exhorts him to persevere in his glorious undertakings. In the mean time, the intoxication which generally seizes upon those who rise suddenly from obscurity into supreme power, began to betray him into extravagancies. He caused himself to be created a knight, with a singular mixture of religious and military ceremonies; and he cited the two rival emperors, Charles and Louis, to appear before him to justify their pretensions. He also dismissed the pope's legate, and reducing the nobles into complete humiliation, commenced a reign of terror. He was for some time successful in this career: but at length, finding that he had lost the affection and confidence of the people, he secretly withdrew, in 1348, from Rome, and sought refuge in Naples, until 1350, when he took advantage of the jubilee to return secretly to Rome; but soon being discovered, he withdrew to the king of the Romans at Prague. Thence, either voluntarily or through constraint, he came into the hands of pope Clement at Avignon, who confined him three years, and appointed a commission to try him,

but dying, his successor, Innocent VIII, released Rienzi, and sent him to Rome to oppose another popular demagogue, named Boroncelli. The Romans received him with great demonstrations of joy, and he recovered his former authority; but after a turbulent administration of a few months, the nobles found means to excite another sedition against him, in which he was massacred in October 1354. His last brief career had been marked with great cruelty, which induced the populace to treat his remains with extreme indignity. Rienzi, who seems to have possessed that union of fanaticism and artifice, which usually attends enthusiasts of his character, was more energetic in speech and council, than in action, and always failed in courage and presence of mind in great emergencies. His original intentions seem to have been good, and his views enlarged; but neither his temper, nor his understanding, was adequate to the magnitude of his enterprises.—*Trabacchi Moreri.*

RIGAUD (HYACINTH) an eminent portrait painter, was born at Perpignan in 1663. His father and grandfather were both painters, and Hyacinth received instructions from Ranc, a painter after the manner of Vandyck. He visited Paris in 1681, and obtained the first prize from the Academy of Painting. He was ennobled by Louis XV, and in 1727 he was created a knight of the order of St Michael, with a pension. He was successively professor, rector, and director of the academy. He died in 1743, highly esteemed, as well for his private as his professional character. His likenesses are very striking and characteristic; nature was his chief study, and so far did he carry his accuracy of imitation, that he even represented the materials of his draperies, which are blamed for an artificial disposition. He met with distinguished patronage, and is said to have painted five monarchs, and all the princes of the blood-royal of France.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

RIGBY, MD. (EDWARD) a physician of Norwich, fellow of the Linnæan, Horticultural, and Philadelphian-Agricultural Societies. In 1815, his lady, having produced him three sons and a daughter at a birth, the city of Norwich, of which he was an alderman, voted him a piece of plate, with an inscription, commemorative of the circumstance. Besides several professional tracts, he published an account of Mr Coke's agricultural system, under the title of "*Holkham and its Agriculture*," which went through three editions, and has been translated into French. He also printed a translation of Mr Chateaubriau's *Travels*, and died in 1821, aged seventy-four.—*Ann. Biog.*

RIGHTWISE or RITURYSE (JOHN) in Latin *Justus* an eminent grammarian, was born at Sawl in Norfolk, and was admitted of King's college, Cambridge, in 1508. He succeeded William Lily as head master of St Paul's school, and died in 1532. He made many improvements in the edition of Lily's *Latin Grammar*, published at Antwerp in

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1533. He also composed a tragedy of "Dido," from Virgil, performed by himself and his pupils before cardinal Wolsey. — *Knight's Life of Colet. Warton's Hist. of Poetry.*

RIGOLEY DE JUVIGNY (JOHN ANTHONY) a French writer, who was educated in the university of Paris, and became an honorary counsellor of the parliament of Metz. He was one of the literary antagonists of Voltaire, whose merit as a dramatist he rated below that of Crébillon, or of Piron; and he published a collection of the works of the latter, whom he styled the greatest poet of the age. Rigoley is more advantageously known as the editor of the "Bibliothèques Françaises," of La Croix du Maine and Du Verdier, 1772, 6 vols. 4to, to which he prefixed "Discours sur les Progrès des Lettres en France," afterwards printed separately in 8vo. He died at Paris, February 21, 1788, at an advanced age. — *Biog. Univ.*

RILEY (JOHN) an English artist of considerable merit, was born in London in 1646. He was instructed in the art of painting by Fuller and Zoust, and after the death of sir Peter Lely he advanced in the esteem of the public, and was appointed painter to the king. Lord Orford deems Riley one of the best native painters of England, and asserts that there are draperies and heads painted by him which would have done honour to Lely or Kneller. He was of an humble, modest, and amiable character, and so distrustful of his own merit, that the same noble writer regards his modesty as the chief impediment to his reputation. He died of the gout in 1691, at the age of forty-five. — *Walpole's Anec.*

RINALDI (ODERICO) a learned Italian ecclesiastical historian of the seventeenth century, was a native of Treviso, and brought up in the congregation of the Oratory at Rome. After the death of Baronius, he continued "The Ecclesiastical Annals," from the year 1198 to 1564, with no inferiority to the former volumes. This addition consists of ten volumes folio, published at Rome from 1646 to 1677. Rinaldi was also the author of a copious and able abridgment in Italian of the labours both of Baronius and himself. — *Landi Hist. Litt. d'Italie.*

RINMANN (SWEN) a Swedish mineralogist, born at Upsal in 1720. Having obtained an office in the college of the mines of Sweden, he visited the principal mining establishments in Europe. In 1749 he was nominated inspector of the metal works in the province of Roslagen; and he afterwards was director of the silver mines of Hallefors. He was also admitted into the college of Mines, and decorated with the order of Gustavus Vasa. He made many improvements in the processes which he superintended, as well as some chemical discoveries. Besides a great number of dissertations in the memoirs of the Swedish academy, he published a treatise on the manufacture of steel and iron; an "Essay of the History of Iron;" and a dictionary of the art of mining. He died December 20, 1792. — *Biog. Univ.*

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RINUCCINI (OTTAVIO) an Italian poet of Florence, who visited Paris in the suite of Mary de' Medici, queen to Henry IV. He claims a place in this collection as the reputed inventor of the musical drama, or opera. He was the author of three lyric pieces, "Daphne," "Eurydice," and "Ariadne;" the first of which was written in honour of the nuptials of Mary de' Medici, and performed with great splendor at Florence. He died in 1621, and a collection, or rather selection of his works was published at Florence in 1622, by his son, and another, entitled "Drammi Musicali," in 1802, at Leghorn. — *Burney's Hist. of Mus. Life of Tassoni.*

RIOLAN (JOHN) an eminent physician, born at Amiens in 1539. After studying the ancient languages and philosophy, he became a tutor in various colleges. In 1574, while teaching at the college of Boncourt, he applied himself to the study of medicine, and having taken his doctor's degree, he was appointed professor of anatomy and medicine in the university of Paris. His death took place in 1605. Among his works are commentaries on the writings of Fernel; "Particularis Methodi Medendi, lib. ii.;" "Expositio in Hippocratis Aphorismos;" "Artis Medicinalis Theoricæ et Practicæ Systema;" and "Discours sur les Hermaproditæ." — **RIOLAN** (JOHN) son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1580. He became, while very young, professor of anatomy and pharmacy to the faculty of medicine at Paris; and in 1601 he published some interesting researches on surgery. Having been appointed first physician to Mary de' Medici, mother of Louis XIII, he took advantage of his influence at court to solicit the king to establish a botanic garden at Paris; and the garden of medicinal plants, now existing, was the result of this application. He accompanied the queen-mother in her banishment, and was with her when she died at Cologne in 1642. He returned to Paris, and resumed his professional practice, which he continued with great reputation till near the time of his death in 1657. His principal works are, "Schola Anatomica novis et rarior Observationibus illustrata;" "Osteologia;" "Anthropographia;" and "Enchiridion Anatomicum et Pathologicum;" besides which he wrote against the discoveries of Bartholine and Pecquet, relative to the absorbents; and against Harvey, on the circulation of the blood. He was also engaged in other controversies, one of which was on the existence of races of giants, which he endeavoured to disprove. — *Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med. Bug. Univ.*

RIOUFFE (HONORE) a French writer, born in 1764. After finishing his studies at Paris, he was designed for the bar, but he devoted himself entirely to the cultivation of literature. At the Revolution he became connected with the Girondists, and on their proscription by the Jacobins, he attempted to escape to Bourdeaux; but he was taken prisoner, and confined in the Conciergerie at Paris, where he remained about fourteen

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months, till the overthrow of his enemies, when he was set at liberty. He then published "*Memoires d'un Detenu pour servir à l'Histoire de la Tyrannie de Robespierre*," an interesting work, which became very popular. In 1800 Riouffe was made a member of the tribunate; in 1804 he was nominated prefect of the department of the Côte d'Or; and he obtained from Buonaparte the title of baron, on the creation of the new nobility. Having been removed to the prefecture of La Meurthe in 1808, he was there when the military hospitals of Nanci were filled with the victims of Napoleon's Russian expedition; and typhus fever prevailing among the soldiers, Riouffe thought it his duty to inspect and assist them, when he caught the disease, and died in November 1813. Besides his memoirs, he wrote a poem on the death of the prince of Brunswick, who was drowned in 1785, in attempting to rescue some peasants during an inundation of the Oder; and other pieces in prose.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RIPLEY (GEORGE) a poetical writer on alchemy in the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was canon of Bridlington in Yorkshire, travelled much, and pursued his mystical studies in France and Italy. His "*Compound of Alchemie*," dedicated to Edward IV, possesses little merit in point of versification; but as an exposition of the science of which it treats, it is sufficiently intelligible, though unfortunately the information it affords is worthless, notwithstanding the assertion of its commentator Ashmole, who states that Ripley gave from the treasures procured by his art, 100,000*l.* to assist the knights of Rhodes against the Turks. He became a Carmelite, and died in 1490. His poem may be found in "*Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*."—*Warton's Hist. of Poetry. Journal of R. Institut.* vol. ix.

RIPPERDA (JOHN WILLIAM, baron of) was born in 1680, of a noble family in Groningen, and was educated under the jesuits of Cologne, but on marrying a Protestant lady, he conformed to her religion. He rose to the rank of colonel in the Dutch service, and in 1715 he was sent on a mission to Philip V of Spain, when he returned to the Catholic religion, and settled at Madrid, and the king finally made him duke of Ripperda, and his prime minister, but from his inefficiency incurring the displeasure of the king, he was dismissed, and confined in the castle of Segovia, whence he escaped, and came into England, where he remained until 1730, when he went to the Hague, and resumed the Protestant religion. But his restless and ambitious disposition would not allow him to remain tranquil, and in 1731 he went to Morocco, where he was favourably received by Muley Abdalla, and declaring himself a convert to the Mahometan religion, and taking the name of Osman, he obtained the chief command of the Moorish army at the siege of Ceuta. On the defeat of the Moors he fell under the displeasure of the emperor, and for a time he lived in retirement. He then formed a new project

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for the consolidation of different religions, particularly the Jewish and Mahometan, and it is said that he even made some converts. He finally retired to Tetuan, but his projecting spirit animated him to the last, and he advanced considerable sums to Theodore, baron Newhoff, to assist his attempts on the crown of Corsica. His death took place in 1737.—*Moore's Life of Ripperda. Univers. Hist. Moreti.*

RIQUET (PETER PAUL de) a French engineer, born at Beziers in 1604. He was remotely descended from the same Florentine family with the marquis de Mirabeau; and the branch to which he belonged was established in Languedoc, in the sixteenth century. He conceived the idea of forming the canal of Languedoc, which opens a communication between the Mediterranean and the bay of Biscay; and having communicated his plan to Colbert, an edict for the construction of the canal was issued in October 1666. The work was soon commenced, and carried on during the remainder of the life of Riquet, who died October 1, 1680.—He had associated in his labours his son JOHN MATHIAS DE RIQUET DE BONREPOS, master of requests, and president of the parliament of Thoulouse, who, with the assistance of his brother, PETER PAUL DE RIQUET DE CARAMAN, and others, completed the work. The navigation of the canal was established in 1681, but it was not till 1724 that it proved profitable to the family of the projector. Besides his great work, he conducted improvements in the port of Cette, where he built two jetties, and was carrying on his operations at the time of his decease.—*Biog. Univ.*

RISBECK, or **RIESBECK** (GASPAR) a German traveller, born at Hoechst, near Frankfort, in 1750. He studied the law, but the works of Klopstock and of Goethe suited his taste better than those of professional authors, and having dissipated the fortune he had derived from his father, who was a merchant, he established himself at Salzburg, and commenced writer for the press. There he published a continuation of the "*Letters on the Monks*," attributed to M. de la Roche, which attracted a good deal of temporary notice. He then went to Zurich in Switzerland, and became co-operator in the political journal printed there; and he also published Coxe's Swiss Travels; and "*Letters of a French traveller in Germany to his brother at Paris*, translated by K. R." Zurich, 1783, 2 vols. 8vo. This German work, which was very successful, was a complete mystification, being an original production of Risbeck. He retired to the little town of Arau, where he died in 1786; and a "*History of Germany*," which was the last work he composed, appeared posthumously in 1787, and in 1788-89 was published a continuation of the history, from the pen of professor Milbiller, of Passau.—*Biog. Univ.*

RISDON (TRISTRAM) an English topographer and provincial historian, born at Winscot, near Great Torrington, in Devon-

shire, in 1580. He received his education at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, Oxford; and on leaving the university he took up his residence on his estate in his native county, and devoted much of his time to the illustration of Devonian antiquities and topography. He died in 1640, leaving in manuscript, a "Description or Survey of the County of Devon," first published in 1723, 8vo, and reprinted in 1811, 8vo.—*Gough's Brit. Topog.*

RISHTON (EDWARD) a learned Catholic divine and historian, who was a native of Lancashire. He studied for a short time at Brazenose college, Oxford, and then removed to Douay, where he proceeded MA. Thence he went to Rome, and after passing four years in the study of divinity at the English college, he was ordained a missionary priest in 1580. Returning to England to exercise his function, he was arrested as a recusant, and detained in prison three years. The legal sentence of death which he had incurred being commuted for banishment, he went to France, where he was seized with the plague, and died at St Menchoud in 1585 or 1586. He published Sanders's "History of the English Schism," with a continuation; and he also wrote "Synopsis Rerum Ecclesiasticarum ad Annum 1577.—*Fuller's Worthies. Dodd's Church Hist.*

RITCHIE (JOSEPH) an English traveller, born at Odey in Yorkshire. He obtained a situation in the office of the English consul at Paris; and having become acquainted with the plans of the African association in London, he offered his services to explore the interior of Africa. In conjunction with captain G. F. Lyon, R.N. he went to Tripoli, and in March 1819 the party set out for Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, under the escort of Mukni, the bey of that country, who was returning home. They resided at Mourzouk for some months in circumstances of distress, arising from the want of funds, and heightened by the treacherous conduct of the bey, who seems to have speculated on the chance of becoming possessed of the property of the travellers on their dying in his dominions. Mr Ritchie actually fell a sacrifice to hardship and vexation of mind, dying in November, 1819. Captain Lyon then returned to England, and in 1821 published "A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, in 1818, 19, and 20, accompanied by Geographical Notices of Soudan, and of the Course of the Niger," 4to.—*Lit. Gaz. Nov. 218, 219. Biog. Univ.*

RITSON (ISAAC) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born near Penrith in Cumberland, in 1761. He became a teacher in a school at the age of sixteen; but he afterwards went to Edinburgh, and received a medical education, supporting himself by writing inaugural theses for indolent or illiterate students. Removing to London, he became an author by profession, and for a time he was a contributor of criticisms on medical works to the Monthly Review. He died at Islington in 1789. The only piece published with his name is a translation

of Homer's Hymn to Venus, 1788, 4to; but he is said to have written the prefatory introduction to Clarke's "Survey of the Lakes."—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumberland. D'Israeli's Calam. of Auth.*

RITSON (JOSEPH) an English lawyer and antiquary, who was a native of Stockton, in the county of Durham. He settled in London as a conveyancer, and held the purchased office of deputy high-bailiff of the duchy of Lancaster. As an antiquary he exhibited much industry and intelligence, especially with regard to our early national poetry; but his acrimony and ill-will in his critical remarks on Thomas Warton, Dr Percy, and other men of learning; and his morbid singularities of temper, and avowed contempt of religion, admit of no excuse but a degree of insanity under which he seems to have long laboured, and which issued in violent derangement. He died in a mad-house at Hoxton, in September, 1803. His principal publications are, "A Collection of English Songs," 3 vols.; "The English Anthology," 3 vols.; "Metrical Romances," 3 vols.; "Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of English Poets;" and "Robin Hood, a Collection of Ballads." He also wrote a tract on abstinence from animal food, for which he was an advocate.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Reg.*

RITTANGELIUS, the Latin designation of John Stephen Rithangel, a native of Bamberg in Germany, who filled the chair of professor of the Eastern languages in the university of Königsberg, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of his personal history, and even of the religion in which he was originally brought up, but little is known, although his treatise "De Veritate Religionis Christianæ," evinces him to have at length become a convert to the doctrines of the reformed church. That he once professed Judaism is also certain, but whether, as some assert, he in the first instance apostatized from the Catholic faith remains doubtful. Besides the book already mentioned, he was the author of another, entitled "Libra Veritatis," and of some learned remarks on the Apocryphal work "Jezirah." His death took place in 1652.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

RITTENHOUSE (DAVID) a celebrated American philosopher, of a Dutch family, but born at Germantown, in Pennsylvania, in 1732. He was destined for the occupations of agriculture, and received but an indifferent education, notwithstanding which he showed so strong a disposition for mechanical pursuits, that his parents apprenticed him to a watchmaker, and by his own exertions he acquired a knowledge of mathematics and astronomy. His intelligence introduced him to the notice of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; and in 1769 he was sent to Norriton, in the county of Montgomery, to observe the transit of Venus. He was afterwards chosen a member of that society, for which he constructed an observatory. In 1770 he established himself at Philadelphia as a watchmaker and mathematical instrument-maker,

and he soon rose to great eminence as an artist and a natural philosopher. He was appointed to the office of treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania, and director of the mint, after the American revolution. The university of Philadelphia conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; and he succeeded Dr Franklin as president of the American Philosophical Society, to whose Transactions he was a considerable contributor. He died July 10, 1796. Rittenhouse was employed in making geometrical surveys, in order to determine the relative limits of some of the American states; and his exertions in the cause of science appear to have greatly promoted the diffusion of a taste for mathematical and physical knowledge among his countrymen, who, with excusable patriotism, regard him as the Newton of the new world.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.* *Aikin's G. Biog.* *Biog. Univ.*

RITTER (ALBERT) a German naturalist of the last century, who deserves to be noticed for his researches concerning oryctology. He published "Lucubratiuncula de Alabastris Hohensteinsibus, nonnullisque aliis ejusdem Loci Rebus naturalibus," Helmstad. 1731, 4to; "Lucubratiuncula II de Alabastris Schwartzburgicis," 1732, 4to; "Epistola historico-physica Oryctographia Goslarensis," 1733, 4to; "Commentatio Epistolaris I. de Fossilibus et Naturæ mirabilibus Osterodanis," Sondershausen, 1734, 4to; "Commentatio Epist. II. de Zoolitho," 1736, 4to; "Relatio historica curiosa de iterato Itinere in Hercyniæ Montem famosissimum Bructerum," 1740, 4to; besides other curious works relating to the fossils and minerals of his native country.—*Gronovii Bibl. Regn. Anim. et Lapid.*

RITTER (JOHN DANIEL) a learned writer, born at Breslau, in 1709. He became professor of history and philosophy at Leipsic, and afterwards at Wittemberg; and he distinguished himself by the publication of a number of works relating to civil law, history, and archaeology. Among these are, "Dissertatio de Cognitoribus," Lips. 1735, 4to; "Observationes Historiæ," Witteb. 1742, 4to; "Historia Præfecturæ Pratorizæ ab Origine Dignitatis ad Const. M. recensens," 1745, 4to; "De falsis Barbaricæ Philosophiæ Fontibus," 1745, 4to; besides a new edition of the Theodosian code, and a translation from the English of Guthrie's History of the World. He died in 1775.—*Saxii Onom. Lit.*

RITTER (JEREMIAH BENJAMIN) an eminent chemist and physician, who was a native of Silesia. He studied at Königsberg, and when he graduated sustained a thesis, "De Usu Matheseos in Chymia." In 1795 he was placed as secretary and verifactor in the administration of the mines of Silesia; and some years after he was called to Berlin, where he was arcanist to the porcelain manufactory, and director of the Pharmaceutical Society. He died April 4, 1807, aged forty-five. His principal works are a treatise "On the new Objects of Chemistry," 1791-1802, 2 parts, 8vo; "Elements of Stœchiometry, or the Art of measuring Chemical Elements," 1792-94, 3 vols.

8vo; and he also assisted in some scientific journals.—*Biog. Univ.*

RITTER (JOHN WILLIAM) one of the most celebrated philosophers of modern Germany, born at Samitz in Silesia, December 16, 1776. He studied medicine at Jena, and employed himself in physical experiments, particularly relative to galvanism. Being distressed by the narrowness of his circumstances, he fortunately obtained the patronage of the duke of Saxe Gotha, who assisted him with the means for procuring the expensive apparatus necessary for his researches. In 1798 he started the idea that the phenomena of animal life are connected with galvanic action, and he inserted several memoirs on the subject in the Physical Journal of Gehlen. He was of an ardent disposition, not always under the direction of sound judgment, as appeared from his advocating the reveries of animal magnetism, and other quackeries of his time. In 1805 he was chosen a member of the academy of Munich, which was the only scientific distinction he enjoyed. He died at Munich, January 23, 1810. Besides numerous papers in journals of science, he was the author of "Contributions towards a more particular Knowledge of Galvanism," Jena, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo; "Physico-Medical Memoirs," Leipsic, 1806, 3 vols.; and "Fragments taken from the inheritance of a Young Physician," Heidelberg, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.* *Biog. Univ.*

RITTERSHUYS (CONRAD) a learned writer on jurisprudence and philology, born at Brunswick in 1560. After having studied at Helmstadt, Altorff, and Ingoldstadt, and taking the degree of doctor of law at Basil, in 1591, he was nominated to the professorship of law at Altorff, where he remained till his death, in 1613. He wrote notes and comments on the works of Petronius, Phaedrus, Oppian, and Salvia; published the History of the Emperor Frederic I, by Guntherus, in Latin; and was the author of several dissertations, and of a work entitled "Jus Justinianum sive Novellarum Expositio Methodica," published posthumously by his son, NICHOLAS RITTERSHUYS, who was professor of feudal law at Altorff, and died in 1670. The latter was the author of a Dissertation on the Periplus of Hanno; and of a large work on the Genealogy of Illustrious Families.—*Saxii Onom. Lit.* *Aikin's G. Biog.*

RIVAROL (ANTOINE de) a native of Baguols, in the province of Languedoc, born April 17, 1757. He possessed a lively wit, well cultivated by a good education, and held a very respectable rank among the savans of the French metropolis, in which he became a resident. Voltaire, D'Alembert, Buffon, &c. were among his confidential associates; but his principles becoming suspected in the early stage of the Revolution, he found it necessary to emigrate, and seek an asylum in Germany. Hamburg was his first retreat, which he at length quitted for the capital of the Prussian dominions, where he was much patronized by some branches of the royal family, especially

by the prince royal. His works consist of a "Treatise on the Universality of the French Language;" "Letters on Religion and Morality;" "An Account of the Political Life of M. de la Fayette;" "Prospectus of a new French Dictionary;" "On the Faculties of Man, Moral and Intellectual;" "Letters to the French Nobility;" a satirical work, entitled "A little Almanac of Great Men;" some original poems on miscellaneous subjects, and a translation of the "Inferno" of Dante. Of these the first-mentioned treatise was written as a prize essay for the academy at Berlin in 1784, and was the successful composition. A Biographical Sketch of this ingenious writer appeared in two 12mo vols. in 1802, the year succeeding that of his decease.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIVAULT (DAVID) a French mathematician of the age of Louis XIII., to which monarch he was military tutor, and afterwards a counsellor of state. He is known as the author of a treatise, entitled "Les Etats," and of another "On the Principles of Gunnery," and he died at Tours in the forty-fifth year of his age. An edition of the Remains of Archimedes, with a Latin version annexed, was printed at Paris in folio, under his superintendence.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RIVAZ (PETER JOSEPH de) a skilful mechanician and chronologer, born in the Lower Valais, in 1711. He made an extraordinary progress in mathematical learning when young, and he also studied history and antiquities. In 1740 he submitted to the examination of Daniel Bernoulli a watch, which had the singular property of winding up spontaneously. Eight years after he went to Paris, and presented to the Academy of Sciences watches constructed according to his principle, with an escapement of his own invention. He also contrived an improved pendulum, for which he obtained an exclusive privilege, a circumstance which involved him in disputes with his Parisian rivals, in the art of horology. In 1752 he drained the mines of Pontpean in Brittany; and in 1760 he went to Switzerland, and made improvements in the salt-works of Bex. He passed the latter part of his life at Montiers, and died in 1772. His mechanical discoveries are recorded in the collections of the Academy of Sciences, and in the journals of his time. He left many historical works in manuscript, but it does not appear that any of them have been published.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIVE (JOHN JOSEPH) a celebrated French bibliographer, born at Aptin Provence, in 1730. His father, who was a goldsmith, gave him an education suited to the ecclesiastical profession, of which he became a member. After having been professor of philosophy in the seminary of St Charles at Avignon, he was appointed curé of Molleges, in the diocese of Arles. He quitted this situation, and in 1767 he went to Paris, where he obtained the office of librarian to the duke de la Valliere. On the death of that nobleman, in 1780, Rive wished to have been employed to draw up a catalogue of his library; but the task was confided to MM. G. Deburé and Val-

praet, who, in consequence, incurred the violent displeasure and abuse of the disappointed bibliographer. Returning to his native province at the commencement of the Revolution, he made himself conspicuous as a partizan of the new political doctrines then in vogue, though his zeal appears to have depended a good deal on feelings of personal resentment against individuals belonging to the privileged orders. He died of apoplexy in 1792. The list of his works, printed and manuscript, given by some writers, is almost interminable, including apparently among the latter, the titles of many which Rive probably had only projected. Of his published productions the most important is "La Chasse aux Bibliographes et Antiquaires mal avisés," à Londres (Aix) chez Aphobe (Sans Peur), 1788 and 1789, 2 vols. 8vo. It consists principally of criticisms on Lelong, Mercier de St Leger, Deburé, Vanpraet, and other bibliographers.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RIVERIUS, or RIVIERE (LAZARUS) an eminent physician, born at Montpellier in 1589. He studied medicine in the university of his native place, and in 1611 he was admitted MD. He obtained the medical chair at Montpellier in 1622, and occupied it during thirty-three years, refusing flattering invitations which he had received from Bologna and Toulouse. He died in 1655. Riverius first established the use of chemical remedies in the Montpellier school; and he published several works, principally relating to the practice of medicine, which have been repeatedly printed, together and separately.—*Hulleri Bibl. Med. Eloy Dict. H. de la Med. Biog. Univ.*

RIVET (ANDREW) a learned ecclesiastic, who filled the divinity chair at Leyden with great reputation, in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. He was a Poitevin by birth, having first seen the light at St Marent in 1572, and having taken holy orders, was preferred to a benefice at Thouars, which he held till 1620. In this year he quitted France, and after visiting this country, settled finally on the professorship to which he had been elected in the Dutch university alluded to. Three volumes of his devotional and controversial writings have been published; and the English university of Oxford ranks his name among those of her public benefactors, having received from him a variety of valuable books, in return for which she complimented him with the honorary degree of DD. His death took place in 1647.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIVET DE LA GRANGE (ANTOINE) a learned and ingenious French author, who flourished during the earlier part of the last century. He was born in 1683 at Consolens in Poitou, and became early in life a monk of the order of St Benedict. The work by which he is principally known, and in the compilation of which he spent upwards of thirty years, is a valuable history of the Progress of Literature in France, first published in nine quarto volumes, but since continued by Clemences,

whose additions swell it to thirteen. He was also the author of biographical sketches of some of the members of the society of Port Royal. His death took place in 1749.—*Biog. Univ.*

RIVIERE (— MÉRCIER de la) a celebrated political economist, who was born in France about 1720. He obtained the post of counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1747, and was soon after made intendant of Martinique. On his return from that colony, he became one of the disciples of Quesnay, and he made himself known by the publication of a work, entitled "L'Ordre naturel et essentiel des Sociétés politiques," which his party-admirers represented as superior to Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. Prince Galitzin, the Russian minister at Paris, recommended Riviere to the empress Catherine as a political philosopher, who might with advantage assist in preparing the new legal code she wished to bestow on her subjects. He went to Russia, but not arriving so soon as he was expected, he was treated with neglect, and he soon returned home without exercising his talents as a legislator. The singularity of his schemes and his high pretensions exposed him to the ridicule of Voltaire, Grimm, and the abbé Galiani, who amused themselves at the expense of the would-be Solon. He witnessed the misfortunes of the Revolution, which he had predicted in pointing out the most proper methods of preventing them. He escaped unnoticed during the reign of terror, and died in obscurity in 1794. His principal works, besides that already mentioned, are, "De l'Instruction publique, ou Considérations morales et politiques sur la Nécessité, la Nature, et la Source de cette Instruction," 1775, 8vo; "Lettre sur les Economistes," 8vo, also inserted in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RIVINUS (ANDREAS) or ANDREW BACHMAN (of which German appellation the former name is a Latin translation), was a learned Saxon physician of the seventeenth century. He studied medicine and philosophy at Jena, and then travelled for improvement in England, France, and the Netherlands. Returning to Saxony, he became rector of the college of Nordhausen; and he afterwards took the degree of doctor of physic at Leipsic, and was appointed professor of poetry in that university. In 1655 he changed his professorship for that of medicine, and he died April 4, in the following year. He edited the poetical works of Gregory Nazianzen, Tertullian, Lactantius, and other ancient Christian writers; and he published a number of medical and philosophical theses, and philological dissertations; and executed many other literary undertakings.—*Niceron. Saxii Onom. Lit. Biog. Univ.*

RIVINUS (AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS) an eminent botanist and physician, who was the third son of the preceding, and was born at Leipsic in 1632. Having lost his father when young, he owed his education to the munificence of the elector of Saxony. He studied at Helmstadt, and took the degree of doctor in 1676.

In 1691 he was nominated professor of physiology and botany at Leipsic, he became dean of the faculty in 1709, and he died of pleurisy December 30, 1723. Rivinus is chiefly distinguished as a botanist. He proposed a new method of arrangement of plants in his "Introductio generalis in Rem Herbariam," first published in 1690. His scheme is founded on the structure of flowers, and he distributes all plants into eighteen classes, distinguished by the number and form of their petals. He also published splendid botanical plates to illustrate his system, which was adopted by Gouan in France, and by sir John Hill in England; and after being variously modified by other botanists, was at length superseded by that of Linnaeus. The medical writings of Rivinus are not destitute of merit, and he made some anatomical discoveries.—*Halleri Bib. Med. et Bot. Biog. Univ.*

RIZZIO, RIZZI, or, as his name is sometimes written, RICCI (DAVID) the son of a professor of the same name, who taught music and dancing at Turin, in which capital the subject of this article was born, in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. His abilities as a musician procured him some notice at the court of Savoy, while his talents as a linguist eventually raised him to the fatal honour of being selected by the ambassador from the grand duke to Mary, queen of Scots, as a component part of his suite. In 1564 he first made his appearance at Holy Rood House, where he soon became so great a favourite with the queen, that he was taken from the service of his own sovereign and appointed her secretary for foreign languages. The distinction with which he was treated by his unhappy mistress, soon excited both the envy of the nobles, and the jealousy of Darnley himself; the hatred of the former being, perhaps, increased as much by the religion, as by the arrogant deportment of the new favourite, while the suspicions of the latter were excited by his address and accomplishments. A conspiracy, with the king at its head, was soon formed, for the destruction of the presuming foreigner, and before he had enjoyed two years of court favour, the lord Ruthven, and others of his party, were introduced by Darnley himself into the queen's apartment, where they despatched the unfortunate object of their revenge by no less than fifty-six stabs, in the very presence, and clinging to the robes of his scarcely less defenceless mistress, AD. 1566. Popular tradition assigns to Rizzio the amelioration, not to say the invention, of the Scottish style of music; and it appears unquestionable that his skill in the performance of the national melodies on his favourite instrument, the lute, tended not a little to their general improvement and popularity with the higher classes; still it is evident that the style of Scottish music was determined long before the time of Mary, and many of the airs which have been ascribed to Rizzio, such as "Cowden Knowes;" "Gala Water;" and others of the same class, are easily traced to more distant periods.—*Burney. Robertson.*

ROB

ROBERT I, king of Scotland, of the family of Bruce, memorable as the restorer of the independence of his country, was grandson of that Robert Bruce who was the unsuccessful competitor with John Baliol for the crown of Scotland. He was born in 1275, and appears to have served in his youth in the army of Edward I. The death of his father, who left him heir to his estate and pretensions, together with that of John Baliol, inspired him with high designs for himself and his country, then in complete subjection to the English. In 1305 he quitted the English court, to which, it is said, his purposes had been betrayed by Comyn or Cumming, earl of Badenoch, whom, in an interview at Dumfries, in February 1306, he stabbed with his own hand. He immediately followed up this daring action by seizing the castle of Dumfries, confining the English judges assembled there, and openly asserting his claim to the crown. He was soon at the head of a body of troops, with which he penetrated as far as Perth, the English flying every where before him; and in the following March he was solemnly crowned at Scone. The king of England, highly enraged, ordered all his Northern forces to join the followers of Comyn, in order to take vengeance; in consequence of which the earl of Pembroke marched to Perth, where he surprised and beat the troops of Bruce, who escaped with difficulty, being obliged to seek refuge in an unfrequented isle of the Hebrides. His family and friends partook of his adverse fortune; three of his brothers were executed as traitors, and his queen, his daughter, and two sisters, made captives, and committed to prison. Neither friends nor foes were acquainted with the fate of Bruce, when he suddenly made his appearance with a small band of followers, but on the approach of an English force he retired. In a second incursion, with augmented force, he defeated the earl of Pembroke in his turn, and was soon after delivered by the death of that warrior from his most formidable foe, Edward I. The weak son of the latter, Edward II, although he obeyed the dying injunction of his father, to march into Scotland, pursued the war with so little vigour, that Robert gradually reduced the whole of Scotland, with the exception of a few fortresses, to an acknowledgment of his authority. Several weak attempts were subsequently made by the English king, which ended in a truce; and Robert actively employed this interval of hostilities in consolidating his power, and regulating his civil government. In the mean time, Edward, after the death of his favourite, Gaveston, having reconciled himself to his rebellious barons, entered Scotland at the head of the largest army that had ever been employed against it, and marched to Stirling, to relieve the castle, then besieged by Robert. The Scotch army, which was much inferior in number to the English, but composed of veteran troops, awaited the approach of the enemy on the banks of the Bannock, which rivulet gave name to the famous battle of Bannockburn.

ROB

Through the able disposition and conduct of Robert, the Scots on this occasion obtained over the English the most decisive victory of which their annals can boast. Edward himself narrowly escaped, and the number of noble prisoners was so great as to enable Robert to recover in exchange, his wife, daughter, sisters, and several other prisoners of high rank. He then thought himself strong enough to assail the English government in return, and sent over his brother with a body of troops to the north of Ireland. In 1316 he himself followed, but was obliged by famine to return; and soon after his brother was defeated, and fell in battle. The papal influence was resorted to in order to effect a peace between the hostile nations, but as the legates employed would not give Robert his regal title, he rejected their proposals with scorn. At length a second truce for two years was agreed upon, on the expiration of which, Edward undertook a new expedition into Scotland, and in 1322 advanced as far as Edinburgh, but was soon obliged to retreat, with Robert in his rear, who surprised part of the army, and even took the king's baggage. Both parties becoming desirous of repose, a third truce for thirteen years was agreed upon, which left Robert in full possession of Scotland, although without acknowledging him as lawful king. On the deposition and death of Edward II in 1327, the king of Scotland, who seems not to have considered himself bound to the new government of England, renewed hostilities, by marching an army into Northumberland, which was however soon obliged to retire, on the approach of an English force under the youthful Edward III. The same year a peace was concluded, in which the king of England renounced all claim to superiority over the kings or kingdom of Scotland, and David, the son of Robert, was affianced to Joan, the sister of Edward. Thus, the great object of Robert's patriotic exertions, the independence of his country, was finally established. Worn out with the cares and fatigues of his active life, this able and warlike prince expired in 1329, at his castle of Cardross, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, leaving a name eternally memorable in the annals of Scotland, which he rescued by his courage and wisdom from a foreign yoke, and restored to its rank among nations.—*Hume. Henry. Robertson.*

ROBERT (HUBERT) a French painter, was born at Paris in 1732. He resided in Italy for several years, and during that time he painted the gardens and cascades at Rome in a most masterly manner, managing his aerial perspective with a skill nearly approaching to illusion. On his return to France he was admitted into the academy. During the horrors of the Revolution he was seized and thrown into prison, where he amused himself by his profession. On his release he regained his patronage and reputation, which he preserved until his death, April 14, 1808.—*Galerie des Peintres Célèbres.*

ROBERT (FRANCIS) a modern geographer, who was a native of Chalons in France.

He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at the college of Chalons, and in 1780 he obtained the title of royal geographer. In 1789 he joined the advocates for revolution, and condemned tithes and other rights of the privileged classes. He was nominated mayor of the commune of Besnois in 1793, and after the Revolution of the 31st of May, that year he was appointed administrator of the department of Côte d'Or. In 1797 he was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred, in which he displayed a decided alteration in his political opinions. Having escaped the proscription, which overtook many of his coadjutors, he retired into the country. In his old age he became a traveller, and died at Heiligenstadt in Saxony, in 1819, aged eighty-six. He was the author of *Travels in Switzerland*; a *Description of France*; some useful elementary works on geography; and a *Memoir on a method of Guiding Air-balloons*.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROBERTS (PETER) a Welsh divine, and writer on British history and controversial theology. He was a native of North Wales, and received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, where he proceeded to the degree of MA. Having taken orders in the church of England, he obtained the living of Halkin, in the county of Flint. He published, "Letters to M. Volney, in Answer to his Book on the Revolution of Empires," 8vo; "A Harmony of the Epistles," 4to; "A Sketch of the Early History of the Ancient Britons," 8vo; and "A Review of the Policy and peculiar Doctrines of the Modern Church of Rome," 1809, 8vo, in which he displays abundant zeal against the Catholics. But his most considerable work is "The Chronicle of the Kings of Britain," 1810, 4to, a translation from the ancient Welsh Chronicles, with copious notes and illustrations. His death took place in 1819.—*Gent. Mag.*

ROBERTSON (JOSEPH) an English divine, was born at Knipe in Westmoreland, in 1726, and was educated at the grammar school of Appleby, whence he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford. In 1738 he obtained the living of Herriard in Hampshire; in 1770 that of Sutton in Essex; and in 1779 the vicarage of Horncastle in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1802. Mr Robertson, who was for many years a writer in the *Critical Review*, is best known by his tract, entitled "The Parian Chronicle, or the Chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles; with a Dissertation concerning its Authenticity," in which he strives to render its authority questionable. He also wrote *Essays on Punctuation*, on *Female Education*, and on the nature of English Verse, with some small productions of a kindred nature, including an "Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

ROBERTSON, DD. (WILLIAM) an eminent divine, was born at Dublin in 1705. His father, who was a linen manufacturer, being a native of Scotland, sent him to the university of Glasgow, from which he was expelled for the strong part he took in asserting the right of the students to choose their rector.

By the interest of the duke of Argyll and his brother, the earl of Ilay, a commission was on this occasion appointed to visit the university of Glasgow, the result of which was the full establishment of the right claimed by Mr Robertson, whose expulsion was removed, and the election to which he objected declared void. On taking orders he enjoyed the patronage of Dr John Hoadly, bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and obtained the rectories of Ravilly in the county of Carlow, and of Keltavell in the county of Wicklow. He was subsequently presented to other preferments, but altogether of a very small amount. He distinguished himself by a successful suit for the tithes of herbage for black cattle; but Irish parliamentary interference soon put an end to that demand. The ill-will produced by these proceedings induced him to write a tract, entitled "A Scheme for utterly abolishing the present heavy and vexatious Tax of Tithe," which publication advocated the substitution of an equivalent land-tax, and excited much attention at the time. In 1754 he was presented to another benefice by the bishop of Ferns, but previously to accepting it, he had imbibed doubts on the subject of the Athanasian creed, and declined induction, on the score that he could not conscientiously qualify for the preferment. In 1764 he deemed it more honest to resign all his livings in submission to the same scruples of conscience, and by way of explanation, in 1766, published a small volume, entitled "An Attempt to explain the Words, Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, &c." This book he presented to the university of Glasgow, which in return complimented him with the degree of DD. In 1768 he was made master of the free grammar school of Wolverhampton, and in 1772 was a distinguished member of the Committee of Clergymen, employed to form and present the famous petition to Parliament, to be relieved from the obligation of subscribing to the thirty-nine articles. He died at Wolverhampton, much respected, in 1783, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.—*Life in Gent. Mag.* for 1783.

ROBERTSON, DD. (WILLIAM) a celebrated modern historian, was born at Borthwick, where his father was minister, in 1721. He received his early education at the school of Dalkeith; but in 1733 accompanied his father, on his removal to Edinburgh, as minister of the Grey Friars in that city, and soon after entered on his academical studies. After the completion of his course in the theological class of Edinburgh, he obtained a license to preach in 1741, and in 1743 was presented by the earl of Hopeton to the living of Gladmuir in East Lothian. In 1751 he married a lady of the name of Nisbet, his cousin-german, and began to be distinguished by his eloquence and good taste as a preacher. About the same time he became known as a powerful speaker in the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, in which he obtained an ascendancy by his eloquence and great talents for public business, which, exerted as they were on the

side of authority, gave him for a long time the lead in the ecclesiastical politics of Scotland. In 1754 he became a member of the celebrated "Select Society" of Edinburgh, and signalled himself by supporting Mr Home, the clerical author of the tragedy of Douglas, against the censures of the Scottish rigorists. In the mean time, he had occupied himself in his "History of Scotland, during the Reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI," which work appeared early in 1759, in two vols. 4to, and was received with immediate and general applause. In this praise no one more heartily concurred than the celebrated David Hume, between whom and Dr Robertson, notwithstanding religious and political differences, a faithful and intimate friendship was maintained throughout life. The distinction and patronage acquired by this work, which reached a fourteenth edition before his death, soon appeared in the author's nomination to the chaplainship of Stirling Castle in 1759, in being appointed one of the king's chaplains in 1761, and becoming principal of the university of Edinburgh in 1762. Two years after he was made historiographer royal of Scotland, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum, and was altogether the best benefited clergyman of the Scottish church. His emoluments, however, fell far short of what mere private patronage, or political and family interest, will frequently bestow on the most undistinguished clergy of the south. But his influence was not to be measured by his income, and it was equally to his honour that it derived little support from those who managed the political affairs of Scotland, but was in a great degree personal and independent. As head of a flourishing seat of education, he was minutely attentive to all its duties; and undeluded by a prejudiced and narrow-minded opposition to amendment under the name of innovation, he co-operated with the greatest liberality in all the improvements which have raised Edinburgh to its present celebrity. In the midst of those numerous pursuits and official avocations, he found time to employ himself in his celebrated "History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V," which work appeared in 1769, in 3 vols. 4to. Though high expectations were formed, it was received with even more than correspondent applause. The introductory volume, containing a view of the progress of society in Europe, from the subversion of the Roman empire to the beginning of the sixteenth century, met with particular approbation. This work being more calculated for foreign perusal than the History of Scotland, rendered the historian as popular abroad as at home, and among other testimonies of respect, he received a valuable diamond snuff-box from the empress of Russia. Thus encouraged, he proceeded to the composition of his "History of America," which appeared in 1777, in 2 vols. 4to. On the whole, this third attempt was worthy his high reputation, although later writers are of opinion, that he ought to have consulted some authorities which he neglected, and it has been thought, that, either led by natural candour, or impelled by

gratitude for the liberality of the Spanish court, in the way of communication, he has too studiously extenuated the cruelty of the early conquerors of the new world. The latest work of this able writer appeared in 1791, under the title of "An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, and the Progress of Trade with that Country prior to the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope," 4to. It exhibits his characteristic industry and skill in composition; but owing to the critical nature of the subject, and the superior lights in Indian history and antiquities, since attained by writers with greater local advantages, it has never attained the popularity of his other performances. The health of Dr Robertson began visibly to decline in 1791, and he retired to a country-house in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where he expired in the bosom of an affectionate family in June 1793, in his seventy-second year. As a historian, Dr Robertson is admired for skilful and luminous arrangement, distinct mode of narrative, and highly graphical description. His style is pure, dignified, and singularly perspicuous; and although there may be less glow in his expression of moral and political feelings, than some eminent writers in a free country have manifested, it is atoned for by the calm sagacity attendant upon a cool temper, when enlightened by knowledge and directed by principle. Dr Robertson, besides being a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh from its foundation, belonged to those of Madrid, Padua, and Petersburg.—*Account of Life and Writings by Professor Dugald Stewart.*

ROBERVAL (GILES PERSONNE de) an eminent French mathematician, was born in 1602 at Roberval, a parish in the diocese of Beauvais, and he was first professor at the college of Maitre Gervais, and afterwards at the college-royal. In 1666 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, to which he communicated some curious experiments on the Torricellian vacuum. He also invented two new kinds of balances, one of which was for the weighing of air. The Robervallian lines also were his, for the transformation of figures. He was involved in a dispute with Des Cartes, which, from his attempts to depreciate him, and disputing with him the credit of his analytical inventions, did not terminate to his credit. Roberval died in 1675. His works are treatises, "On Mathematics," "On the Mundane System," and one in Latin, which he attributes to Aristarchus of Samos; and the following pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, "Treatise on Indivisibles;" "On the Trochoid or Cycloid;" "A Letter to Father Mersenne;" "Observations on the Composition of Motion and on the Tangents of Curve Lines;" "The Recognition of Equations;" "Experiments concerning the Pressure of the Air;" and "The Geometrical Resolution of Plane and Cubic Equations."—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROBESPIERRE (MAXIMILIAN ISIDORE)

was born at Arras, in French Flanders in 1759, and was the eldest son of an advocate of the superior council of Artois. His father dying when he was young, he was indebted for his education to the bishop of Arras, who gave him an exhibition at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris. He completed his youthful studies in a manner creditable to his talents and application; and at this period he is said to have derived an attachment to republicanism, and which may have influenced his future conduct, from the lessons of one of his tutors, M. Hérivaux, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the heroes of ancient Greece and Rome. In 1775, when Louis XVI, after his accession to the crown, made his entry into Paris, Robespierre was deputed by his fellow-students to present their homage to the new sovereign. Having adopted the law as a profession, he became an advocate of the council of Artois; and the first cause in which he distinguished himself was as the defender of M. Visery, who was prosecuted for erecting a conductor to preserve his house from lightning. Previously to the Revolution he was advantageously known, both on account of his professional abilities, and the liberal and enlightened spirit which he exhibited in his conduct and writings. In 1789 he was elected a deputy, from the Tiers Etat of the province of Artois to the States General. In that assembly he advocated the liberty of the press, and other popular topics of discussion; but his eloquence did not attract much attention, and he attached himself in the first instance so closely to Mirabeau, that he acquired the epithet of "Le Singe de Mirabeau." At this time, however, he frequented the Jacobin assemblies and clubs of the lower orders, over whom he gained an ascendancy, of which he afterwards availed himself to make his way to despotic power. In January 1791 he spoke repeatedly on criminal legislation; and he subsequently displayed so much moderation in discussions relative to the emigrants and the priests, as led to suspicions that he was actuated by some secret motives. In a speech on the 30th of May, he recommended the abolition of capital punishments. He is said to have been much alarmed at the flight of the king from Paris, and equally rejoiced at his forced return from Varennes; and from that period he seems to have used all his influence in overturning the monarchy. His projects now gradually became developed, and at the tumultuary meeting in the Champ de Mars, on the 17th of July, an altar, with the inscription "A celui qui a bien mérité de la Patrie," and below it the name of "Robespierre," testified his high favour with the people. The closing of the Constituent Assembly, on the 30th of September, afforded him another triumph, when the mob presented him with a garland of oak-leaves, and taking the horses from his carriage, drew him through the streets, exclaiming, "Behold the friend of the people, the great defender of liberty!" It does not appear that he actively interfered in the riot of the 10th of August 1792, or in the

massacres which took place in the prisons of Paris, in the beginning of September; but he was connected with Marat and Danton, of whose crimes, and those of their associates, he had sufficient address to reap the fruits, and, like other tyrants, he at length made his instruments his victims. After the trial and execution of the king, in promoting which, the Brissotins, or Girondists, co-operated with Robespierre and the Jacobins, the former were speedily sacrificed to the ascendancy of the latter. The Hebertists, who had joined in this work of destruction, were the next victims to the jealousy of the dictator, who had no sooner sent them to the scaffold, with the assistance of Danton and his friends, than he adopted measures for the ruin of that popular demagogue, whom he dreaded as his most dangerous rival. His next measure was to throw the imputation of atheism and irreligion on those whom he had destroyed, and to establish a species of religious worship. Barrère, by his direction, promulgated his new system of worship; and on the 8th of June, 1794, Robespierre, in person, celebrated what he termed "the Feast of the Supreme Being." His power seemed now to be completely established, and the reign of terror was at its height; but his cruel tyranny and mysterious denunciations had alarmed many of those who had been most intimately connected with him, and a conspiracy was formed for his destruction. At this critical juncture, far from acting with the decision which previously marked his conduct, he waited for the attack of his enemies, and most unaccountably secluded himself from the public for more than a month, during which period he is said to have been employed in preparing an elaborate defence of his conduct, to be delivered in the National Convention, where he made his appearance for that purpose on the 26th of July (the 8th of Thermidor, in the revolutionary calendar) 1794. He was indirectly attacked by Bourdon de l'Oise; after which Vadier, Cambon, Billaud Varennes, and several other members spoke against him. He now perceived the extent of his danger, and the ensuing night was passed in consultation with St Just and others of his most intimate partizans; but their deliberations led to no decisive results. The next day, when they appeared in the Convention, Tallien and Billaud openly accused Robespierre of despotism; a tumult ensued, and amidst cries of "à bas le tyran," he in vain endeavoured to obtain a hearing. At length a decree of arrest was carried against him; and his brother, and his friends St Just, Couthon, and Le Bas, were included in it. Robespierre was sent to the Luxembourg prison, but in the night he was set free by the keeper, and was conducted to the hall of the commune of Paris, where Henriot, commander of the national guard, Fleuriot, the mayor of Paris, and others of his creatures, had assembled forces for his defence. This was the critical moment; but neither Henriot, nor Robespierre himself, had spirit sufficient to head the mob and lead it

against the Convention. While they deliberated, their opponents proceeded to action. Barras and others having been appointed commissioners to direct the armed force of the metropolis, they, without difficulty, secured the persons of the fallen tyrant and his associates, who were all guillotined the next day, July 28, 1794. Robespierre endeavoured in vain to escape a public execution, by shooting himself with a pistol at the moment of his seizure; but he only fractured his lower jaw, and thus subjected himself to protracted suffering, which excited neither sympathy nor compassion. Of all the wretches defiled by the crimes which accompanied the Revolution, Robespierre has excited the highest abhorrence, and entailed on his name the greatest degree of infamy. He was not, however, the author of all the enormities with which he has been charged. Among his colleagues of the committee, and especially those who were sent into the departments, many exercised cruelties which far exceeded their instructions. Those who contributed most to his overthrow, and were loudest in their accusations against him, had profited by his crimes, in which they were deeply involved; and, like the scapegoat of the Jews, he was charged with the sins of the whole nation, or rather of the jacobin government. In the Memorial from St Helena, Buonaparte is stated to have said, that Robespierre displayed in his conduct more extensive and enlightened views than have been generally ascribed to him; and that he intended to re-establish order after he had overturned the contending factions: but not being powerful enough to arrest the progress of the Revolution, he suffered himself to be carried away by the torrent, as was the case with all before Napoleon himself, who engaged in a similar attempt. As a proof of this, the ex-emperor asserted, that when with the army at Nice, he had seen in the hands of the brother of Maximilian Robespierre, letters, in which that demagogue expressed an intention to put an end to the reign of terror. On the whole, it may be reasonable to conclude that something like principle and genuine enthusiasm guided this hateful and unhappy man in the first instance, but, wholly unable to govern the elements of wild disorder afloat around him, the characteristic cruelty of perplexed cowardice at length became his only instrument, either of action or self-defence. However stimulated, his career exhibits one of the most signal instances of theoretical and practical cruelty upon record. Among the published works of Robespierre are, "Plaidoyer pour le Sieur Visserly," in favour of the right of setting up electrical conductors against lightning, 1783, 8vo; "Discours couronné par la Soc. Roy. de Metz, sur les Peines infamantes," 1785, 8vo; "Eloge de Gresset," in which the author displays an attachment to monarchical government and religious institutions; "Eloge de Pres. Dupaty," and a political journal, called "Le Défenseur de la Constitution."—*Dict. de H. M. du 18^{me} S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog.*

Univ. Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

ROBILANT (ESPRIT BENOIT NICOLIS de) lieutenant-general of infantry, and commander-in-chief of the royal corps of military engineers of the king of Sardinia, was born at Turin in 1724. His father, the count de Robilant, was acquainted with military affairs and civil architecture, and was the author of a treatise on the art of war. The son studied under Bertola, the Vauban of Piedmont, and entering into the corps of artillery, he served as a lieutenant in the war carried on by Charles Emanuel III, against the Spaniards, between 1742 and 1748. Peace taking place, the king sent him to Germany to survey the mines of Saxony, Hanover, Bohemia, &c.; and he returned home in 1752 with a valuable collection of plans and memoirs. He was then appointed inspector-general of mines in all the Sardinian states, and he established at Turin a school of mineralogy, subterranean geometry, and docimastics; and he founded a chemical laboratory in the arsenal. In 1769 he travelled in the Alps and Appennines; and he was subsequently employed in mineralogical researches by pope Clement XIV. He succeeded count Pinto, in 1787, as first engineer; and he was promoted by his Sardinian majesty to several other offices. He died May 1, 1801. He was the author of "Experiments on Platina," and other important essays in the memoirs of the academy of Turin; besides which he wrote, "On the different Processes employed at the Mint for the Improvement of Metallurgic Operations;" and "On the Utility and Importance of Travels in One's own Country."—*Biog. Univ.*

ROBIN (JEAN) a French botanist, born in 1550. He had a garden at Paris, in which many curious plants were cultivated, of which he published a list. On the institution of the Jardin des Plantes, it was confided to his care by a decree of the Parisian faculty of medicine in 1597.—VESPASIAN ROBIN, who was either the son or the nephew of the preceding, was associated with him in the direction of this garden in 1621, as appears by a catalogue, entitled "Enchiridion Isagogicum ad facilem Notitiam Stirpium, tam Indigenarum quam Exoticarum, quæ coluntur in Horto DD. Joan. et Vesp. Robin, Botanicorum Regiorum," Paris, 12mo. V. Robin appears to have been alive in 1640, as Dr Morison, who visited France at that period, was one of his pupils. The beautiful tree called Robinia, or pseudo-acacia, derives its name from these botanists.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROBINS (BENJAMIN) an eminent mathematician, who was the son of a tailor at Bath, where he was born in 1707. He received but a limited education, which he improved by his own industry, and qualified himself to become a teacher of mathematics, which employment he exercised first at Bath, and then in London. In 1742 he published a small treatise, entitled "New Principles of Gunnery," containing the result of experiments which he had made relative to the force of gunpowder and

the resistance of the atmosphere. On the return of commodore Anson from his famous voyage round the world, Mr Robins was employed to prepare the narrative of the enterprise, which he drew up in the name of the rev. Richard Walter, chaplain of the Centurion, and produced one of the most popular works of the kind in our language. In 1750 he obtained the office of engineer-general to the East India company, and he went out in that capacity: but he did not long enjoy the appointment, dying at Fort St David's, July 29, 1751. His mathematical tracts, with an account of his life, were published in 2 vols. 8vo, 1761.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

ROBINSON (MARY) a female whose great personal attractions, combined with some literary as well as histrionic talent, procured her in the latter part of the last century a degree of public attention, much increased by the notoriety of a temporary connexion established between her and the then heir-apparent to the throne. Her father, an American by birth, of the name of Darby, commanded a trading vessel belonging to the port of Bristol, in which city the subject of this article was born in 1758. At an early age she was placed under the care of the Misses More, one of whom, Hannah, has since acquired so much celebrity, and with them she continued till, in her fifteenth year, she became the wife of an extravagant and profligate attorney, named Robinson, whose vices having at length immured him within the walls of a prison, his young wife was compelled to adopt some method of procuring for herself that support which her husband ought to have afforded her. The stage appeared the only probable means of success, and to this she had recourse. Garrick saw and fostered her rising talent. Her personal beauty was a powerful co-operative, and after appearing with great success in Imogen, Juliet, Ophelia, and other of Shakspeare's heroines, her greatest triumph was exhibited in her representation of Perdita in the Winter's Tale, in which character she is supposed to have achieved the conquest already alluded to, and whence she derived the appellation by which she was afterwards generally distinguished in the world of fashion. This illicit amour, the conducting of which will ever reflect disgrace on the courtly panders, who ought to have checked, yet unblushingly encouraged it, was even more brief than usual. A general officer, whose services in the American war have been favourably mentioned, and who was at least as remarkable for the elegance of his person and manners as for his military abilities, was her next protector, or rather favourite, for she lavished on him all her disposable property, and caught a violent rheumatism by suddenly following him to the sea-side to release him from a temporary embarrassment. She subsequently retired to the continent, and on her return in 1788 commenced her literary career, in which she had considerable success. "Vaucenza," "Hubert de Sevrac," "The Widow," "Angelina," "Walsingham," "The

Natural Daughter," "Modern Manners," together with some other novels; a tragedy, entitled the "Sicilian Lovers;" "Nobody," a farce; and two volumes of miscellaneous poetry; some "Lyrical Tales;" and an autobiographical sketch of her own life, remain to attest her possession of at least considerable feeling and talent, and so far to add to her misfortunes. In 1800 her health began to decline rapidly, principally owing to her inability to take exercise, having never recovered the use of her limbs; and she died at her house at Englefield green, December 28 in the same year, in the forty-second year of her age.—*Memoirs by Herself. Gent. Mag.*

ROBINSON (RICHARD) first baron Rokeby, and archbishop of Armagh in Ireland. He was the lineal descendant of the elder branch of an ancient family of that name in Yorkshire, in which county he was born in 1709. From Westminster school he removed on the foundation to Christchurch, Oxford; and having taken holy orders, became domestic chaplain to archbishop Blackburne, through whose patronage he obtained the vicarage of Aldborough, with a stall in York Minster. In 1751 he accompanied the duke of Dorset, the new lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to Dublin, in the capacity of chaplain, and before the expiration of the year was preferred by him to the see of Killala. Over this diocese he presided eight years, when he was translated to that of Ferns. In 1761 he was again removed to Kildare, which he resigned in 1765, on being advanced to the Irish primacy. In this elevated situation he distinguished himself by his munificence, especially in erecting an archiepiscopal palace, with a public library, observatory, &c. annexed, which he not only founded but endowed, and in building four new churches in his diocese. His elder brother dying in 1785, he succeeded to the family baronetcy, which then merged in the Irish barony, to which he had been previously elevated in 1777, by the title of baron Rokeby, with remainder to his nephew, the eccentric Matthew Robinson, of Monkshorton in Kent, who, on the death of the primate at Clifton, in 1794, succeeded to the title. Matthew, the second baron, was brother to the celebrated Mrs Montagu, and retained till his death his predilection in favour of a venerable beard of snowy whiteness, which descended to his chest, and rendered him one of the most conspicuous characters of the county in which he lived. At his decease he was succeeded in his titles by the present baron, a nephew.—*Ency. Brit.*

ROBINSON (ROBERT) an eminent dissenting divine. He was the son of a native of Scotland, and was born at Swaffham in Norfolk, in October 1735. He was educated at a respectable grammar-school at Scarning, in his native county; but owing to the loss of his father, and the humble circumstances of his mother, at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a hair-dresser in London, who gave up his indentures when he was about twenty. Having zealously attached himself to George Whitefield, he became a

preacher among the Calvinistic methodists, and occupied that office at Mildenhall in Suffolk, and afterwards at the Tabernacle at Norwich, and other places. He subsequently relinquished his connexion with the methodists, and, although with the forfeiture of the countenance of a rich relation, established an independent congregation at Norwich, over which he presided. In 1759 he married, and was soon after chosen pastor to a small anabaptist congregation at Cambridge, which increased very much under his care, and he retained this situation during the remainder of his life. In 1773 he removed his residence to the village of Chesterton, near Cambridge, where he engaged in trade as a farmer, corn-dealer, and coal-merchant. His learning and abilities, displayed in his sermons and his published works, procured him much respect from the members of the university and other persons belonging to the established church; and he is said to have received offers of promotion if he would become a conformist, which he declined. He was first known as an author in 1774, by a publication under the title of "The Arcana, or the Principles of the late Petitioners to Parliament, for Relief in Matters of Subscription, in eight Letters to a Friend," 8vo. These letters discovering considerable controversial ability, much advanced his character among the dissenters. In the same year he published a spirited translation of the sermons of the celebrated French preacher Saurin, to which he prefixed an introduction, containing very interesting memoirs of the reformation in France, the life of M. Saurin, together with some observations on Christian liberty, and the moral influence of the Gospel, which acquired him much attraction, even from the dignitaries of the establishment. In 1776 he entered into controversy respecting the divinity of Christ, and published "A Plea for the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, &c." which was received with great approbation, and again obtained him the countenance of several members of the episcopacy. He would not however be led into farther discussion on this subject, and declined every solicitation to answer Mr. Lindsay's published "Examination" of his argument. In 1777 he produced a small tract on the observance of Good Friday; in which, with considerable learning, and still more point and humour, he attacked the observance of similar commemorations. This tract, from its piquancy, has been repeatedly republished. In 1778 he published "A Plan of Lectures on the Principles of Nonconformity," 8vo; a work which contains outlines of the whole controversy between the church of England and the dissenters. Towards the close of the same year, he translated the celebrated Claude's "Essay on the Composition of a Sermon," 2 vols. 8vo, which he was subsequently induced to illustrate on a larger scale, for the benefit of dissenting students. In 1780 he paid a visit to Edinburgh, and declined the proffered diploma of doctor of divinity. On his return to Cambridge he published

lished a well-written tract, entitled "The general Doctrine of Toleration;" and soon after preached and published an able sermon, entitled "Slavery inconsistent with Christianity;" and was the author of an excellent petition from the gentry, freeholders, and others of the county of Cambridge, against the slave-trade. In 1781 he began to collect materials for his "History of Baptism;" and in 1782 appeared his "Political Catechism," in 8vo, intended to convey just ideas of civil government and of the British constitution. In 1784 he published "Sixteen Discourses," which had been delivered extempore to plain and illiterate audiences in the vicinity of Cambridge. These being very liberal on doctrinal points, excited much apprehension among his orthodox friends; and his tendency to Unitarian principles soon became known, although he still continued his ministerial labours at Cambridge. During the latter years of his life the intense application he bestowed on his history of baptism undermined his health, and it was hoped by his family that a journey to Birmingham, and an interview with Dr Priestley, might benefit him. He accordingly arrived in that town, and ventured to preach twice on the same Sunday. The following Tuesday he spent a cheerful evening with some friends, but died, as is supposed, soon after he retired to rest, on the 8th of June, 1790, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. This able reasoner and eminent controversialist died before he completed the work to which his labour had for several years been confined. One part of it however was published in 1790, under the title of "The History of Baptism," 4to. This was to be followed by a "History of the Baptists;" and what he had prepared with that view, with the exception of some trifling omissions, was published in 1792, under the title of "Ecclesiastical Researches." The ability displayed in both these works is generally admitted, but of course with exceptions and qualification, according to the various creeds of those who pronounce judgment. A detail of the subjects of some of his most admired sermons, with the titles of several minor works, will be found in the first of our authorities.—*Dyer's Life of Robinson. Rees's Cyclop.*

ROBINSON (THOMAS) an eminent divine, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in 1749. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at the foundation school there, he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship of that society in 1772. He was the author of several devotional works, the principal of which are his "Christian System unfolded," 8vo, 3 vols.; and "Scripture Characters," 8vo, 4 vols. He also published some sermons, &c. and died in 1813 at Leicester, in which town he held the living of St Mary's for thirty-five years.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

ROBINSON (JOHN) an eminent Scottish mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Bognhall, in Stirlingshire, in 1739. He studied at Glasgow, where he applied himself particularly to algebra and geometry. After

being disappointed of the office of assistant to Dr Dick, the professor of natural philosophy, he went to sea as tutor to the eldest son of admiral Knowles, who was a lieutenant in the navy, and Mr Robison was at his own request rated as a midshipman. He afterwards sailed to Quebec; and while in the river St Lawrence, he observed the connexion between the aurora borealis and the direction of the magnetic needle. In 1762 he went to Jamaica, to ascertain the accuracy of Harrison's time-keeper. On his return he resumed his studies at Glasgow, and his pupil having died, he undertook to direct the studies of admiral Knowles's younger son. In 1767 he succeeded Dr Black as professor of chemistry, and in 1770 he went with his patron, sir C. Knowles, to St Petersburg, where he was appointed inspector-general of the corps of marine cadets. He held that post four years, and then accepted an invitation to become professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh. On the institution of the Royal Society in that city in 1783, he was chosen secretary, and he furnished many contributions to the Transactions of that association. He also wrote many articles on natural philosophy for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In 1798 he published a work, entitled "Proofs of a Conspiracy against the Religion and Governments of Europe," 8vo, in which he denounced the continental freemasons as revolutionary conspirators. The book attracted much temporary notice, but is now fallen into deserved oblivion. He published the "Chemical Lectures" of Dr Black, with valuable notes, in two volumes, quarto; and "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," 8vo. His death took place in 1805.—*Philos. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

ROBORTELLO (FRANCESCO) a philological writer, born at Udina, in Italy, in 1516. He studied at Bologna, and about 1538 he became professor of the belles lettres at Lucca, whence he removed to Pisa in 1543. The senate of Venice, in 1549, invited him to succeed the celebrated Baptist Egnatius, whose great age prevented him from continuing his lectures. In 1553 he became professor of Greek and Latin literature at Padua, whence he went to Bologna in 1557, but returning to Padua in 1560, he died there March 18, 1567. Robortello seems to have been of a very contentious temper, as in most of the situations he held he was involved in disputes with his learned contemporaries, and his writings are replete with invective against them. He edited the poetics of Aristotle, the tragedies of Æschylus, the treatise of Longinus on the Sublime, and other works of ancient writers; and composed many original essays and treatises, of which a catalogue is given by Teissier.—*Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ. Teissier. Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

ROCABERTI (JOHN THOMAS de) a Spanish prelate, was born of a noble family at Peselada, on the frontiers of Catalonia, in 1624. In 1666 he was made provincial of Arragon; in 1670, general of the order of St Dominic, archbishop of Valencia, and finally,

in 1695, inquisitor-general of Spain. He was twice appointed by the king viceroy of Valencia. He was very zealous in his devotion to the church of Rome, in defence of the claims of which, he wrote a treatise "De Romani Pontificis Auctoritate," 3 vols. folio, 1693. He also procured all the treatises written in defence of the pope's authority, and caused them to be printed in a uniform collection, entitled "Bibliotheca maxima Pontificia," &c. 21 vols. folio. He also wrote some devotional pieces. His death took place in 1699.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROCCA (ANGELUS) a learned Italian, was born at Rocca Contrata, in the marche of Ancona, in 1545. He took the habit among the hermits of St Augustine, at Camerino, and studied at Rome, Venice, Perugia, and Padua, where he took the degree of DD. In 1579 he was invited to Rome by Firizani, the vicar-general of the Augustines, to be his secretary; and Sixtus V placed him in the Vatican, and made him superintendent of the editions of the Bible, the Councils, and the Fathers, which appeared during his pontificate: in 1595 Clement VIII made him apostolical scrierian and titular bishop of Tagasté, in Numidia. He died in 1620. He collected an excellent library, called after him the Angelical library, which he left to the Augustinian monastery at Rome, on condition that it should be open to the public. Rocca displayed his learning and industry in several works on divinity, morals, and history, the principal of which are "Bibliotheca Theologica et Scripturalis;" "Notæ in Novum Testamentum;" "De Patientia;" "De Cometis;" "Observationes in VI Libros Elegantiarum Laur. Vallæ;" "Observationes de Lingua Latina," collected in two volumes folio, 1719. A curious collection was made from his MSS. entitled "Thesaurus Pontificiarum Antiquitatum, necnon Rituum ac Cæremoniarum," 2 vols. folio.—*Landi. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROCHAMBEAU (JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR, comte de) marshal of France, was born at Vendome, July 1, 1725. He entered into the army at the age of sixteen, and served in Germany under marshal Broglie. In 1746 he became aide-de-camp to Louis Philip, duke of Orleans; and afterwards obtaining the command of the regiment of La Marche, he distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, where he was wounded. He obtained fresh laurels at Creveldt, Minden, Corbach, and Clostercamp. Having been made lieutenant-general, he was in 1780 sent with an army to the assistance of the United States of America, and they rewarded his services by a present of two cannons taken from lord Cornwallis. After the revolution, Rochambeau was raised to the rank of a marshal by Louis XVI, and he was appointed to the command of the army of the North. He was soon superseded by more active officers, and being calumniated by the popular journalists, he addressed to the legislative assembly a vindication of his conduct. A decree of approbation was consequently passed in May, 1792,

and he retired to his estate near Vendôme, with a determination to interfere no more with public affairs. He was subsequently arrested, and narrowly escaped suffering death under the tyranny of Robespierre. In 1803 he was presented to Buonaparte, who, in the year following, gave him a pension, and the cross of grand officer of the legion of honour. His death took place in 1807. He wrote, in the latter part of his life, "Memoirs," published in 1809. 8vo.—ROCHAMBEAU (DONATIEN JOSEPH MARIE DE VIMEUR, viscount de) son of the former, entered into the army, and served against the English in the West Indies in 1793 and 1794. He was afterwards employed in Italy, and in 1802 he went to St Domingo with general Leclerc, whom he succeeded. He disgraced himself by his cruelties to the Negroes; and being taken prisoner by the English, he did not return to France till 1811. He was killed at the battle of Leipsic in 1813. —*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

ROCHE (SOPHIA de la) a German romance writer, was the daughter of Dr Guttermann, who was related to the celebrated Wieland, and was born in Suabia, in 1730. She displayed an early disposition for literature; and her father being resident at Augsburg, as dean of the faculty of medicine, Bianconi, physician to the prince-bishop of Augsburg, was so struck with the mental charms of the young lady, that he demanded her in marriage. The union, however, did not take place, in consequence of the lover requiring that the children which might arise from it should be educated in the Catholic religion. She was therefore forced to break off the connexion, in obedience to the commands of her father; and while suffering from the disappointment, she became an inmate with her relative Wieland, then minister of Biberach. He also offered her his hand, but considerations of interest prevented their marriage, and she at length became the wife of a counsellor of Mayence, whose name was Frank, better known by the Gallicized name of La Roche, given him by the minister, count Stadion, under whom he held an office. He made himself known as a man of letters, by a satirical work, entitled "Letters on Monachism, written by a Catholic Parish Priest to a Friend," 1771. He afterwards retired with his wife to Offenbach, where he died in 1789. Madame La Roche long survived her husband, dying at the same place, February 18, 1807. She wrote several works of imagination, in the style of Richardson, the first and best of which, "The History of Lady Sophia Sternheim," was translated into English, by J. Collyer, and published in two volumes, octavo, 1776.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROCHEFORT (WILLIAM de) a French writer, was born in 1730 at Lyons, and had a small employment in the finances at Cette in Languedoc. His inclinations leading him to literature, he went to Paris, and composed three tragedies upon the Greek model, which did not please the public taste, though a comedy which he wrote had more success. His other works are, "A Refutation of the Système de

la Nature;" "A Critical History of the Opinions of the Ancients concerning Happiness;" "A complete Translation of the Plays of Sophocles," much esteemed for its elegance and fidelity, and for the excellent notes attached to it. He also translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, the notes to which were most admired. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, to which he presented several learned memoirs. He died in 1788, much esteemed for his amiable private character.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROCHEFOUCAULT (FRANCIS, duke of) prince of Marsillac, a distinguished wit and nobleman of the reign of Louis XIV, was born in 1613. He distinguished himself as the most brilliant nobleman about the court, and by his share in the good graces of the celebrated duchess of Longueville, was involved in the civil war of the Fronde. He signalized his courage at the battle of St Antoine in Paris, and received a shot which for some time deprived him of sight. At a more advanced period his house was the resort of the best company at Paris, including Boileau, Racine, and the mesdames Sevigné and La Fayette. By the former of these ladies he is spoken of as holding the first rank in "courage, merit, tenderness, and good sense." The letters of madame de Maintenon also speak of him with high but inconsistent praise. Huet describes him as possessing a nervous temperament, which would not allow him to accept a seat in the French academy, owing to his want of courage to make a public speech. The duke de Rochefoucault died with philosophic tranquillity at Paris in 1680, in his sixty-eighth year. This nobleman wrote "Mémoires de la Règne d'Anne d'Autriche," 2 vols. 12mo, 1713, an energetic and faithful representation of that fretful period; but he is chiefly famous for a work, entitled "Réflexions et Maximes," which have been abundantly both praised and criticised. Founded on the principle that self-love is the foundation of all our actions, it is deemed by some writers to be rather a satire upon, than an exposition of, human nature, and unfavourable to virtue, by giving it a principle in common with vice. Possibly a somewhat deeper insight into the sources of human conduct, would show not only that self-love is the mainspring of all action, but that all which is admirable in performance is best promoted and explained by it. As regards the "Maxims" of Rochefoucault, they receive a portion of their peculiar point from the very courtly scene of contemplation, and from the delicacy and finesse with which the veil is penetrated that is spread over the surface of refined society. It is well known that Swift was a decided admirer of Rochefoucault, and his celebrated poem on his own death commences with an avowal of the fact. The misanthropy of that great man renders his suffrage any thing but popular; but possibly, as in the doctrine of the invariable predominance of the stronger motive, that of self-love simply bespeaks a more strict attention to early cultivation and

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discipline, to render it not only compatible with virtue, but strictly and philosophically connected with the highest, the noblest, and, in common language, the most disinterested fulfilment of all our duties.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV.*

ROCHEJAQUELEIN (**HENRY** de la) a French royalist officer, who distinguished himself in the war of La Vendée. He was born in 1773, and was the son of the marquis de la Rochejaquelein, a nobleman of Poitou, who was colonel of a regiment of cavalry. Having been educated at the military school of Sorèze, he entered into the constitutional guard of Louis XVI. His father having become an emigrant, he quitted Paris after the insurrection of the 10th of August, 1792, and retired to Poitou. He resided with his relative, the marquis de Lescure, near Parthenay, in March 1793, when the inhabitants of the surrounding country took arms in favour of the royal cause, and La Rochejaquelein putting himself at their head, joined Bonchamps and d'Elbée. They attacked and defeated the republicans under general Quétineau, at Aubiers. The marquis de Lescure then took the field with the royalists, who were at first very successful; but on the 18th of October they were defeated at Chollet, and their generals, Lescure, Bonchamps, and d'Elbée, were mortally wounded. La Rochejaquelein was chosen commander-in-chief of the Vendean troops, and he was obliged, against his own judgment, to retreat beyond the Loire. He continued, under great disadvantages, for some time to oppose the republicans with various success; but he was at length killed in defending the village of Nouaille, near Chollet, March 4, 1794. In the "Memoires" of the marchioness de la Rochejaquelein, the widow of his younger brother, published at Paris in 1815, this young soldier is represented as resembling a knight of chivalry, or a hero of romance; and after making all the requisite allowances for the partial friendship of his historian, he really appears to have possessed extraordinary military talents.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

ROCHON (**ALEXIS MARIE** de) a French astronomer and distinguished navigator, born in the castle of Brest, where his father held a military office, in 1741. He was destined for the clerical profession, and was promoted to the priory of St Martin, near Mantes; but an irresistible passion for the sciences prevented him from entering into holy orders. In 1765 he was appointed librarian of the royal marine academy of Brest, and admitted a corresponding member of the Parisian Academy of Sciences, to which he had addressed several memoirs on optics. In 1767 he obtained the title of astronomer of the marine, and in that quality he embarked on board a vessel which conveyed to Morocco the French ambassador, general Breugnot. He made some curious astronomical observations at Cadix and Morocco, and determined the longitudes of various places. In 1768 he was sent by the government on a scientific voyage to the East

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Indies, and elsewhere, of which an account appeared in his "*Voyages à Madagascar, et aux Indes Orientales*," Paris, 1791, 8vo. In 1787 he was nominated astronomical optician of the marine in the room of father Boscovich; and he was sent to London, in 1790, by the minister for foreign affairs, to make inquiries previously to the introduction of a new system of weights and measures in France. On the foundation of the Institute, in 1795, Rochon was one of the first members, and he was employed in a great variety of researches connected with the improvement of the arts and sciences till his death, which happened April 5, 1817. His scientific works, which are very numerous, are specified in the annexed authorities. The most important of his discoveries is his micrometer of rock crystal, which he invented in 1777; and an account of it may be found in a memoir which he read before the Institute, April 1, 1811.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RODNEY (**GEORGE BRYDONS**, baron) a gallant and successful naval commander, descended of a good family in Somersetshire, born 1717. His father, Henry Rodney, was a captain in the royal navy, and educated his son for the same profession. He first obtained a ship in 1742, and seven years after was sent out to Newfoundland as governor, which situation he filled upwards of three years. In 1759, having been promoted to the rank of admiral, he took the command of the expedition destined for the bombardment of Havre de Grace, a service which he executed with much success, destroying a great quantity of warlike stores collected there by the French government. Two years after he sailed with a fleet under his command to the West Indies, where he distinguished himself in the reduction of Martinique, and on his return was rewarded with the red ribbon and a baronetcy. A contested election for the borough of Northampton, in 1768, having very much impaired his finances, he found it necessary to retire to the continent, in order to escape the importunities of his creditors. While in this state of self-banishment, the French government, aware of his necessities, and fully appreciating his talents as a naval tactician, made some overtures to him, which, had he accepted them, would have recruited his fortune at the expense of his reputation. These the honest sailor rejected, not only without hesitation, but in such terms as marked his sense of the insult offered him by the proposal; and the fact having transpired through the French ambassador in London, the earl of Sandwich, then at the head of the Admiralty, sent him an invitation to take the command of a squadron destined for the Mediterranean. In 1780, having previously intercepted a valuable Spanish convoy, he fell in with admiral Langara's fleet off cape St Vincent, and after an obstinate engagement, completely defeated it, bringing home five ships of the line as the fruits of his victory. In 1781 he again sailed for the West Indies, and reduced the Dutch island of St Eustathius: but his greatest tri-

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umph was achieved on the 12th of April the following year, when he obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet under De Grasse, capturing five, and sinking one of his largest vessels. A barony, and a pension of two thousand pounds, were the rewards bestowed upon him by his country for services of such importance; and on his decease, in the spring of 1792, a monument was voted to his memory at the national expense, which has since been erected in the north transept of St Paul's cathedral. Lord Rodney is described by some writers on naval affairs as the first who put in practice the system of tactics afterwards adopted with such success by Nelson and other commanders, the principal feature of which consists in breaking through the centre of the enemy's line.—*British Peerage. Naval Chronicle.*

RODOLPH I, emperor of Germany, founder of the imperial house of Austria, was born in 1218, being the eldest son of Albert IV, count of Hapsburgh, and landgrave of Alsace. He was brought up in the court and camp of the emperor Frederick II; and on the death of his father he succeeded to territories of a very moderate extent, which, in the spirit of the times, he sought to augment by military enterprises. In 1245 he married a daughter of the count of Hohenburgh, by which he acquired an accession of territory; and some years after served under Ottocar, king of Bohemia, against the Pagan Prussians. Several years of active warfare ensued, in which he much distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and the spirit of justice with which he protected the inhabitants of the towns from their baronial oppressors. In 1273, as he was encamped before the walls of Basil, he received the unexpected intelligence that he was elected king of the Romans, and emperor, in preference to Alphonso king of Castile, and Ottocar king of Bohemia. Rodolph, then in his fifty-fifth year, willingly accepted the proffered elevation; and being crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, immediately strengthened himself by marrying two of his daughters to the count palatine of Bavaria, and the duke of Saxony. He also took measures to ingratiate himself with pope Gregory X, who induced the king of Castile to withdraw his pretensions. The king of Bohemia, however, at that time one of the most powerful princes in Europe, persisted in his opposition, and a war ensued, in which he was defeated, and compelled to sue for peace, and agree to pay homage. Stung by this disgrace, the Bohemian king broke the treaty in 1277, and the following year Ottocar was again defeated and slain. By the treaty with his successor which followed, Rodolph was to hold Moravia for five years, and retain the Austrian provinces which had been previously yielded by Ottocar, and the securing of which to his family was henceforward his primary object. After some abortive attempts to restore the influence of the empire in Tuscany, he contented himself with drawing large sums from Lucca and other cities, for the confirmation and extension of

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their privileges. No foreign foe remaining, he assiduously employed himself to restore peace and order to Germany, and wisely put down the private fortresses, which served as a retreat to banditti, and to ferocious nobles, who were little better than their leaders. For these and other eminent services in the same spirit, he obtained the title of "a living law," and was regarded as a second founder of the German empire. He subsequently engaged in war with the counts of Savoy and of Burgundy, and delivered the young king of Bohemia from the captivity to which he had been subjected by the regent Otho, and married him to one of his daughters. The final object of the emperor was to secure the imperial succession to his son Albert; but the electors, jealous of the rapid rise of the family, could not be made to concur, and Rodolph felt the disappointment severely. He had however laid a permanent foundation for the lasting prosperity of his race, and after a reign of nineteen years, expired in July 1291, in the seventy-third year of his age. There is scarcely an excellency either of body or mind which the biographers of the house of Austria have not attributed to its founder; and he appears to have merited no small portion of their panegyric. Few princes have surpassed him in energy of character and in civil and military talents. He was personally brave, almost to rashness, indefatigable, simple and unaffected in his manners, affable, and magnanimous. In the beginning of his career he seems to have shared in the usual licence of the period in pursuit of aggrandisement; but as an emperor he has been regarded for the most part as equitable and just as he was brave and intelligent.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

RODON (DAVID de) or DAVID DERODON, a French divine and philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Dauphiny, and appears to have been brought up in the Catholic faith, which he afterwards renounced, and became a zealous Protestant. He filled the philosophical chair successively at Die, at Orange, and at Nismes, where he published a tract, entitled "The Tomb of the Mass," in 1632; which so exasperated the Catholics, that they procured his banishment from France, and he died about two years after at Geneva. He was the author of a course of philosophy, of which he published a popular abridgment, entitled "Philosophia Contracta," and other works, besides that above noticed.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

ROE (sir THOMAS) a distinguished traveller and negotiator, was born at Low Layton, in Essex, about the year 1580. He was admitted into Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1593, but quitted it without taking a degree, and after spending some time at one of the inns of court, was made an esquire of the body to queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was knighted by king James, and soon after appointed to command an expedition sent by prince Henry to make discoveries in America. On his return, by the desire of the East India Company he was sent an ambassador to the

Great Mogul in 1614; at whose court he resided until 1618, and made many curious observations upon the court and people, specimens of which may be found in Purchas's Pilgrim, and in Churchill's Collection of Voyages. On quitting India he visited the court of Shah Abbas, in Persia, with whom he negotiated a treaty for a free trade with that country. On his return home, in 1620, he was elected a Burgess for Cirencester, and the following year was nominated ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, which post he held under five successive sultans, and rendered numerous and important services to the commercial interests of his country. During his embassy, sir Thomas drew up "A true and faithful Relation of what lately happened in Constantinople, concerning the Death of Sultan Osman, and the setting up of his uncle Mustapha," 1622, London, 4to. He also kept minutes of his negotiations, which remained in manuscript until 1740, and then were published, under the title of "The Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe, in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte." During his residence in the East he also made a valuable collection of Greek and Oriental MSS. which he presented to the Bodleian library, and was constituted the bearer of the fine Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible sent by Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, as a present to Charles I. In 1629 he was sent ambassador to mediate a peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden; and gained so much credit with Gustavus Adolphus, that he was mainly instrumental to the design formed by that spirited prince in 1630, to head an expedition into Germany, to restore the freedom of the empire. He was subsequently employed in other missions to the German princes, and was present at the congress of Hamburg, and on its removals to Ratisbon and Vienna. In 1640 he was elected representative for the university of Oxford; and in 1641 was sent to the diet at Ratisbon to negotiate for the restoration of the ex-king of Bohemia. On his return the king created him a privy counsellor and chancellor of the order of the garter. He died in 1644, his close of life being much embittered by the national disturbances of the period; and he left behind him the character of an able and upright minister, a true patriot, and an accomplished gentleman. Besides the writings before mentioned, he left in MS. "A compendious Relation of the Proceedings of the Diet held at Ratisbon in 1640 and 1641;" and a "Journal of several Proceedings of the Knights of the Garter."—*Biog. Brit. Athen. Oxon.*

ROEBUCK (JOHN) an eminent physician and natural philosopher, born at Sheffield in Yorkshire, in 1718. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, where he was admitted M.D. in 1743. He then engaged in practice at Birmingham, and devoted much of his time to chemical researches, which led to some improvements in various operations. In 1749 he established a manufactory of sulphuric acid, at Preston Pans, in Scotland, in which undertaking he was joined by Mr Garbet The

scheme proved very advantageous, and Dr Roebuck, relinquishing his medical business, devoted himself to the cultivation of the useful arts. In conjunction with his partner, the iron-foundry of Carron was established, and carried on with great success. But the profits of these speculations were sunk in an attempt to work mines of coal and salt at Borrowstonness, on the estate of the duke of Hamilton. This disastrous project swallowed up all the property which Dr Roebuck had acquired by his other establishments; and the last twenty years of his life were passed in a state of indigence, only relieved by a small annuity, granted him by his creditors. He died July 17, 1794. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he communicated some philosophical papers; and he was also the author of two political pamphlets.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

ROEDERER (JOHN GEORGE) an eminent physician, born at Strasburg, in 1726. He passed through a course of medical studies in the university of his native city, and took the degree of doctor in 1750. He afterwards travelled for improvement in France, England, and Holland; and on his return home, he devoted his attention especially to the obstetrical branch of his profession. In 1754 he became professor of midwifery at Gottingen, and he soon acquired great reputation as a public lecturer. Ill health obliged him to resign his situation, and returning to Strasburg, he died in 1763. Besides his "Elementa Artis Obstetricæ, in Usum Prælectionum Academicarum," 8vo, and other works on the same subject, he was the author of a number of dissertations, which were collected and published under the title of "Opuscula Medica, sparsim prius edita, nunc demum collecta, aucta et recusa," Gotting. 1764, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROEMER (OLAUS) a Danish astronomer and mathematician, born in 1644. He became a student of the university of Copenhagen in 1662, and making a rapid progress in mathematical knowledge, under Bartholin, he was employed by that professor to arrange the manuscripts of Tycho Brahe. When Picard, from the French Academy of Sciences, visited Sweden, he persuaded Roemer to accompany him back to France in 1672. He was extremely well received, and was engaged to teach mathematics to the dauphin, and admitted into the Academy of Sciences. He remained at Paris ten years, and acquired high reputation by his scientific discoveries, the most important of which was that of the velocity of light, from the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. In 1681 Roemer was recalled to Denmark, having been nominated professor of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen, and he was also made royal astronomer. He was likewise employed in the improvement of the coinage, the regulation of weights and measures, and other public undertakings. In 1687 the king sent him to travel in Germany, England, France, and Holland, to collect information relative to arts and manufactures. On his

return he was made a counsellor of the chancellery, and in 1693 assessor of the supreme court of justice. He was appointed by Frederick IV counsellor of state, and first magistrate of Copenhagen. He nevertheless continued his astronomical pursuits, and particularly made observations to determine the parallax of the fixed stars. He was about to publish the result of his researches, when he died of the stone, September 19, 1710. The greater part of his MSS. was destroyed when the observatory of Copenhagen was burnt, October 20, 1728. Some of his communications were published in the *Memoirs of the Parisian Academy of Sciences*; and Horrebow, his disciple and successor, gave an account of his discoveries in a work entitled "Basis Astronomiz," 1735, 4to.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Biog. Univ.*

ROESEL (AUGUSTIN JOHN) a German painter and naturalist, who was ennobled under the appellation of Von Rosenhof. He was born in 1705, and was instructed in his art by a relation, who was a painter of animals and frescos. Having also learnt the art of engraving, he settled at Nuremberg in 1725. He continued there as long as he lived, with the exception of two years passed at Copenhagen, where he went to execute some paintings for the court. He particularly applied himself to the delineation of insects, and other animals of the lower orders, and published two curious works, one on the natural history of insects, 4 vols. 4to. 1746—61; and the other relating to frogs, in folio. His death took place March 27, 1759.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROGER, or rather RICHARD OF HEXHAM, a monkish historian, was brought up in the priory of Hexham, where he embraced the monastic life, and was elected prior some time before 1138, as he saw the Scottish army march into Yorkshire under David, previously to the battle of the Standard, which was fought in that year. He wrote the history of the campaign, in which, in a very declamatory style, he describes the ravages committed by the Scottish army.—*Tanner. Wharton's Anglia Sacra.*

ROGER OF HOVEDEN. See HOVEDEN.

ROGERS, Mus. Doc. (BENJAMIN) an eminent English composer of the seventeenth century, educated under Dr Giles as a chorister in St George's chapel, Windsor, where he afterwards held the situation of a lay-clerk. Rogers was for some time organist of Christchurch, Dublin, but lost his situation on account of his politics, on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641. From this period he supported himself by teaching music at Windsor, till the interest of Dr Ingels, chaplain to commissioner Whitelock, procured him a recommendation to the university of Cambridge, where he took his degree as bachelor in music in 1658. Four years after he was re-appointed to his former situation, in the chapel royal of St George at Windsor, with an increase of salary, and was also chosen organist to the neighbouring college of Eton; but he gave up both these appointments in 1669, on ob-

taining one of the same description at Magdalen college, Oxford, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. From this last station he was expelled by James II in 1685, and owed his support subsequently to a small pension allowed him by the college. His compositions, consisting principally of church music, though few in number, are remarkable for the sweetness of their melody and the correctness of their harmony. Most of them, especially a fine service in the key of D, are to be found in the majority of our cathedrals and collegiate choirs. The precise time of his decease is uncertain, but he is known to have reached a great age in indigence and obscurity.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

ROGERS (DANIEL) an English diplomatist of the sixteenth century, a native of Ash-ton, Warwickshire, born 1540. In early life he went into Germany, and was there brought up in the principles of the reformed religion. On the re-establishment of Protestantism in his native country under Elizabeth he returned to England, and was employed by that princess in several negotiations with foreign powers. His writings consist of an "Epistle to George Buchanan;" an "Elegy addressed to William Cecil Lord Burleigh;" a collection of "Odes, Epigrams, and Panegyrics in praise of Bishop Sewell;" and some other poems, all composed in the Latin language. He was a graduate of the university of Oxford, and died in 1590.—*Biog. Brit.*

ROGERS (JOHN) an eminent English divine, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was a graduate of the university of Cambridge. Going to Antwerp in the capacity of chaplain to the English factory established in that city, he there associated himself with Tindal and others, at that time engaged in translating the Scriptures into English. He returned to England in the early part of Edward VI's reign, and obtained a stall in St Paul's cathedral, in which situation he eminently distinguished himself by his eloquence and ability. This circumstance rendered him highly obnoxious to the Romish party, who in the following reign marked him out as one of the first objects of their resentment. He was seized and tried for heresy, and refusing to recant his opinions, was condemned to the stake, a punishment which he underwent with great fortitude on the 4th of February 1555, being the protomartyr of the Lutheran church, in the persecutions under Mary.—*Fox's Acts and Mon. Strype.*

ROGERS (JOHN) also a celebrated divine, was born in 1679 in Enslam in Oxfordshire, a parish of which his father was the incumbent; and after receiving the rudiments of a classical education at home, was entered of New college, Oxford, but on taking his bachelor's degree in arts, quitted that society for Corpus Christi, where he obtained a fellowship. Having taken holy orders, he was preferred to the living of Buckland, Berks, but did not reside upon it, settling in the metropolis in 1712, and being elected lecturer to the parishes of Christchurch, Newgate-street, and

St Clement Danes. He was afterwards instituted successively to the rectory of Wrington, Somersetshire, with a stall in Wells cathedral, and the vicarage of St Giles, Cripplegate; to which last benefice he was inducted in 1728, having previously been presented with the honorary degree of doctor in divinity by the university of Oxford, in compliment to his exertions in the memorable Bangorian controversy. Dr Rogers survived this last promotion but a few months, dying in the spring of 1729. His works consist of "A Discourse on the Visible and Invisible Church of Christ," 1719; "Sermons on the Necessity of a Divine Revelation;" "The Civil Establishment of Religion Vindicated," in answer to Collins, all printed in his life-time; after his decease appeared four more volumes of Sermons, and 'A Persuasive to Conformity.' He was nearly connected by marriage with the Coleraine family, and for a short time previously to his death held the appointment of domestic chaplain to the prince of Wales.—*Biog. Brit.*

ROGERS (WOODS) an English naval officer and circumnavigator. He belonged to the royal navy in 1708, when he was invited by the merchants of Bristol to take the command of an expedition to the South Sea. He set sail with two vessels, the Duke and the Duchess, taking out the celebrated Dampier as a pilot. Passing to the south of the Island of Terra del Fuego in January 1709, they entered on the Pacific Ocean, and on the 1st of February arrived at the Isle of Juan Fernandez, where they found Alexander Selkirk, the supposed prototype of Robinson Crusoe. They afterwards captured some Spanish vessels, and having visited the coast of California, they crossed the Pacific, and returned to England in October 1711. Captain Rogers was appointed governor of the Isle of Providence, one of the Bahamas, in 1717; and was employed with a squadron to extirpate the pirates who infested the West Indies. He died in 1732. Though he made no new discoveries, yet his "Voyage round the World," published in 1712, contains some interesting information.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROHAN (HENRY, duke of) was born at the castle of Blein in Brittany, in 1579. At the age of sixteen he distinguished himself at the siege of Amiens, under the eyes of Henry IV, who had a great affection for him. After the death of Henry he was at the head of the Calvinistic party in France, and remained so until the reduction of Rochelle by cardinal de Richelieu, soon after which he was obliged to make terms and quit the kingdom. In the first instance he retired to Venice, which republic nominated him its general-in-chief against the Imperialists; but he was recalled home, and sent ambassador to the Swiss and Grisons, and at the head of the troops of the latter, in 1633, he drove the Spaniards and Germans out of the Valteline. He afterwards defeated the Spaniards on the banks of the lake Como; but the Grisons becoming suspicious of the intentions of the French troops to remain in their country, took up arms, and

obliged the duke to make a separate treaty with them in 1637. Fearful of the resentment of Richelieu, on this account he retired to Geneva, and thence went to join his friend, the duke of Saxe Weimar, with whom he fought against the Imperialists, and received hurts of which he died some weeks after in Switzerland, at the age of fifty-nine. The duke of Rohan was esteemed one of the greatest captains of his times, and possessed all the magnanimity and amenity requisite to render the head of a party popular. He was the author of several works, military and political. These are, "Les Intérêts des Princes;" "Le parfait Capitaine," an abridgment of the Commentaries of Cæsar; "Un Traité de la Corruption de la Milice Ancienne;" "Un Traité du Gouvernement des Treize Cantons;" "Recueil de quelques Discours politiques sur les Affaires de l'Etat;" "Mémoires et Lettres de Henri duc de Rohan, sur la Guerre de la Valteline."—His wife, MARGARET DE BATHUNE, the worthy daughter of the duke of Sully, warmly espoused the interests of her husband; and his brother, BENJAMIN DE ROHAN, lord of Soubise, also took a distinguished part in the Huguenot contest, and finally sought refuge in England, where he died in 1640.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROHAULT (JAMES) a French mathematician and natural philosopher of some eminence in the seventeenth century. He was the son of a merchant of Amiens, where he was born in 1620. Having gone through his preliminary studies at home, he went to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of the Cartesian philosophy, and formed an intimacy with Clersellier, editor of the works of Descartes, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Rohault composed a treatise on "Physics or Natural Philosophy," on Cartesian principles, which was long a popular text book among the French professors. An English translation of this work, by Dr John Clarke, was published with notes, correcting the principles of the author according to the Newtonian system. Rohault also published "Elements of the Mathematics," and "Dialogues concerning Philosophy." He died in 1675, and a posthumous publication from his MSS. appeared in 1690, relating to geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, &c.—*Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE (JEAN MARIE) a French revolutionary statesman, born at Villefranche, near Lyons, in 1732. He obtained a situation under a relation, who was inspector of manufactories at Rouen, and having distinguished himself by his industry and ability, he at length became inspector-general at Amiens, where, in 1770, he married Jeanne Philpon, to whose splendid talents he was indebted for his future distinction. They travelled together in Italy and Switzerland, and in 1784 visited England. Having been removed from Amiens to a similar situation at Lyons, he was there when the Revolution commenced, and it was hailed with enthusiasm by him and Madame Roland as the

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beginning of a golden age. Going to Paris on official business in 1791, he became connected with Brissot and other popular leaders; and in March 1792, through their influence, he was appointed minister of the interior. He was in the course of a few months dismissed with all his colleagues, except Dumouriez, for urging the king to sanction decrees which he disapproved. On the abolition of the monarchy he was restored to his place, which he held till he was involved in the proscription of the Girondists, when he made his escape from Paris, and took refuge at Rouen. On hearing of the condemnation and death of his wife, he left his retreat November 15, 1793; and taking the road to Paris, he sat down on a bank some miles from Rouen, and deliberately put an end to his life with a sword, which he carried in a walking cane. Roland is generally admitted to have been a man of strict integrity and considerable abilities, but he was materially assisted by his wife in the composition of his Letter to the King on his dismissal, and other political writings. Among his own works are the Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, making part of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*; and "Lettres écrites de Suisse, d'Italie, de Sicile, et de Malte, en 1776-78," 6 vols. 12mo.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

ROLAND (MANON JEANNE PHILIPON) wife of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1734, and was the daughter of an engraver and jeweller. From her earliest years she was inspired by a passion for study, and the Lives of Plutarch especially attracted her attention. She had already become learned and accomplished, when at the age of sixteen she lost her mother, by whom she had been tenderly treated. To add to her misfortune, her father contracted habits of dissipation, and in a few years squandered great part of his own and his daughter's property. With what she was able to save she retired into a convent, where she resided till her marriage with M. Roland, who was twenty years her senior. With him she travelled in England, &c. and afterwards settled at Lyons. In 1787 she went to Italy, and passing through Geneva, she was not a little scandalized to observe that the citizens had not erected a statue of their celebrated countryman, J. J. Rousseau, of whom she was a warm admirer. She accompanied her husband to Paris, where she not only shared largely in his political labours, but also contributed much to his elevation to the ministry. Under these circumstances, she necessarily shared in the perils attending such distinction as he enjoyed. On the 7th of December, 1792, she appeared at the bar of the Convention, to defend her conduct against the denunciations of her enemies; when her exculpation was satisfactorily received, and she was admitted to the honours of the session. She a second time presented herself before the National Convention, when her husband was accused, but she could not then obtain a hearing, and was herself arrested and shut up in the prison of the abbey.

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She was, however, liberated from this confinement, but soon after again arrested, and prosecuted before the revolutionary tribunal; and being condemned to death as a conspirator against the unity and indivisibility of the republic, she was guillotined November 1, 1793. Her writings consist of *Essays, Travels in England and Switzerland*, and an historical apology for her conduct, which she composed in prison, and which was published under the title of "*Appel à l'Impartiale Postérité*," 8vo. This work, composed under such appalling circumstances, exhibits much energy and vivacity; and with an occasional exhibition of personal vanity and carelessness of style, presents many well-drawn portraits of the leading characters of the period. Her works have been collected in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

ROLANDINO, an early Italian historian, was born in 1200, at Padua, and studied at Bologna. His father, who was a notary, had been in the habit of keeping a chronicle of memorable events as they occurred, which he put into his son's hands, charging him to continue it, which he did to twelve books, in Latin, which in 1262 were read before the university of Padua and solemnly approved. Though not free from the barbarisms of the time, his narrative is clear and well arranged, and this history is considered the most faithful record of that time. Vossius speaks highly of Rolandino as possessing much perspicuity, order, and judgment. His history was reprinted by Muratori, in the seventh volume of his Italian historians.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Tiraboschi. Mereri.*

ROLEWINCK (WERNER) a chronicler of the fifteenth century, who was born at Laer in the bishopric of Munster in Westphalia, whence he is sometimes called Werner de Laer. In 1447 he entered into a Carthusian monastery at Cologne, and after having acquired great reputation by his writings, he died in 1502, aged seventy-seven. He wrote a great number of theological works, besides a treatise on universal history, entitled "*Fasciculus Temporum*," Colon. 1474. folio, frequently reprinted.—*Trithemius. Biog. Univ.*

ROLFINCK (GUERNER) a physician, who was a native of Hamburg, and became professor at Jena, where he died in 1673. He travelled in various parts of Europe, and was well acquainted with the Oriental languages. Being invited to Jena, he occupied the first chemical professorship founded in Germany; and he procured the establishment of an anatomical theatre and a botanic garden, and delivered lectures on botany, in 1631. He was the author of "*De Vegetabilibus Plantis, Suffructibus et Arboribus in genere, lib. ii.*" 1670, 4to; and he also wrote on chemistry and anatomy, and in the latter science he is said to have made some discoveries.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROLIE (HENRY) an eminent lawyer and judge, was the second son of Robert Rolle, esq. of Heanton, Devonshire, where he was born in 1589. He received his academical education at Exeter college, Oxford, and was

subsequently admitted a student of the Inner Temple. When called to the bar, he became a lawyer of leading reputation in the court of king's bench, and was chosen a member for Callington in Cornwall. On the accession of Charles I, in 1640, he was made sergeant-at-law; and on the breaking out of hostilities, he took the covenant. In 1645 he was made one of the judges, and in 1648 was promoted to be lord chief-justice of the king's bench, in which office his integrity was acknowledged even by the opposing party. He resigned this office some time before his death, which took place in 1656. He wrote "Reports of sir Henry Rolle," and other learned works, in 2 vols. folio, French; and "An Abridgment of Cases and Resolutions of the Law," also in French, which was published by sir Matthew Hale, and is highly esteemed.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibliog.*

ROLLE (MICHAEL) an eminent French mathematician, was born in 1652, at Ambert in Auvergne. He came to Paris, where he pursued the occupation of a writing-master, but being noticed by the minister Colbert, was enabled to give himself up entirely to the study of algebra and the mathematics. His conduct in life gained him much esteem; in 1685 he was chosen member of the ancient Academy of Sciences, and in 1699 second geometrical pensionary, which office he enjoyed until his death in 1719. The principal works of Rolle consist of "A Treatise on Algebra," 4to, 1690; "A Demonstration of a Method for the Resolution of Equations of all Degrees;" and "A Method of Resolving Indeterminate Quantities in Algebra," all of which are much esteemed. He was also author of a great many curious pieces, inserted in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

ROLLI (PAUL ANTONIO) a learned Italian, was born at Rome in 1687, and was a pupil of the celebrated Gravina. He came to England, and was introduced by lord Bolingbroke to the female branches of the royal family as their master in the Tuscan language. In 1729 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to Italy in 1747, where he died in 1767. Rolli was considered one of the best Italian poets of his day, his principal works, consisting of odes, elegies, songs, &c. were published in London in 1735, 8vo. A collection of his epigrams was printed at Florence. He translated into Italian Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and *Anacreon*. He also edited the *Satires of Ariosto*, the burlesque works of *Berni*, *Varchi*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo; the *Decameron*, and the *Lucretius of Marchetti*.—*Encyc. Brit. Dict. Hist. Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

ROLLIN (CHARLES) an eloquent writer and professor, was born at Paris in 1661. His father was a cutler, and intended him for the same business; but having obtained the notice of a learned Benedictine, who procured him an exhibition in the college of Du Plessis, he was suffered to pursue the natural bent of his inclination for learning. He went through a course of academical study with great ap-

plause, and having also taken a course of theology at the Sorbonne, received the tonsure. He became assistant professor to his master, professor Hersant, in 1683; and in 1687 succeeded him. In 1687 he obtained the chair of eloquence in the Royal College, of which he became rector in 1694, and held that post for two years, during which time he reformed the academical course in many striking particulars, and revived the study of the Greek language. In 1698 he was chosen coadjutor of the college of Beauvais, which was also much benefited by his attention. In 1720 he was again chosen rector of the university of Paris; but in consequence of his connexion with the Jansenists, was displaced by a lettre de cachet, on which he proceeded to occupy himself in the composition of the various works which have rendered his name so celebrated. The first of his productions, "De la Manière d'Etudier et d'Enseigner les Belles Lettres," appeared in 1726; and, encouraged by its great success, he composed his popular "Histoire Ancienne," which he published in 13 vols. 8vo, between 1730 and 1738. While the last volumes of this work were printing, he commenced his "Roman History," which he lived long enough to carry down to the war against the Cimbri. The remainder, to the battle of Actium, the extent of the original plan, was completed by Crevier, the whole amounting to 16 vols. 12mo. This respectable and eloquent writer died September 14, 1741, at the age of eighty. All the works of Rollin are commendable for eloquence and purity of sentiment, although often too diffuse and prolix in the way of reflection. As a writer of history, he is also eloquent and ingenious, but gives too much credit to the exaggerations and puerilities of the ancient historians, and exhibits a great want of philosophy and critical sagacity. His own piety, indeed, was tinged by superstition and credulity, being a firm believer in the miracles of the Jansenist, abbé Paris, at whose tomb he was accustomed to pray. Until lately, the "Ancient History" of Rollin has been used in the education of a great part of the youth of Europe.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROLLOCH (ROBERT) a learned Scotch divine, was born near Sirling in 1555. He was educated at St Andrew's, where he became reader in philosophy, and in 1582 he was appointed the first principal of the new university of Edinburgh, and professor of divinity. In 1596 he was nominated one of the commissioners for the visitation of colleges; and in 1597 moderator of the general assembly. He died in 1598, in his forty-third year. He was the author of several theological works, which are much esteemed by the church to which he belonged, consisting of "Sermons on the Epistles;" "Commentaries on the Scriptures;" "Tractatus de Providentia;" "Tractatus de Excommunicatione," &c.—*Mackenzie's Scot. Writers.*

ROLT (RICHARD) the compiler of several useful publications for the booksellers, by which he is principally known. He was a native of Shrewsbury, born 1724 and held an

inferior office in the customs, of which he was afterwards deprived on joining the rebel army under the young Pretender. It was to his pen that he subsequently owed his support, until his death, which took place in 1770. Among his writings are, "A Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," folio; "A History of England," 4 vols.; "Northall's Travels in Italy;" "A History of the War which terminated in 1748," 4 vols.; "Lives of the Reformers," folio; and "Biographical Memoirs of John Earl of Craufurd," 8vo.—*Europ. Mag.* 1803.

ROMAINE (WILLIAM) a popular Calvinistic divine of the last century, descended of a French family settled at Hartlepool, in the palatinate of Durham, where he was born in 1714. He became successively a member of Hertford college and Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated and took holy orders. His strong attachment to the peculiar opinions of the reformer of Geneva, made his discourses as unpopular at the university as they were afterwards the contrary in the metropolis, to which he removed in 1749, on obtaining the lectureships of St Dunstan's in the West and St Botolph's, Bishopsgate. The year following he became one of the morning preachers at St George's, Hanover-square, and obtained from the mercers' company the appointment of professor of astronomy on sir Thomas Gresham's foundation. This latter situation, however, he soon resigned, and in 1764 was elected by the parishioners, in whom the patronage of St Anne's Blackfriars is vested, to the rectory of that parish; which he enjoyed till his decease, attracting numerous congregations by his eloquent and enthusiastic manner of preaching, and occasionally engaging in itinerant labours of the same description, which placed him in the foremost rank of Calvinistic methodists. His zeal, indeed, was sometimes indulged at the expense of his candour; and in some particulars he has been accused of very unwarrantable alterations introduced into his edition of Calasio's Concordance (published 1749, in four folio volumes), for the purpose of serving the Hutchinsonian interpretation of particular passages in the Bible. His other works consist of eight volumes of sermons, and other religious tracts, one of which, on the Divine Legation of the Jewish Lawgiver, drew a very warm reply from bishop Warburton, whose opinions he had very unceremoniously attacked in it. He obtained such popularity by his opposition to the bill for the naturalization of the Jews, that his publications on that subject were printed by the corporation of London. Mr Romaine died at the rectory-house of St Anne's Blackfriars, July 26, 1795.—*Life by Cadogan.*

ROMANO (JULIO). See JULIO ROMANO.

ROMANZOFF (PETER ALEXANDROWITZ, count) a Russian general and field-marshal, born about 1730. He was descended from an illustrious family, and having entered into the army when very young, his courage and abilities soon procured him promotion. He commanded at the taking of Colberg in 1761; and in the following year the death of Peter III

prevented the invasion of Holstein, which he was about to undertake at the head of 40,000 men. Catherine II made peace with the Danes; and in 1769 she employed Romanzoff against the Turks. He succeeded prince A. Galatzin, as commander-in-chief, in 1770, and obtained many advantages over the enemy in that and the following years previously to the treaty into which he forced the grand vizir to enter in his camp at Kainardgi, in July 1774. The empress magnificently rewarded her successful general, who soon after set out for his government of the Ukraine. He was recalled to attend the grand duke Paul to Berlin, on his marriage with the princess of Wurtemberg, when he was treated with great distinction by the king of Prussia, Frederick II. Romanzoff served against the Turks in the war which commenced in 1787; but being disgusted with the conduct of prince Potemkin, who had the chief command, he retired to his estate in the Ukraine in the beginning of the year 1789, and there he passed the latter part of his life. He died in December 1796. Posthumous honours were paid to him by Paul I, and his successor Alexander, who erected a statue of the marshal, with the inscription, "To the Victories of Romanzoff."—*Biog. Univ.*

ROME DE LISLE (JOHN BAPTIST LOUIS) a distinguished writer on mineralogy, born at Grai, in the department of Upper Saone, in 1736. After having studied at Paris, he went to the East Indies, as secretary to a company of artillery and engineers; and being taken prisoner by the English at Pondicherry, he visited China, and returned to France in 1764. Assisted by the counsels of M. Sage, he devoted himself to the cultivation of natural history, and especially of mineralogy; and he became domesticated with M. Ennery, a rich amateur at Paris, who possessed a valuable cabinet of medals. After the death of that gentleman he subsisted on a small pension from the king, which he obtained in 1785, and which was augmented by Louis XVI a short time before the decease of Romé de Lisle, which occurred March 7, 1790. His principal works are, "Cristallographie, ou Description des Formes propres à tous les Corps de Règne Minérale dans l'Etat de Combinaison Saline, Pierreuse, ou Métallique," 1783, 4 vols. 8vo; "Des Caractères extérieurs des Minéraux," 1785, a supplement to the foregoing treatise; and "Métrologie, ou Tables pour servir à l'Intelligence des Poids et Mesures des Anciens, et principalement à déterminer la Valeur des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines," 1789, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROMILLY (JOHN) an eminent horologist, born at Geneva in 1714. To a practical knowledge of his art, he joined an intimate acquaintance with its theory, which he developed in a number of articles in the French Encyclopédie. In 1755 he presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a watch, which required winding up but once in eight days, and he afterwards constructed one which kept going a year. In conjunction with his son-in-law, Corancez, he set up, in 1777, the

"*Journal de Paris*," in which he published meteorological observations and scientific essays. He died suddenly, February 16, 1796.—ROMILLY (JOHN EDWARD) only son of the preceding, was born in 1739, and adopting the ecclesiastical profession, he was ordained in 1763, and three years after was chosen pastor of a French church in London. A delicate state of health induced him to return to Geneva, where he was appointed minister of the small parish of Sacconai, and he died there, after ten years' illness, in October 1799. He wrote the articles *Vertu* and *Tolerance* in the "*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique*;" and furnished contributions to the "*Mémoires de la Littérature*" of Palissot. He acquired distinction as a preacher, and two volumes of his "*Sermons*" appeared after his death.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROMILLY (sir SAMUEL) an eminent lawyer, was the son of a jeweller, of French extraction, who carried on business in Frith-street, Soho; where he was born March 1, 1757. He received a private education, and in the first instance was placed in the office of a solicitor, which he quitted to study for the bar, to which he was called in 1783. For some years his practice was chiefly confined to draughts in equity, but he gradually rose to distinction in the court of chancery, in which he ultimately took the lead, being equally distinguished by his profound legal information, and logical and forcible flow of eloquence as a pleader. His general politics agreeing with those of the whigs, during the short administration of Mr Fox and lord Grenville, he was appointed solicitor-general, and knighted. When his party went out of office he also retired, but remained in parliament, where he became highly distinguished by his talent in debate, and by the argumentative skill and eloquence with which he pleaded the necessity of a revision of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishment, and a more appropriate regulation of the scale of penalties. On this subject he also composed a very able pamphlet, and to his exertion in this direction may be traced the final determination of the executive to the reforms and condensation of the various acts in regard to crime, which have since taken place under the superintendence of Mr Peel. Sir Samuel Romilly also published an energetic remonstrance against the creation of the office of vice-chancellor; and was in the height of popularity and reputation, when a nervous disorder, produced by grief at the death of his lady, to whom he was devotedly attached, deprived him of reason, and in a fit of temporary frenzy he terminated his useful and philanthropic existence, November 2, 1818, to the great regret of the intelligent and humane of every party.—*Ann. Biog.*

ROMNEY (GEORGE) a painter, was born at Dalton in Lancashire, in 1734. After some attempts by his father to settle him in trade, he consented to let him become a painter, and placed him with an artist named Steele. In 1762 he came to London, where he met with

great encouragement; and in 1765 he gained a prize from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, for an historical picture of the "Death of King Edmund." 1773 he went to Italy, where he staid years; and on his return to England he enjoyed the most uninterrupted success in profession, in one year painting portrait the value of 3,635*l*. He also gave some specimens of his talents in history, in the illustrations of Boydell's *Shakspeare*. Rom died in 1802. In the composition of figures and the arrangement of the drapery Romney displayed his study of the antique. His style of colouring is broad and simple, and in his flesh he was very successful; he is not always happy in blending his shades particularly in his back-grounds.—*Life Hayley. Pilkington by Fuseli.*

RONDELET (WILLIAM) an eminent French physician and naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1507. He studied at his native place, and then at Paris, after which he came a schoolmaster at Pertuis, in Provence. At length he obtained the chair of medicine and ultimately the chancellorship of the university of Montpellier. He contributed, by his influence, to the establishment of an anatomical theatre in the seminary over which he presided; and he otherwise endeavoured to promote the improvement of anatomy; but he is principally known as a writer on ichthyology. In the prosecution of his research into the natural history of fishes, he travelled in France and Flanders; and he died in 1566 on his return from a journey to Toulouse. He was the author of "*Libri de Piscibus marinis quibus veræ Piscium Effigies exprimentur* Lugdun. 1554, folio; and "*Universæ Aquatiliæ Historiæ, cum veris ipsorum Imaginibus*," 1554-55, 2 vols. folio. Both the works have wood-cuts; and the latter was republished in French, in 1558. Rondelet also wrote on medicine.—*Niceron. Teissier, Elog. des H. S. Biog. Univ.*

RONSARD (PIERRE) an early French poet, who contributed considerably to the improvement of the language and literature of his native country. He was born of a noble family of Vendôme, in 1524. In his youth he was page to the duke of Orleans, and having finished his education, he went to Scotland, and resided some time at the court of James V. On his return from his travels, he was employed in a diplomatic capacity in Germany. He afterwards applied himself for several years to the cultivation of his talents for poetry, under the direction of the celebrated Dorat. Becoming a candidate for the poetical prize at the Floral games, at Toulouse, he triumphed over his competitors; when, instead of a silver eglantine, which was the usual object of contest, the parliament bestowed on Ronsard a silver statue of Minerva, which he presented to Henry II. He was greatly esteemed by that prince, and also by his successors Francis II and Charles IX, the latter of whom he attended to Bayonne, when he went there to receive his sister, the queen of Spain. He

distinguished himself in the wars against the Huguenot insurgents; and as the reward of his courage or his talents, he obtained the abbey of Bellocane. He was also prior of the monastery of St Cosme, near Tours, where he died December 27, 1585. His writings consist of sonnets, madrigals, eclogues, lyric pieces, elegies, and satires; besides an epic poem, entitled "La Franciade," which is said to be the worst of his productions, and his hymns and odes are reckoned the best.—*Tessier, Eloges des H. S. Bug. Univ.*

ROOKE (sir GEORGE) a gallant and successful English admiral, descended of an ancient family of the same name, in the county of Kent, where he was born in 1650. Although originally intended by his friends for one of the liberal professions, his strong predilection for a seafaring life induced them to yield to his entreaties, and to permit him to enter the royal navy at an early age, in which he rose by rapid but regular gradation to the highest situations. His conduct in a variety of naval expeditions under king William and queen Anne placed his name in the foremost rank of the defenders of his country; especially the gallantry which he displayed in the destruction of the French and Spanish fleets in Vigo bay, 1702, and the capture of that highly important fortress, Gibraltar, in 1704, a place then deemed impregnable, and which has since, in the hands of the English, defied all efforts made to reduce it. In the intervals afforded him from active service abroad, sir George occupied a seat during several successive parliaments for the borough of Portsmouth, as well as another at the council-board of the lord high admiral, prince George of Denmark. The independent spirit, however, of the honest sailor, rendered him less successful in his civil than in his martial career; and his votes on several occasions, particularly one in favour of the appointment of Mr Harley to the speakership of the house of Commons in 1701, obscured all his merits in the eyes of the court party, and he was repeatedly attacked with much acrimony, the value of his services depreciated, and his good fortune ascribed to accident. Party spirit prevailed, and the gallant officer at length retired in disgust from the service to his family seat in Kent, where he died January 24, 1709; declaring, in allusion to the contracted fortune which he left behind him, that "though small, it was honestly acquired, and had never cost a sailor a tear nor the nation a farthing." A handsome monument is erected to his memory in Canterbury cathedral, the place of his interment.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

ROOKE (LAURENCE) an eminent geometer and astronomer of the seventeenth century, born at Deptford in Kent, 1623. From Eton college he removed on a foundation fellowship to King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was afterwards admitted *audem* at Wadham college, in the sister university, in 1650. Two years after he was elected to the astronomical professorship in Gresham college, which he exchanged in 1655

for that of geometry on the same foundation. Mr Rooke was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and published several philosophical treatises "On the Eclipses of the Moon, and of the Satellites of Jupiter;" "Directions for Sailors going to India;" "On Comets," &c. among the Transactions of the Society. His death took place in 1662.—*Ward's Gresham Professors.*

ROOKER (MICHAEL) an ingenious engraver, son to an artist in the same line, and born in 1743. He studied under his father and the celebrated Paul Sandby, who highly esteemed his talents, and from his success in the execution of architectural subjects more especially, used to designate him the Michael Angelo of engraving. Some fine specimens of his art are to be seen in the plates to some of the earlier Oxford almanacs, delineating many of the principal buildings in that university. Mr Rooker died in 1801.—*Strutt.*

ROQUE (ANTHONY de la) chevalier de St Louis, a native of Marseilles, known as a man of letters in the early part of the last century. He entered into the army, and served in the gendarmerie; but having lost a leg at the battle of Malplaquet, he turned his attention to literature, and becoming conductor of the "Mercure de France," he carried it on in conjunction with his brother, the subject of the following article. Anthony de la Roque also wrote "Histoire des Spectacles anciens et modernes;" and "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Personnes qui se sont distinguées dans les Arts et dans les Métiers." He died at Paris in 1744.—*Camusat, Hist. des Journaux. Biog. Univ.*

ROQUE (JOHN de la) brother and coadjutor of the preceding, was born at Marseilles, and died at Paris in 1745, aged eighty-four. He was acquainted with the Oriental languages, and made several voyages to the Levant, of which he gave an account in his "Voyage de l'Arabie Heureuse," 12mo; "Voyage de la Palestine," 12mo; and "Voyage de Syrie et du Mont Liban," 12mo; which works afford much interesting information.—*Eadem.*

ROQUE (GILES ANDREW de la) a French writer on heraldry, born of a noble family in Normandy, in 1597. He at first adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and took orders as a sub-deacon; but repenting of his engagement, he obtained from Rome a dispensation to enter into wedlock. Having taken a wife, he became again discontented with his situation, and procured a separation by allowing her a pension. He then devoted himself to study, paying particular attention to genealogy; and his acquaintance with the family history of the Norman nobility and gentry was most minute and extensive. On losing his wife, he resumed his clerical station; but, somewhat inconsistently, he continued to take the title of chevalier, *sieur de la Lontière*. He died at Paris, in 1686. Among his principal works are "Histoire généalogique de la Maison d'Harcourt, avec les Preuves," Paris, 1662, 4 vols. folio; "Traité singulier du Blason,"

12mo; "Traité du Ban et Arièreban, de son Origine et de ses Convocations," 1676, 12mo; and "Traité de la Noblesse, et de ses différentes Espèces," 1678, 4to.—*Huet, Orig. de Caen. Biog. Univ.*

ROSA (SALVATOR) a celebrated painter, distinguished likewise as a musician and a poet. He was the son of an architect and surveyor, and was born at the village of Renella, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1615. He was intended for the church; but leaving of his own accord the seminary in which he had been placed for education, at the age of sixteen, he devoted himself to the study of music, and with such success that he became a skilful composer. His eldest sister having married Francesco Francanzani, a painter of considerable talent, Salvator, from frequenting his work-room, acquired a predilection for the art, in which he afterwards excelled. He at first amused himself with copying whatever pleased his fancy in the paintings of his brother-in-law; and his latent genius being thus awakened, his sketches were so much admired that he was easily persuaded to adopt painting as a profession. But his taste was formed more from the study of nature among the wilds of the Appenines than from the lessons of other artists; and he delighted in delineating scenes of gloomy grandeur and terrible magnificence, to which the boldness of his conceptions, and the fidelity of his representations, communicate a peculiar degree of interest. He worked for some time at Naples in obscurity, till one of his pictures being observed by the famous painter Lanfranco, he generously recommended Salvator to notice, and was the means of his procuring effectual patronage and support. He removed to Rome, where he established his reputation, and raised himself to celebrity and independence. He afterwards went to Florence, where he was patronized and employed by the grand duke and other members of the family of Medici. At length returning to Rome, he painted many pictures for the churches in that city, where he died in 1673. His satires and other poetical productions have been often printed under the title of "Rime di Salvatore Rosa, Pittore e Poeta Napolitana."—*Orlandi, Lady Morgan's Life and Times of Rosa.*

ROSALBA. See CARRIERA.

ROSCELLINUS, founder of the scholastic sect of the nominalists, was a native of Brittany, where he flourished towards the end of the eleventh and the commencement of the twelfth century. He distinguished himself by his proficiency in logic and metaphysics, and being presented with a canonry in the diocese of Soissons, he delivered lectures at the request of the chapter, in which, contrary to the principles of Aristotle, he taught that universals subsist, not prior to individual bodies, nor after them, but within them, and that they are mere names or words by which kinds of individuals are expressed. Hence he and his followers obtained the name of nominalists, and their opponents that of realists. By applying this doctrine to the trinity he brought

on himself a suspicion of heresy and of tritheism, and was obliged to retract. Fatigued at length with controversy and persecution, he retired into Aquitaine, where he distinguished himself by his piety and charity. The time of his death is unknown.—*Brucker Mosheim.*

ROSCIUS (QUINTUS) a famous Roman actor, was a native of Narbonnensian Gaul, and was contemporary at Rome with the tragedian Æsopus. Cicero states that he carried his art to perfection, and that he was no less esteemed for his moral conduct and liberality than for his professional talents. His person is said to have been agreeable, but he had a slight obliquity of vision, which however did not prevent him from playing without a mask. He was raised to the senatorial rank, and died at Rome, B.C. 61. He wrote a "Parallel between the theatrical and oratorical Action," which is lost.—*Ciceronis Opera. Pliny, Moreri.*

ROSE (GEORGE) a well-known statesman and political writer, was born at Brechin in Angushire, in 1744. He entered the navy, and became a purser, but through the interest of the earl of Marchmont he was afterwards made keeper of the records in the exchequer. He next superintended the publication of the Domesday Book, and completed the Journals of the Lords. On the return of Mr Pitt to power, Mr Rose was made president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy, which situations he lost on the death of that minister, but afterwards he regained them, and held them until his death, which took place at Cuffnells, his seat in Hampshire, in 1818. He published "Observations on the Poor Laws;" "A Pamphlet on Friendly Societies;" "Considerations on the Debt Due by the Civil List;" "Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, &c.;" "A Letter to Lord Melville relative to the Creation of a Naval Arsenal at Northfleet;" "A Report on the Records;" "A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain;" "Observations respecting the Public Expenditure, and the Influence of the Crown;" speeches on various occasions, &c.—*Ann. Biog.*

ROSEN DE ROSENSTEIN (NICHOLAS) a Swedish physician, born in West Gothland in 1706. He studied at Lund, and afterwards at Upsal, and then travelled with the young count Posse. In Germany he attended the lectures of Hoffman, and in Holland those of Muschenbroek and Boerhaave; and at the university of Harderwyk he took the degree of M.D. and published an academical thesis. Returning in 1731 to Upsal, where he had been appointed adjunct-professor of medicine, he entered on the duties of his station, in which he attained great eminence. He was at length made physician to the king, assessor of the college of medicine, professor and archiater; and he was ennobled and honoured with the knighthood of the polar star. He contributed greatly to the introduction of innocu-

lation for the small-pox into Sweden, for which he received from the government a gratuity of 100,000 rix-dollars. Rosen died at Upsal in 1773. He published several professional works, the best-known of which is his "Treatise on the Diseases of Children," which has been translated into several languages.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROSENMULLER (JOHN GEORGE) a learned German divine and theological writer, born at Ummerstadt, in the county of Hildburghausen, in 1736. Having finished his studies, he entered on the pastoral office, and in 1773 he became professor of divinity in the university of Erlangen. After remaining in that situation ten years, he removed to Gießen; and in 1785 he obtained the theological chair at Leipsic. His death took place in 1815. The principal works of professor Rosenmüller are, "Emendationes et Supplementa ad Nov. Test." Nuremb. 1789—91, 2 vols. 8vo; "Historia Interpretationes sacr. Libror. in Eccles. Christ." Lips. 1795—1814, 5 vols. 8vo; "Scholia in Novum Testamentum," Nuremb. 1801—8, 5 vols. 8vo, and Sermons or Homilies, 1814, 8vo.—*Month. Mag.*

ROSS (ALEXANDER) a professed author of the seventeenth century, whose numerous works display more industry than talent. He seems, however, to have enjoyed considerable popular reputation as a sort of encyclopædical writer, for to him Butler alludes in the often-quoted couplet, in his *Hudibras* :—

"There was an ancient sage philosopher,
And he had read Alexander Ross over."

Ross was a native of Scotland, and having been episcopally ordained, he became master of a free-school at Southampton, where he died in 1654, aged sixty-three. Among his productions are, "Virgilius Evangelizans," a cento from the *Æneis*, on the Gospel history; "The Muse's Interpreter, a Key to Mythology;" a continuation of sir W. Raleigh's "History of the World;" and "A View of all Religions," which went through many editions.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

ROSS (DAVID) a theatrical performer, who was contemporary with Garrick. He was born in 1768, and was educated at Westminster school. Going on the stage when young, in opposition to the will of his father, he was disinherited; notwithstanding which the general respectability of his character secured him the countenance of other friends. He made his first appearance at Drury-lane, in 1751, and was well received. His talents were not of the highest order, but having the advantages of a good figure and a classical education, he succeeded in acquiring reputation both as a tragic and a comic actor. His personification of George Barnwell, at Christmas in 1752, is said to have made such an extraordinary impression on one of the spectators, a merchant's clerk, who had been guilty of speculation to supply the demands of a mistress, as not only to produce a reformation in the youth, but also an annual present from him of ten guineas, to his theatrical monitor. Mr Ross left Drury-lane in 1778; and he subsisted in

the latter part of his life on an ill-paid annuity arising from a mortgage on the Edinburgh theatre, of which he had been manager. He died in London, September, 14, 1790.—*Theop. Dict.*

ROSS (JOHN) a learned prelate, was born in Herefordshire, and became fellow of St John's college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1756. He was vicar of Frome in Somersetshire, and in 1778 he was made bishop of Exeter. He wrote a defence of the epistles said to have been written by Cicero to Brutus, and published an edition of the "Epistolæ Familiares," 2 vols. 8vo; also some sermons on different occasions. Dr Ross died at Exeter in 1792.—*Gent. Mag.*

ROSSI (GIAN VITTORIO) LATIN, JANUS NICIUS ERYTHRÆUS a learned Italian, was born at Rome in 1577, and was educated under the Jesuits of the Roman college. He afterwards entered the academy degli Umoristi, of which he was a zealous promoter. He became secretary to cardinal Andrea Petretti, on whose death he retired to a villa on mount Sant' Onofrio, where he died in 1647. He was much esteemed by the learned men of his time, but is now best known by his classical name of Erythræus. He wrote four volumes of epistles to various persons; "Pinacotheca Imaginum illustrium Virorum," or biographical accounts of several of his learned contemporaries; a satire on the corrupt manners of the Romans, entitled "Eudemia, lib. x.;" 8vo; dialogues, &c. &c.—*Tiraboschi.*

ROSTGAARD (FRÉDÉRIK) a learned Dane, born in Zealand, in 1671. From his early years he applied himself to the study of old manuscripts; and after residing some time at the university of Copenhagen, he visited Giessen, Leyden, and Oxford; and from 1695 to 1698 he took up his abode at Paris, where he copied many MSS. in the Royal Library. After a journey to Italy, he returned home in 1699, and was raised to various employments, such as archivist, counsellor of justice, &c. In 1735 he obtained the title of counsellor of conference, having previously had a pension from the king. He died in 1745. He collected a multitude of valuable books and manuscripts, and in 1726 he published, under the title of "Bibliotheca Rostgardiana," a catalogue of his library, which he afterwards sold. He resumed the task of collection, and at his death left his books and MSS. to the university of Copenhagen. His original publications are few and unimportant; but he drew from obscurity and committed to the press many valuable works, among which may be mentioned, "Lex Regia," Copenh. 1709, folio. He left in manuscript a Danish Latin Dictionary; and a "Thesaurus genealogicus Familiarum nobilium Regni Daniæ."—*Biog. Univ.*

ROSWEIDE (HÉRIBERT) a learned jesuit, was born at Utrecht in 1569. He was professor of philosophy and divinity, first at Douay, and afterwards at Antwerp. He died in 1629. He wrote various philosophical and ecclesiastical works, the principal of which are

the following, "An Account of the Hermits of Egypt and Palestine;" "The History of the Belgic Church;" "An Ecclesiastical History from the time of Christ to Pope Urban VIII," 2 vols, folio; "Fasti Sanctorum quorum Vitæ in Belgicis Bibliothecis Manuscriptæ asseruntur," which he intended as a specimen of a larger work, and which was the prelude to the immense collection of "Acta Sanctorum," by Bollandus and others.—*Burman Traject. Erudit. Alegambe. Foppens Bibl. Belg.*

ROTGANS (LUKE) one of the most distinguished of the Dutch poets, was born at Amsterdam in 1645. Having been initiated in classical literature, he entered into the army as an ensign in 1672; but after two years' service, not meeting with promotion, he retired to his country house, between Amsterdam and Utrecht, where he renewed his studies. Subsequent to the peace of Nimeguen, he took a journey to Paris; and on his return home he married Anne Adriana Sallengre, who died in 1689, leaving two daughters. Rotgans spent the rest of his life in retirement in the country, employing himself in poetical composition. He died in 1710. Rotgans was the author of an epic poem, in eight books, the hero of which was William III; besides several pieces of minor importance.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROTHSCHOLZ (FREDERICK) a learned German bookseller, born in Lower Silesia, in 1687. He was from his youth destined for commerce, though his taste prompted him to prefer literature. After attending some courses of lectures at Leipsic and Halle, he engaged in business, and at length settled at Nuremberg. He carried on an extensive correspondence with men of learning, and published a vast number of works, of which he was the author or editor. Among the most important are, "Icones Eruditorum Academiae Altdorfiæ," 1721, folio; "Icones Virorum omnium ordinum Eruditione meritorum," 1725, 1731, folio; "Memoirs for a History of Learned Men," 1725—26, 3 vols. 8vo; and "Bibliotheca Chemica Rothscholziæ," 1727—1733, in five parts. He died in 1736.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROTROU (JOHN de) a French dramatic writer, was born at Dreux, in 1609. He made great improvements in the composition of dramatic pieces, both tragic and comic, whence he is called by Voltaire "the founder of the theatre;" and Peter Corneille used to call him his father. He died in 1650, at Dreux, where he held the office of lieutenant-particular. His chefs-d'œuvre are "Choræus," "Antigone," and "Wenceslaus."—*Moretti. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROUBAUD (PETER JOSEPH ANDREW) a miscellaneous writer, born at Avignon, in 1730. He was from his youth destined for the church, into which he entered more for convenience than from inclination. Going to Paris, his talents and agreeable disposition procured him friends, but unwilling to be dependent on others for his support, he had recourse to his pen. He became connected with the sect of the Economists, of whose plans he was an ardent admirer and panegy-

rist. His first work was an essay on synonyms, which was well received. He then engaged with Camus, in the "Journal du Commerce," from 1759 to 1762, Brussels, 24 vols. 12mo; next with Dupont de Nemours, Quesnay, Mirabeau, and others, in "Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Finances," 1764—1774; and afterwards with Ameilhon, in another journal. He was also the author of "Histoire de l'Asie, de l'Afrique, et de l'Amérique," Paris, 1770—75, 15 vols. 12mo; and "Nouveaux Synonymes Français," 1785, 4 vols. 8vo, of which a new and enlarged edition appeared in 1796. He died at Paris in November 1792. His last work was a defence of the right of the pope to the territory of Avignon, for which he received a present from the papal nuncio.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROUBILLIAC (LOUIS FRANCIS) an eminent sculptor, who was a native of Lyons in France. He settled in England in the reign of George I; and in the absolute dearth of native talent which prevailed at that period, he long stood at the head of his profession. He executed a statue of Handel for Vauxhall-gardens, and another of sir Isaac Newton erected at Trinity college, Cambridge; but he was chiefly employed on sepulchral monuments, among which may be particularized that for John duke of Argyll in Westminster abbey. His statues of George I, and of the duke of Somerset, in the senate-house at Cambridge; and his monuments for the duke and duchess of Montagu, at Boughton in Northamptonshire, also deserve to be noticed with approbation. Lord Chesterfield said of him, "Roubiliac was our only statuary, and that other artists were mere stone-cutters." He had some talent for poetry, and wrote satires in his native language. His death took place January 11, 1762, at his residence in St Martin's-lane, London.—*Walpole's Anec.*

ROUCHER (JOHN ANTHONY) a French poet and man of letters, born at Montpellier in 1745. He studied among the jesuits, who endeavoured to attach him to their society, but in vain. At the age of twenty he went to Paris to continue his studies at the Sorbonne, with a view to the church; but he renounced his hopes of ecclesiastical promotion, to devote himself entirely to literature. He published many poetical compositions in the "Almanach des Muses," from 1772 to 1787; and a poem, entitled "La France et l'Autriche au Temple de l'Hymen," on occasion of the marriage of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, procured him the patronage of Turgot, and the office of receiver of gabelles, at Montfort l'Amauri. When the Revolution took place, he opposed the excesses of the more violent politicians; and during the reign of terror he was obliged to conceal himself. He was discovered and arrested; being set free, he was arrested again in October 1793, and after more than seven months' confinement he suffered under the guillotine. His principal production is a poem, entitled "Les Mois," 1779, 2 vols. 4to; and he translated Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.—*Biog. Univ.*

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ROUELLE (WILLIAM FRANCIS) a celebrated French chemist, born near Caen in 1703. He studied in the university of that city, but he owed the principal part of his scientific acquirements to his own exertions. He went to Paris when young, and entered into the service of a German apothecary, named Spitzley, who had succeeded Lemery. He remained in this situation seven years, during which he devoted his time to researches in chemistry, pharmacy, botany, and natural history. At length he engaged in the profession of pharmacy on his own account, and at the same time gave lectures on chemistry. His reputation soon became extended, and in 1742 he obtained the professorship of chemistry at the royal garden of plants; and two years after he was admitted an adjunct member of the Academy of Sciences. He presented to that learned body a memoir on Neutral Salts, followed in 1745 by another on the Crystallization of Marine Salt. He also wrote on acid salts, on the inflammation of nitric acid and oil of turpentine, &c. He held the office of inspector-general of pharmacy at the Hôtel Dieu; and having resigned his place of demonstrating professor at the Jardin du Roi, in 1768, on account of bad health, he died August 3. 1770.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROUELLE (HILARY MARINUS) usually designated Rouelle the Younger, to distinguish him from his brother, the subject of the last article, was born in 1718. He applied himself to the study of chemistry, and became one of the most industrious and accurate experimental philosophers of his time. He assisted his brother in his lectures, and succeeded him as professor at the royal garden. He distinguished himself by his researches concerning tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, Libavius's spirit, and by his analysis of animal and vegetable substances, published in various periodical works, by means of which he contributed materially to the advancement of science. His death took place at Paris, April 7, 1779.—*Id.*

ROUILLE (PETER JULIAN) a learned Jesuit, who was a native of Tours in France. He studied in a college of that city, and entering into the order of St Ignatius, he was employed in teaching, in various seminaries, classical literature, philosophy, and mathematics. He afterwards assisted father Catrou in his voluminous Roman History, and Brumoy in the History of the Revolutions of Spain; and at length he was appointed principal conductor of the "Journal de Trevoux," which he carried on from December 1733 to February 1737. His death took place in 1740, at the age of fifty-nine. He was the author of "Discours sur l'Excellence et l'Utilité des Mathématiques," 1716.—*Id.*

ROUSSEAU (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent French lyric poet, born at Paris, April 6, 1670. Though he was the son of a shoemaker he received a good education, and at an early period he displayed a strong taste for poetry. In 1688 he obtained a situation in the service of the French ambassador at Copenhagen; and he subsequently accompanied

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marshal Tallard to England as his secretary. He wrote several pieces for the theatre, on the success of one of which, having, according to the Parisian custom, appeared on the stage to receive the congratulations of the audience, he had the abominable meanness and ingratitude to disown his father, when the old man, rejoicing at his son's triumph, came forward to speak to him before the friends who surrounded him. In 1701 he obtained admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; and his lyric compositions procured him high reputation among the French literati; but his turn for satire, and quarrelsome temper, at length involved him in disgrace. Some abusive and indecent verses having been circulated at Paris, which Rousseau was accused of having written, but which he disclaimed, he after a time professed to have discovered the author in the person of his enemy Saurin. To relieve himself from the load of obloquy under which he laboured, he commenced a prosecution of that academician, for composing the defamatory couplets in question, and having failed in substantiating the allegation, he was exiled from France in 1712. He went to Switzerland, and afterwards resided at Vienna, under the patronage of prince Eugene. The latter part of his life was spent in the Netherlands, where he obtained a pension from the duke of Arrenberg, which he resigned on having forfeited the favour of that nobleman. His death took place at Brussels, in 1741. The odes of Rousseau are reckoned superior to those of any other French poet; but he is chiefly distinguished in literary history under the discreditable character of a personal satirist. An edition of his works was published under his own inspection, by Tonson, London, 1723, 2 vols. 4to; and since his death they have been often printed, in various forms.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ROUSSEAU (JEAN JACQUES) the most eloquent writer and singular character of his age, was born at Geneva in 1712. His father was a watchmaker, and like most of the citizens of Geneva, tinctured with a taste for literature. This taste he communicated to his son, with whom he read romances until he was eight years of age, and then introduced him to Plutarch with such observations as might be expected from a zealous republican. A taste for romantic adventure, and a high admiration of free and patriotic principles, were therefore amalgamated in his mind from his earliest infancy; and in his celebrated "Confessions," he has mentioned many other incidents, which, in his opinion, exerted a lasting influence on his character. His school education was very imperfect, and never enabled him to read Latin with facility; and his picture of himself in childhood, represents him as of a warm and sensual temperament, and replete with mental and corporeal susceptibility. He was first placed with an attorney, who soon discharged him for negligence; and he was then sent to an engraver, from whom

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he eloped in his sixteenth year, and strolled away to the territory of Savoy. Here he was hospitably entertained by a Savoyard priest, who, with the idea of converting him from the creed of Geneva, sent him to Annecy, to a Madame de Warens, a new convert to the Catholic church, who had left her husband at Lausanne, and employed herself in the pious work of proselytism. A beautiful woman of twenty-eight was well calculated to operate convictions upon a boy of sixteen of the susceptible temperament of Rousseau, whose conversion was completed at Turin, and twenty florins given him in exchange with his new religion. When this money was spent, he entered into the service of a countess de Vercelli, on whose death he was received into that of a nobleman, whose son, a man of letters, took great pains to instruct him. He soon forfeited this protection by misconduct, and after passing some time in a wandering manner, returned to madame de Warens, who contrived to unite devotional feelings with amorous propensities, of which her protégé in his turn became the object. Through the interest of this coarse and sensual woman, he obtained a place as secretary to a commission, appointed by the king of Sardinia for surveying lands. Music, however, which he had already taught, became his passion; and giving up his post, he took up the profession of a music-master at Chambery, where he passed eight years more, very intimately connected with madame de Warens, delicacy or constancy being attended to on neither side. At length a coldness taking place, he was recommended by her to be a tutor in a family at Lyons, which situation he soon forfeited, and went to Paris, where he resided in great obscurity until 1743, when he was appointed secretary to the French ambassador at Venice. As usual he soon quarrelled with his superior, and returned to Paris, where he supported himself by copying music, and also became clerk to a farmer general. In 1749 he was engaged to compose the musical articles in the *Encyclopédie*, and the following year distinguished himself for the first time, under his own name, in the world of letters. The academy of Dijon had proposed for a prize-question, "Whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has contributed to purify morals?" Rousseau, who at first intended to espouse the affirmative, was, as it is said, induced by the persuasion of Diderot, to adopt the negative, as more likely to attract notice. Whether this assertion be true or not, he displayed so much ingenuity and eloquence in his discourse on the occasion, that it was crowned by the academy; and read with all the interest inspired by a splendid paradox, and it seems at least to have made a convert of the philosopher himself. In 1752 he wrote a comedy, entitled "Narcisse," and also composed his musical entertainment of "Le Devin du Village," both words and music, which was much admired for its attractive simplicity. In the midst of the applause thus excited the paradoxical author took occasion in his "Lettre

sur la Musique Française," to prove that, from the defects of their language, the French could have no such thing as vocal music. This letter was written with great taste and knowledge of the subject; but the severity with which he treated the national idol, the French opera, drew upon him a torrent of resentment, and in 1754 he returned to Geneva, and giving up the Roman Catholic religion, was restored to his citizenship. This favour he returned by an eloquent dedication to the republic, of his "Discours sur le Cause de l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes," a rhetorical rather than an argumentative prize-dissertation, upon another question, proposed by the academy of Dijon. In 1758 he published his letter to M. D'Alembert, on the design of establishing a theatre at Geneva, which piece contained much forcible and just observation, so far as applied to Geneva. It produced a great sensation, and was replied to by Marmontel and D'Alembert. The dislike of Voltaire for Rousseau is said to have originated in this production. In 1762 he published his famous novel, entitled "Lettres des deux Amants," but more commonly known by the title of "Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse." In warmth of painting and eloquence of sentiment, it has probably no superior; but with occasional deep knowledge of the human heart, it abounds with much inconsistency and improbability. The affectation and bad faith of the preface are very disgusting. He therein observes that a young girl cannot read a single page of it without being undone, and grieves that he did not live in an age when it ought to be thrown into the fire; but "romances are necessary for a corrupt people." His next performance was, "Du Contrat Social," a closely reasoned dissertation on the fundamental principles of civil polity, in which he excludes from the rank of free governments all but pure democracies. The impression made by this work has brought upon Rousseau the imputation of having hastened the French revolution. It was prohibited in France, and even in the republics of Switzerland; and from its appearance may be dated that warfare between the author and the supporters of existing authority, civil and religious, which exposed nearly all the rest of his life to persecution and annoyance. The "Emile, ou de l'Education," of this extraordinary genius was published in 1762, and in a certain sense it may be regarded as his principal work. His fundamental idea on education is, to suffer the young mind to develop itself, attending rather to the prevention of evil, than to direct inculcation, until a foundation is laid for the operation of reason, unbiassed by habit or prejudice. That many of his observations may be applied to great advantage in the business of education, will be admitted by every candid and well-informed reader; but they are alloyed by so much that is absurd, sophisticated, and impracticable, that as a system his views are altogether visionary. The freedom with which all received opinions are treated in this remarkable production, procured him a host of enemies, and the cele-

brated profession of faith, which he puts into the mouth of a Savoyard vicar, was attended with the singular result of exciting the ire of both devotees and philosophers. It was anathematized by the archbishop of Paris, and ordered to be burnt both by the parliament of Paris and the authorities of Geneva. Obligated to flee from France and Switzerland, the author took shelter in the principality of Neuchâtel, where he enjoyed the protection of marshal Keith. He there published his "Letter to the Archbishop of Paris," in answer to his "Mandement;" and "Lettres de la Montagne," a remonstrance against the proceedings of the republic of Geneva, the citizenship of which he renounced. The excitement produced by these works obliged their author to seek another asylum at Strasburgh, where he was kindly received by marshal de Contades. Thence he ventured to proceed to Paris, where he appeared in an American habit, and was introduced to Mr Hume, under whose advice and counsel he sought an asylum in England in 1766. At this period the persecutions which he had undergone, had so agitated his susceptible mind with notions of his own importance, and the consequence attached to his proceedings, that a sort of perversion of temper and intellect was produced, which bordered upon insanity. Such an excuse can alone account for his baseness and ingratitude to Mr Hume, who not only procured a hospitable asylum for him and his gouvernante, but, on condition of secrecy, a pension from the crown. It happened that in the preceding winter Mr Horace Walpole had written a letter in the person of the king of Prussia, in ridicule of Rousseau. This letter, which had been widely circulated, at length appeared from the English press, and the morbid mind of the Genevese philosopher, without reason or common sense, attributed its appearance to Mr Hume, whose friendship he solemnly renounced, and behaved with so much extravagance, that his departure from England very quickly followed, and in 1767 he returned to France, and abode chiefly in the provinces. In this year he published his "Dictionnaire de Musique," a performance of taste and science. In 1769 he married his gouvernante, or mistress, a coarse, illiterate woman, who had produced him five children, all of whom, with most unfeeling dereliction of nature and duty, he consigned to the orphan hospital. During the summer of 1770 he again appeared publicly in Paris; for while always praising solitude, he could never bear to be long out of the general gaze. In 1775 his "Pygmalion" was acted with success at the Comédie Française, and he appears to have passed some of the following years with comparative tranquillity, having consented to renounce all further discussion on the topics which had involved him in so many hostilities. Still, however, suspicious of the machinations of a supposed confederacy, he accepted, in March 1777, the invitation of the marquis de Girardin, to reside with his wife in a small house near the latter's beautiful seat of Ermenonville. In

this retreat he died the following July, of an apoplectic attack, at the age of sixty-six, and was buried by the marquis in the isle of Poplars, in his pleasure grounds, where a monument was erected to his memory, with the inscription "Ici repose l'Homme de la Nature et de la Vérité;" the correctness of which, like that of much other monumental praise, is by no means conspicuous. After the death of Rousseau, appeared his celebrated "Confessions," in six books, in which he has given a minute account of his life until his thirtieth year. This singular piece of autobiography forms in itself a very striking exemplification of the character of the author. With the exception, possibly, of Cardan, no writer ever related circumstances so humiliating and degrading of himself; but while ostensibly executed as a self-imposed task of contrition, it was evidently a tribute to vanity and self-importance. Although abounding with excellent analyses of sentiment and action, it is dangerous, for the manner in which the virtues and vices are constantly confounded, not to mention the disgusting nature of a species of mental exposure, as nauseous as a similar display of bodily infirmities would be, if made with equal minuteness, and as little necessity. A sense of shame has many beautiful uses, and a cynical contempt for it has a very equivocal pretension to the name of philosophy. Another posthumous work, entitled "Les Rêveries du Promeneur solitaire," which gives a view of his thoughts and sentiments at a later period, is also a very characteristic production, and with several other smaller pieces in vindication of himself, may be studied with a view to a due understanding of this moral and literary phenomenon, who after all was possibly moved by two or three very simple springs of action, from first to last, the principal of which was utter and entire self-engrossment. To the list of his writings already enumerated, many more might be added, which equally mark his peculiar warmth and energy of style, and vigour of thinking. Rousseau exercised great influence over the theoretical opinions of the age, at the period of the French Revolution, when his "Social Contract" was a favourite political authority. His reputation has since greatly declined; but while the French language exists, he must always be regarded as one of the greatest authors to be found in it. His works have been published in seventeen volumes quarto, and in numerous editions of a small size, the last and finest of which is that of Didot, 1796—1801, in 25 vols. royal 8mo.—*Rousseau, Confess. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Senebier, Hist. Lit. de Genève.*

ROUSSEAU (SAMUEL) a humble and meritorious, but unfortunate retainer of literature, who was a native of London. He became an apprentice to Mr John Nichols, the printer, in whose office he continued after the expiration of his indentures. While thus situated, he applied himself to the acquisition of Latin, Greek, and the Oriental languages; and his skill in the latter appears in his publication of "Flowers of Persian Literature,"

containing Extracts from the most celebrated Authors in Prose and Verse, with English Translations," 1801, 4to. He also produced a Dictionary of Words used in the East Indies; a Persian and English Vocabulary; and a Persian Grammar. At length he engaged in business on his own account in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, where he printed in 1813 an ingenious tract, entitled "Punctuation, or an Attempt to facilitate the Art of Pointing, on the Principles of Grammar and Reason," 12mo. He was unsuccessful as a tradesman, and died in distress, in the year 1820.—*Gent. Mag. Edit.*

ROUSSEL (PETER) an ingenious French physician, who was a native of Ax, in the diocese of Pamiers, and received his education in the university of Montpellier. Having taken the degree of MD. he settled as a physician at Paris, whence he removed to Chateaudun, where he died in 1802. He was the author of an ingenious work, entitled "Système physique et moral de l'Homme et de la Femme," which passed through several editions; and he likewise published "Eloge de M. Borden," and other pieces.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ROUSSEL (WILLIAM) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, born at Conches, in the diocese of Evreux, in Normandy, in 1658. He entered into the order of St Benedict, at the abbey of Notre Dame, at Lire, in 1680; and he soon distinguished himself among his brethren, by his learning and ability. Though qualified to shine as an orator, he preferred the cultivation of literature; and retiring into a monastery at Rheims, he occupied himself in making a French translation of the "Moral and Devotional Letters" of St Jerome, which he published in 1703. This work was followed by the "Critical Letters on the Sacred Scriptures," of the same father, 1707. Roussel afterwards engaged in the arduous task of preparing a history of French literature, on the plan of the Bibliothèque Ecclésiastique of Du Pin; but he did not live to complete it, and the work was afterwards executed by Rivet de la Grange. The death of Roussel took place at the monastery of Argenteuil, October 5, 1717.—*Le Cerf Biblioth. Biog. Univ.*

ROUSSET DE MISSY (JEAN) a native of Laon, in the province of Picardy, born 1686. Of his early life little is known till he appears at Amsterdam in the capacity of historiographer to the prince of Orange, who also admitted him to his confidence. This, however, he at length forfeited, and found it advisable to retire to Brussels. He is known as the author of a "History of the Campaigns of Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Prince of Orange," in three folio volumes; an "Historical Account of the Grand Revolution in the United Provinces," 4to; "On the Interest of the Powers of Europe," 4to, 2 vols; "An Historical Collection of Public Acts and Treaties," in twenty-one volumes; "A Description of Sardinia;" and a supplement to the "Corps Diplomatique" of Dumont, in five

volumes folio. His death took place in 1762.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROUX (AUGUSTIN) a French physician, who was a native of Bordeaux, and died at Paris in 1776. He published several useful works, among which are "Recherches sur le Moyen de refroidir les Liqueurs," 12mo; "Mémoires de Chimie, extraits de ceux d'Upsal," 2 vols. 12mo; "Traité de la Culture et de la Plantation des Arbres à ouvrir," 12mo; and "Encyclopédie Portative," 2 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROWE (ELIZABETH) a lady distinguished for her piety and literary and poetical talents, was the daughter of Mr Walter Singer, a dissenting minister of Ilchester, where she was born September 11, 1674. Her father, who possessed a competent estate, encouraged her early display of talent by adequate instruction, and she became accomplished in music and painting at a very tender age, and even attempted versification in her twelfth year. Being very devoutly educated, she accustomed herself to the composition of pious exercises; and by the advice of bishop Ken, who knew and admired her, composed a paraphrase on the 38th chapter of Job. In 1696, being then in her twenty-second year, she published a volume of "Poems on several Occasions, by Philomela." The charms of her person and conversation procured her many admirers, among whom, it is said, was the poet Prior. She did not, however, marry until the age of twenty-six, when she chose Mr Thomas Rowe, the son of a dissenting minister, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, who was some years her junior, and whom, to her great grief, she lost a few years after marriage, by a consumption, at the early age of twenty-eight. On this event she retired to Frome, where she resided for the remainder of her life, with the exception of occasional visits to the countess of Hertford, and a few other friends of rank and talent, to whom her merit, elegance of manners, and literary accomplishments, rendered her society valuable. It was at Frome that Mrs Rowe produced the greatest part of her works, the most popular of which was her "Friendship in Death, or Twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living," a work of a lively and florid imagination, strongly imbued with devotional feeling and tenderness of heart. This production, which was published in 1728, was followed in 1729 and 1731, by "Letters, moral and entertaining, in Prose and Verse." In 1736 she published "A History of Joseph," a poem, which she had composed in early life. In both poetry and prose she wrote without labour, and with no great attention to correctness; but she is often striking and luxuriant, although not unfrequently too florid for a just taste to approve. In 1737 Dr Isaac Watts revised and published her "Devout Exercises of the Heart;" and in 1739 her "Miscellaneous Works, in Prose and Verse," appeared in 2 vols. 8vo, with an account of her life and writings prefixed. This collection, which has been repeatedly reprinted, contained several

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poems and original translations by her deceased husband. Mrs Rowe died of an apoplectic attack in her sixty-third year, highly esteemed for the amiable and impressive character, which she had borne through life.—*Biog. Brit. Life prefixed to Works.*

ROWE (NICHOLAS) an eminent English dramatist and poet, was born in 1673, at the house of his maternal grandfather at Little Berkford, Bedfordshire. He was the son of John Rowe, esq. serjeant-at-law, a gentleman of an ancient family in Devonshire. After a preliminary education at a private school, he was sent to that of Westminster as king's scholar, where he pursued his classical studies under the celebrated Dr Busby. At the age of sixteen he was entered a student at the Middle Temple, and proceeded so far as to be called to the bar; but on the death of his father he partially gave up the law, and gradually turned his chief attention to poetry and polite literature. At the age of twenty-four he produced his first tragedy of "The Ambitious Step-mother," the success of which induced him to altogether abandon the bar. His "Tamerlane" followed, which was intended as a compliment to king William, who was figured under the conquering Tartar; while Louis XIV, with almost equal want of verisimilitude, ranked as the Turkish Bajazet. It was, however, a successful piece; and indeed, with little nature, contains many elevated and manly sentiments. His next dramatic performance was the "Fair Penitent," remodelled from the Fatal Dowry of Massinger, with some abatement of moral effect and correctness of character, but rendered otherwise interesting by poetry, situation, and sentiment. In 1706 he wrote "The Biter," a comedy; which being altogether a failure, he was prudent enough to keep to his own line, and from that time to 1715 his "Ulysses," "Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," and "Lady Jane Grey," appeared in succession, of which "Jane Shore" still, and probably long will, keep the stage. Being a decided whig, when the duke of Queensbury was made secretary of state, he appointed Mr Rowe his under-secretary. This post he lost by the death of his patron; and on the accession of George I he was made poet-laureat in place of Tate, and also obtained the several posts of one of the land-surveyors of the port of London, clerk of the closet to the prince of Wales, and secretary of presentations under the lord chancellor Parker. The emoluments of these offices, aided by his paternal fortune, enabled him to live respectably. He was twice married to women of good family, and had a son by his first wife and a daughter by his second. He died (of what disorder is not recorded), in December 1718, in his forty-fifth year, and was buried among the poets in Westminster abbey, where his widow has erected a superb monument to his memory. The personal character of Rowe seems to have been very respectable, and, according to Pope, he possessed the most agreeable talents for society. As a tragic poet he may possibly be deemed the most

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successful writer on the French model, in which eloquence and sentiment supply the place of nice discrimination of character, and a skilful development of the passions. His dramatic fables are, however, generally interesting, and the situations striking; which, being aided by a singularly sweet and poetical diction in the dialogue, his pieces forcibly arrest attention, although they but slightly affect the heart. As an original poet, Rowe appears to most advantage in a few tender and pathetic ballads; but as a translator he assumes a higher character. His version of "Lucan's Pharsalia," not published until after his death, although somewhat too diffuse, Dr Johnson esteems a masterpiece. He also gave translations of the first book of Quillet's Callipedia, and of the Golden Verses of Pythagoras. The poetical works of Rowe were published collectively, in 3 vols. 12mo, 1719.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

ROWLANDS (HENRY) a Cambrian antiquary, distinguished for his researches concerning the existing memorials of the ancient Cimbric population of Britain. He was a native of the Isle of Anglesey, and having received a classical education, he became a member of the clerical order, and obtained the living of Llanfadden in Anglesey. Much of his time was devoted to the investigation of the remains of stone circles, cromlechs, and other structures of former ages, which abound in the principality of Wales, and especially in the island in which Mr Rowlands resided. The result of his inquiries was a treatise, entitled "Mona Antiqua Restaurata, an Archaeological Discourse on the Antiquities of the Isle of Anglesey," which was first published at Dublin in 1723, the year after the death of the author, and reprinted in London 1766, 4to. Together with much learned speculation and fanciful theory, this volume contains important information relative to the language, arts, and manners of the Cambro-British inhabitants of this island.—*Orig.*

ROWLEY (WILLIAM) a dramatic writer in the reign of James I, who was one of the company of players under the protection of the prince of Wales. He is said to have excelled chiefly as a comic actor; but of his personal history little or nothing is known. His productions, including those in which he assisted other dramatists, are numerous. Among his own works are, "A New Wonder, a Woman never Vext," com. 1632, 4to; "All's Lost by Lust," trag. 1633, 4to; "Match at Midnight," com. 1633, 4to; "A Shoemaker's a Gentleman," com. 1638, 4to; "The Witch of Edmonton," tragi-com. 1658, 4to; "The Birth of Merlin," tragi-com. 1662, 4to; besides which he wrote five plays, which were never printed; and he was engaged in the composition of nine more dramatic pieces with Massinger, Middleton, Webster, Thomas Heywood, and others.—*Biog. Dram.*

ROWLEY (WILLIAM) an eminent physician, of Irish descent, but born in London, in 1743. After completing his studies, he served

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as a surgeon in the army, and was at the siege of Bellisle and at the taking of Havannah, where his conduct was so highly approved that he was employed, through the patronage of admiral Keppel, to make professional visits to Cuba, and all the leeward islands, for which he was handsomely rewarded. Returning home he settled in London, and acquired extensive practice as a physician. Though he had received the diploma of MD. from St Andrew's, and had been admitted a bachelor of medicine at Alban-hall, Oxford, some objections occurred which prevented his taking the next degree in the latter university. He obtained considerable reputation as a practitioner, and was respected for his benevolence and humanity; but he unfavourably distinguished himself by opposing vaccine inoculation on its first introduction. His death took place March 17, 1806. He published several tracts on diseases of the eyes, ulcers of the legs, and other subjects; besides a treatise on the practice of physic, and "*Schola Medicinæ universalis nova*, containing the History of Medicine, Anatomy, Physiology, and Special Pathology," 1797, 2 vols. 4to.—*Lempriere. Reuss.*

ROXBURGH (WILLIAM) an eminent English physician and naturalist, who was originally a surgeon in the service of the East-India company. He exercised his profession for several years at Madras, and having distinguished himself by his investigation of the vegetable productions of India, he was at length removed to Calcutta, as superintendent of the noble botanic garden founded by the company. He contributed much to the improvement of that establishment; and he was, in consequence of his spirited exertions for the promotion of science, nominated principal botanist to the company in the East Indies. Returning to Europe, he died at Edinburgh, in the beginning of the year 1815. He was intimately connected with sir William Jones, Warren Hastings, and lord Teignmouth; and he enriched various periodical works with valuable communications. He was the author of an account of the "*Plants of the Coast of Comandely*," with plates and descriptions, London, 1795—98, 3 vols. folio; a "*Botanical Description of a New Species of Swietenia, or Mahogany*," 1797, 4to; and an "*Essay on the Natural Order of the Scitamineæ*," Calcutta, 4to; besides various papers in Dalrymple's Oriental Repository, the Asiatic Researches, and the Philosophical Transactions.—*Cent. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

ROY (JULIAN DAVID le) an architect and antiquary, who was the son of a celebrated horologist, of the same name, and was born at Paris in 1728. He studied architecture as a profession, and having travelled into Greece for improvement, he published the result of his observations in his "*Ruines des plus beaux Monumens de la Grèce*," 1758, folio, of which a second edition appeared in 1769. This work procured him admission into the Academy of Inscriptions, and he subsequently became a member of the Institute. He died

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at Paris, in January, 1803. Among his other works are "*Histoire de la Disposition et des Formes différentes des Temples des Chrétiens*," 1764, 8vo; and "*Observations sur les Edifices des anciens Peuples*," 1767, 8vo; besides some pieces on naval architecture.—**JULIAN LE ROY**, his father, who was a native of Tours, settled at Paris as a watchmaker, and arrived at the highest eminence in his profession. He died in 1759.—**PETER LE ROY**, son of the preceding, who died in 1785, was skilful in the same art. His marine time-keepers were remarkable for the simplicity of their construction, as well as for their accuracy. He published "*Mémoires pour les Horlogers de Paris*," 1750, 4to; "*Etrennes Chronométriques*," 1758; "*Précis des Recherches pour la Détermination des Longitudes par la Mesure artificielle du Temps*," 1773, 4to, &c.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ROY (PETER CHARLES) a satirical and dramatic poet of eminence, born at Paris in 1683. He was the son of an attorney of the Chatelet, and he purchased the office of counsellor in the same court; but he devoted himself entirely to literature, neglecting his profession. Having gained poetical prizes at the French Academy, and at the Floral Games, he turned his attention to lyric composition for the theatre. In 1712 he produced the opera of "*Callirhoe*," which was followed by that of "*Semiramis*," the ballets of the "*Elements*;" the "*Senses*;" and the comedy of the "*Captives*," imitated from Plautus; besides many more pieces of less importance. His satires against the members of the French Academy, whom he abused individually as well as collectively, prevented his obtaining a seat in that assembly, though he made repeated attempts to gain admission. He died October 23, 1764. A collection of his poetical and miscellaneous works was published in 1727, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ROYE (GUY le) a French prelate of the fourteenth century, principally known as the author of a work, entitled "*Doctrinale Sapientie*," of which there is a translation by William Caxton, printed by him as early as 1489. The scarceness of this treatise is now its principal merit. The author was elevated to the archbishopric of Rheims, and at length fell in a popular commotion in Italy AD. 1409.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ROYEN (ADRIAN van) a physician and botanist, born, probably in Holland, in 1705. He succeeded Boerhaave in the botanical chair of the university of Leyden, and in the direction of its academical garden, which was highly enriched under his care. In 1728 he printed an inaugural dissertation, "*De Anatomia et Oeconomia Plantarum*," and farther contributed to recommend botanical science by his "*Carmen de Amoris et Connubii Plantarum*," 1732. When Linnæus was in Holland, Van Royen prevailed upon him to pass a few months with him, for the purpose of assisting in the compilation of "*Floræ Leidensis Prodrômus*," which appeared in 1740, being one of the first works which adopted

the nomenclature, although not the classification, of Linnæus. The attempt was well received, and the catalogue deemed among the richest of the kind. Van Royen died in 1779.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot.*

ROYOU (THOMAS MARIE) a French journalist, who distinguished himself as one of the most courageous defenders of received doctrines in politics and literature among the writers of the eighteenth century. He was born at Quimper about 1741, and becoming an ecclesiastic, he went to Paris, where, for twenty years, he was professor of philosophy at the college of Louis le Grand. After the death of his brother-in-law, Freron, he was one of the conductors of the "Année Littéraire;" and in 1778 he engaged with Geoffroy in editing a periodical work, called the "Journal de Monsieur." Royou opposed the principles of the Revolution, which he combated in a journal commenced June 1, 1790, entitled "Ami du Roi." The boldness with which he attacked the anarchists, exposed him to their displeasure, and after having been repeatedly denounced, his journal was suppressed in May 1792. He was at that time labouring under illness, and having obtained an asylum in the house of a friend, he died about two months afterwards. Besides his periodical productions, he published "Le Monde de Verre réduit en Poudre, ou Analyse et Refutation des Époques de la Nature, par Buffon," 1780, 12mo; and other tracts.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROZIER (JOHN) an eminent writer on agriculture, rural economy, and natural history. He was born at Lyons in France, in 1734; and he received a clerical education among the jesuits at Villefranche and Lyons. In 1757, on the death of his father, who had been engaged in commerce, he obtained the management of a considerable estate in Dauphiny, which became the property of his elder brother, and he immediately applied himself to experimental farming, putting in practice the precepts he found in the works of various agriculturists, ancient and modern, which he had attentively studied. A veterinary school having been established at Lyons, in 1761, Rozier soon after was appointed to the direction of that institution; when, in conjunction with his countryman and friend Latourrette, he composed "Les Demonstrations Élémentaires de Botanique," 1766, 2 vols. 8vo, one of the best works of the kind then extant. A dispute with Bourgelat, through whose influence he had obtained his situation, was the cause of his removal. He then went to Paris, and was employed in editing the "Journal de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle," of which he at length became the proprietor, when he continued it in a new form, under the title of "Observations sur la Physique, sur l'Histoire Naturelle, et sur les Arts." He was invited by Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, to assist in the establishment of an institution for the improvement of botany at Grodno; and as he declined removing from his native country, the king testified his es-

teem by procuring for Rozier, through his interest at the court of France, the rich priory of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin. Thus placed in easy circumstances, he consigned the management of his Journal to his nephew, the abbé Mongez, and devoted himself to the composition of a work, entitled "Cours d'Agriculture," in the form of a dictionary, extending to ten volumes quarto, which occupied the remainder of his life. He purchased an estate near Beziers, where he made experiments in rural economics; but after remaining there about six years, he sold the property and retired to Lyons in 1788, and he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. His death took place September 29, 1793, when he was killed by a bomb, which destroyed his house during the siege of the city of Lyons. Besides his principal works, already noticed, he published tracts on making wine, on oil-presses, &c.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RUBENS (PETER PAUL) the most eminent painter of the Flemish school, was the son of a doctor of laws, and a sheriff of Antwerp, who during the troubles of the Low Countries retired to Cologne, where his celebrated son was born in 1577. The family subsequently returned to Antwerp, where the subject of this article received a literary education, and early displayed a talent for design, which induced his mother, then a widow, to place him with the painter Van Oort, whom he left for the school of Otto Venius. His rising talent having made him known to the archduke Albert, governor of the Netherlands, that prince employed him on several pictures, and recommended him to the duke of Mantua, at whose court he remained six years, studying the works of Julio Romano, and other great artists, and paying a particular attention to the colouring of the Venetian school. In the interval he also visited Madrid, on a commission for the duke, where he saw some of the finest works of Titian and other masters. On leaving Mantua he visited Rome and other cities of Italy, copying some of the best pictures, and perfecting himself in every branch of his profession. After a residence of seven years in Italy he returned to Antwerp, being recalled by the illness of his mother, who died before his arrival. This event induced him to retire to the abbey of St Michael, where he gave himself up for a time to solitary study. His reputation now stood so high, that he was called to the court of the archduke, and pensioned; soon after which, he married his first wife, and lived in a style of great magnificence, which excited much envy among inferior artists, who sought to lower his reputation by attributing the best parts of his pictures to his numerous pupils. These calumnies he treated with great disregard, and aware of the source of much of the ill-will, relieved the necessities of some of his principal decriers. He continued to execute many great works with surprising facility, until, in 1620, he was employed by Mary de' Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxem-

bourg, for which he painted a well-known series of magnificent pictures, allegorically exhibiting the principal events in the life of that princess. Such was the opinion of his general talents, that he was chosen, at the recommendation of the archduchess Isabella, to be the private negotiator of a peace between Spain and England, for which purpose he visited Madrid in 1628, where he was treated with great distinction. He painted for Philip IV, and his minister Olivarez, twelve or fourteen of his most celebrated pictures, in the short space of nine months; and in 1629 he returned to Flanders with a secret commission, and proceeded to England. Although not received openly as a minister, Charles I, who was both a patron and judge of the fine arts, was much gratified by his visit; and during his stay in England, where he succeeded in his negotiation, he was engaged to paint the ceiling of the banqueting-house at Whitehall. He also executed several other pictures for the English nobility, some of which are to be found at Blenheim, Wilton, Easton, &c. He remained in England about a year, during which time he received the honour of knighthood, and then returned to Flanders, where he married the beautiful Helen Forman, his second wife, and was nominated secretary to the council for the Low Countries. He maintained a highly disguised station through the rest of his life, which was one of continued prosperity, until his death at Antwerp in 1640, in the sixty-third year of his age. Rubens, beyond all comparison, was the most rapid of the great masters; and so many pictures bear his name, it is impossible not to credit a part of the assertion in his own days, that the greater portion of many of them was performed by his pupils. His merits as an artist have been so copiously dwelt upon by various writers, and in our own country have produced so much observation from sir Joshua Reynolds, lord Orford, and Mr Fuseli, that the limits of this work will allow of little beyond a reference to them and our other authorities. According to all these judges, his great characteristics are freedom, animation, and striking brilliancy and disposition of colouring, the favourite tone of which is that of a gay magnificence, from which, whatever the subject, he never deviated. Besides the excellency of his general powers, he saw all the objects of nature with a painter's eye, and instantly caught the predominating feature by which the object is known and distinguished, and as soon as seen, he executed it with a facility that was astonishing. According to sir Joshua Reynolds, he was the greatest master of the mechanical part of his art that ever existed. His chief defects consist in inelegance and incorrectness of form, a want of grace in his female figures, and in the representation of youth in general, and an almost total absence of sublime or poetical conception of character. The works of Rubens are found in churches, palaces, and galleries throughout Europe; for his universal aptitude rendering no branch of the art uncultivated by him, the amateurs of history, landscape,

portrait, and even common life, have all a motive for possessing some of his works. The spoils of the French victories placed many of them in the gallery of the Louvre; but on the visit of the allies to Paris, several were reclaimed, and occupy their former situations. His celebrated Rape of the Sabines is placed in the newly-formed national gallery of Great Britain. The number of engravings from the designs of Rubens exceed three hundred. This great painter, who was no mean scholar, wrote some treatises on his art in very good Latin.—RUBENS (ALBERT) a man of letters, son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1614, and succeeded his father as secretary to the council. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and was the author of several learned works, the principal of which are entitled “Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata,” 1654, folio; “De Re Vestiaria Veterum;” “Disseratio de Gemma Tiberiana et Augustea; de Urbibus Necoris; de Natali Die Caesaris Augusti;” which last two works were published by Grævius in the *Thesaurus Antiq. Roman.* The same critic also edited his “Disseratio de Vita Mallii Theodori,” 1694, 12mo.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville. Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works. Walpole's Anec. Fuseli's Lectures. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RUBINI (PIETER) a physician, born at Parma in 1760. Having completed his studies at the university of his native city, and taken his doctor's degree, he became pensionary physician at the small village of Compiano. He was afterwards enabled to travel for improvement, at the expense of the government; and having visited Pavia, Montpellier, Paris, Edinburgh, &c. he was, on his return, made professor of clinical medicine at Parma. In 1804 he contributed greatly to the foundation of a medical and surgical society, on the plan of that of Edinburgh, of which he was a member; and in 1816 the archduchess Maria Louisa appointed him her consulting physician and archiater. He died May 15, 1819. Rubini claims notice principally as the promulgator of a new system of medicine, which appears to have been a modification of that of Dr John Brown, and which he developed in his lectures, and in his treatises on periodical (intermittent) fevers, and on the yellow fever, published in 1805. He produced many other professional works, noticed in the annexed authorities.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RUCELLAI (BERNARD) an Italian statesman and historian, born at Florence in 1449. At the age of seventeen he married the sister of Lorenzo de' Medici; and this connexion made way for his promotion to the office of gonfalonier of justice in 1480; and four years after he was sent ambassador to Genoa. He subsequently went in the same capacity to Naples and to France, and several employments were confided to him during the revolutionary commotions which disturbed Florence towards the close of the fifteenth century. After the death of Lorenzo de' Medici, he protected the members of the new Platonism

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Academy, for whose use he erected a palace with gardens, embellished with noble monuments of ancient and modern art. He died at Florence in 1514. His principal work is his book "*De Urbe Roma*," reprinted in "*Rerum Italicarum Scriptores Florentini*." He also wrote a history of the Pisan war and the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII of France, entitled "*De Bello Italico*," London, 1724, 4to; and other works.—**RUCCELLAI** (JOHN) the fourth son of Bernardo, was born at Florence in 1475. He became a distinguished scholar, having studied under Marsilio Ficino, Politian, and other celebrated literati of the Platonic Academy. He was sent ambassador to Venice in 1505; and in 1512 he took an active part in the measures which issued in the restoration of the Medici family. On the elevation of Leo X to the papal throne, Rucellai repaired to Rome, and took orders in the church. He accompanied the pope when he went to Bologna to conclude the concordat with Francis I, and he was afterwards sent as nuncio to the French court. Clement VII made him apostolic protonotary, and governor of the castle of St Angelo; but the great object of his ambition was a cardinal's hat, which he never obtained. His death occurred in 1525. As an author, he is known by his poem "*Le Api*," the Bees, a didactic piece, in blank verse, which is much esteemed. He also wrote "*Rosmonda*," and "*Orestes*," tragedies, which are imitations of the "*He-cuba*" and "*Iphigenia in Tauris*" of Euripides.—*Roscoe's Lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X. Biog. Univ.*

RUCHAT (ABRAHAM) a Protestant Swiss clergyman and historical writer, born in the canton of Berne, about 1680. Having studied classical literature, theology, and the Oriental languages, he endeavoured to obtain the professorship of Greek and Hebrew at the academy of Lausanne; but he was disappointed. After having for some years held the small benefice of Anbonne, devoting his leisure to the cultivation of letters, he became professor of belles lettres at Lausanne in 1721. About twelve years after he quitted that post for the chair of theology, which he occupied till his death in 1750. Besides a great number of dissertations in the "*Bibliothèque Italique*," and the "*Journal Helvétique*," Ruchat published "*Les Délices de la Suisse*," Leyden, 1714, 4 vols. 12mo, reprinted at Amsterdam, and elsewhere; "*Histoire de la Réformation de la Suisse*," Geneva, 1727, 6 vols. 12mo; and other works. Among his MSS. preserved in the public library at Berne, is a "*General History of Switzerland, from the Origin of the Helvetic Nation to the Year 1516*," 5 vols. 4to.—*Bing. Univ.*

RUDBECK (OLAVS). There were two eminent physicians and natural philosophers of this name, father and son, descended of a noble Swedish family, and more immediately from Rudbeck, bishop of Vesterås. The elder, born 1630, became a member of the university of Upsal, in which he afterwards filled the chair of professor of medicine many years

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with great reputation and ability. His principal work is entitled "*Exercitatio Anatomica*," 4to, in which he defends his claim to the discovery of the lymphatic vessels in the liver, &c. against the rival pretensions of Thomas Bartholine. He was also the author of a catalogue of plants in the botanical garden at Upsal, and of two other treatises on similar subjects, "*Campi Elysi*," and "*Deliciae Vallis Jacobæ*;" but his most curious production is a whimsical yet learned work on the locality of Paradise, which he places in Sweden, and assigns that country as the common parent of the German, English, Danish, and even Greek and Latin nations. Notwithstanding the numerous and absurd paradoxes which he broaches in this treatise, it is written with much ability, and exhibits the deep erudition of the author, though certainly at the expense of his judgment; it is entitled "*Atlantica, sive Manheim vera Japheti Posteriorum Sedes ac Patria*," and occupies four folio volumes. His death took place in 1702.—His son, born in 1660, emulated the reputation of his father, whom he succeeded in his anatomical and botanical professorships, having graduated in medicine at Utrecht. He was one of the original members of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, in the formation of which he assisted the learned Benzelius. A variety of papers, on philosophical subjects, from his pen, are to be found in the transactions of the society; and he is also known as the author of a work on the natural history of the Bible. He died at Upsal in 1740.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

RUDBORNE (THOMAS) bishop of St David's in the fifteenth century, a native of Hertfordshire, or as some say, of the county of Wilts. He was a member, and afterwards warden of Merton college, Oxford, the great gateway and tower of which edifice were built under his auspices, and it is said after his own design. In the earlier part of his life he had been one of the clerical advisers who instigated Henry the Fifth in enforcing his pretensions to the French crown, and had even accompanied that monarch in quality of chaplain on the celebrated expedition which terminated in the victory of Agincourt. In the following reign he was elevated to the mitre, which he wore something less than ten years, dying about the year 1442. He must not be confounded with a monkish author of the same name, who wrote a "*History of Winchester*." *Baile. Pitts. Tannar.*

RUDDIMAN (THOMAS) a distinguished grammarian and critic, born in the parish of Boyndie, in Banffshire, in Scotland, in 1674. He was sent in 1690 to King's college, Aberdeen, where he obtained a bursary. He took the degree of MA. in 1694, and the next year he was chosen master of the school of Lawrencerkirk. He removed to Edinburgh in 1700, and in 1702 he was appointed librarian to the faculty of advocates. In 1715 he set up a printing-office, in conjunction with his brother; and from their press issued many accurate and valuable editions of the works of ancient writers, among which were a Greek Testament,

and the Roman History of Livy. He became one of the founders of the earliest literary society in Scotland in 1718. Towards the close of his life his eye-sight became impaired, and in 1752 he resigned his post of librarian to the celebrated David Hume. He died January 19, 1757. Of his original productions the most distinguished is his "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," long used as an elementary book in schools. He also wrote "Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones;" and "Grammatical Exercises;" and he edited the works of George Buchanan, in Latin, 1725, 2 vols. folio; the "Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ;" of James Anderson, to which he prefixed a learned preface; besides other works. He also established a newspaper, "The Caledonian Mercury."—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

RUE (CHARLES de la). There were two learned ecclesiastics of this name in the seventeenth century. The elder, born in 1643, was a native of the French metropolis, and distinguished himself early in life by his ability both as a preacher and a poet. In the latter capacity especially, he acquired the approbation of the celebrated Corneille, no mean critic, who was so pleased with a Latin poem of de la Rue's composition, having for its subject the victories of Louis the Fourteenth, that he translated it into the French heroic metre, and presented it in person to the king. The scholarship and elegant Latinity displayed in the original, still farther recommended him to the monarch, and he was appointed one of the number of learned men, to whom the publication of the edition of the classics for the use of the dauphin was committed. The works of Virgil fell to his share, his commentary on which, and the life of the poet prefixed, are justly admired. He was also the author of several tragedies both in the Latin and French languages, popular in their day, as well as of some encomia and other panegyric writings. His death took place in the college of jesuits, of which order he was a member, in 1725.—The second, born in 1685, was a Benedictine monk, celebrated for his piety and theological learning. He commenced an edition of the works of Origen, of which two volumes, folio, were published in his lifetime, and gained him great and deserved reputation. His death took place in 1739, before the completion of the third; it was, however, afterwards continued, and a fourth added by his nephew, Vincent.—*Moreri.*

RUFFHEAD (OWEN) the son of a baker in Piccadilly, whose father having purchased a lottery-ticket in his son's name during his infancy, employed the 500*l.* which it produced in educating him for the law. He was born about the year 1723, and became a member of the society of the Middle Temple, by which he was in due time called to the bar. His practice, however, seems to have been principally confined to his chambers, and the only result of his professional labours now extant is an edition of the "Statutes at Large," in 4to, which he superintended with diligence and accuracy. It is

as a political writer and partizan that he is principally known, especially by "The Contest," a periodical work which excited considerable attention in its day, and his defence of the ministry against the celebrated John Wilkes, which he published under the title of "The Case of the late Election for the County of Middlesex considered." For this pamphlet he was promised a place in the Treasury, but died before he obtained it, in the year 1769. A "Life of Alexander Pope," which he undertook at the suggestion of bishop Warburton, was considered, even in his lifetime, as a failure; but whether, owing to the deficiency in the requisites of a critic and biographer, or, as he himself averred, to the scantiness of his materials, is a question which still remains undecided.—*Northouck's Biog. Dict.*

RUFFI (ANTHONY de) the historian of Marseilles, was born there in 1607, and bred to the law. Being appointed counsellor to the seneschalsch of his native place, he practised there with great integrity, but employed much of his time in collecting materials for his "History of Marseilles," which he published in 1642. He was also author of a "Life of the Chevalier de la Coste;" and of the "Counts of Provence from 934 to 1480." He died in 1689.—His son, LOUIS ANTHONY, who followed similar pursuits, added a second volume to his father's "History of Marseilles;" and was also author of "Dissertations Historiques et Critiques sur l'Origine des Comtes de Provence, &c." and of a similar work on the bishops of Marseilles. He died in 1724.—*Moreri.*

RUFFINUS or RUFINUS, a celebrated priest of Aquileia, called by some Torianus, was born about the middle of the fourth century, at Concordia, a small city in Italy. He retired to a monastery in Aquileia, which was visited by St Jerome, to whom he became so much attached, that when the latter retired into the East, he soon after determined to follow him. He accordingly embarked for Egypt, where he visited the hermits who inhabited the deserts, and became the friend and confidant of St Melania the Elder. Being persecuted by the Arians under Valens, he was banished into one of the most desolate parts of Palestine, but was ransomed by Melania. He built a monastery on mount Olivet, and made many converts; but at length, in translating what he deemed the most interesting parts of Origen, a rupture took place between him and his former friend St Jerome. He subsequently visited Rome, and soon after published a Latin version of his "Apology for Origen," which wholly alienated his former friend, and a most rancorous controversy on the part of the latter ensued. Rufinus was cited to Rome by pope Anastasius, and being accused of heresy, published some very orthodox apologies for his translations from Origen, whose opinions he alleged that he did not wish to support in anything that was reprehensible. Not satisfied with this declaration, the pope condemned him as a heretic, a censure that seems to have produced little

effect on Rufinus, as he continued his controversy with St Jerome, and being driven from Aquileia by an irruption of the Visigoths, he retired into Sicily, where he died about the year 410. He translated "Josephus," from Greek into Latin; as likewise the "Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius," to which he added two books. He also supplied versions of the writings of Origen, Gregory Nazianzen, and St Basil; and left a tract in defence of Origen, two apologies against St Jerome, and various other pieces, which were printed collectively at Paris in 1580, folio. Jortin thinks that he might have been quite as good a saint, although not so good a scholar, as Jerome.—*Care. Dupin.*

RUFUS THE EPHESIAN, a physician and naturalist in the reign of the emperor Trajan, or as others say, of Nero, who was esteemed by Galen to have been one of the ablest of the physicians who had preceded him. He appears to have cultivated anatomy by dissecting brutes, with great success. He traced the origin of the nerves in the brain, and even observed the capsule of the crystalline lens in the eye. He wrote treatises on the diseases of the urinary organs, on purgative medicines, and according to Galen, a *materia medica* in verse. What remains of his works are to be found in the "*Artis Medicæ Principis*" of Stephens, and printed separately at London, Gr. and Lat. 4to, by William Clinch, 1726.—*Keel's Cyclop.*

RUGENDAS (GEORGE PHILIP) a famous battle-painter, who was the son of a clock-maker at Augsburg, and was born in 1666. He studied under Isaac Fischer, and afterwards copied the works of Bourguignon and Lemble, and the engravings of Tempesta. Having injured his right hand, he learned to paint with his left with great facility, though he afterwards recovered the use of his right hand. He visited for improvement Vienna, Venice, and Rome, and then settled at Augsburg. He practised engraving as well as painting, and arrived at great excellence in the representation of military engagements. Such was his zeal for the advancement of his art, that during the siege of Augsburg he freely exposed himself amidst the fire and carnage, that he might obtain opportunities for sketching the scenes around him, and transfer them to his canvas. He died May 10, 1742, leaving a great number of the productions of his pencil, as well as of his brain, many of which are highly esteemed.—*Biog. Univ.*

RUGGLE (GEORGE) author of a celebrated dramatic satire, was born at Lavenham in Suffolk, where his father was a clothier, in November 1575. He was educated at the free grammar school of his native place, whence he was removed to St John's college, Cambridge, in 1589, and thence to Trinity college, where he obtained a scholarship in 1593, and the degree of A.M. in 1597. From Trinity college he removed to Clare-hall, and was elected a fellow of that society, to which he afterwards became a benefactor. In consequence of a legal dispute carried on between

the university and the mayor and corporation of Cambridge, Ruggle, who was one of the taxers of the university, completed his comedy called "*Ignoramus*," which is a satire on the lawyers, and not destitute of humour. In 1614 it was performed before James I, who was highly delighted with it; and the lawyers, who felt the force of the ridicule, were proportionably angry. Mr Ruggle resigned his fellowship in 1626, and died the following year. A very correct edition of "*Ignoramus*" was published in 1787, 8vo. Two other plays are ascribed to the same author; "*Club Law*," and "*Reveries on Verity*," which have never been printed — *Preface to Ignoramus.*

RUHNEKEN. See **RHUNKEN.**

RUHS (FREDERICK) a German historian, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1780. He studied at Gottingen, where Schlegel persuaded him to devote himself to the investigation of the history of Scandinavia, for which he was peculiarly qualified by his acquaintance with the Swedish language. In 1801 he published an "*Essay towards the History of the Religion, the Constitution, and the Civilization of Ancient Scandinavia*." Being made professor at Griefswald, in his native province, he began the "*History of Sweden*," Halle, 1801—1810, 4 vols. 8vo, which is the most important of his works, and is highly esteemed. Being deprived of his office, through the political revolutions which took place in Pomerania, Ruhs obtained the professorship of history at Berlin. Having taken a voyage to Italy, on account of his health, he died of a consumptive complaint at Leghorn, February 1, 1820.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RUINART (THIERRY) a French theologian, was born at Rheims June 10, 1657, and became a Benedictine monk in 1674. He studied the Scriptures, the fathers, and ecclesiastical writers with so much zeal, that Mabillon chose him for a companion in his literary labours. In 1689 appeared his "*Acta Primorum Martyrum*," 4to, being an account of the martyrs of the first four centuries, a new edition of which work, with alterations and additions, was published in 1713. He was also the author of several other learned works, the principal of which are, "*Hist. Persecutionis Vandalicæ*," "*Iter Literarium in Alsatiâ et Lotharingiam*," &c. He also gave an excellent edition of the works of Gregory of Tours; and when Mabillon died, in 1707, was appointed to continue the work in which they had been jointly engaged. This learned and industrious Benedictine died in 1707.—*Niceron*, vol. ii.

RULHIÈRE (CLAUDE CARLOMAN de) a French poet and historian, born in 1735, at Bondi, near Paris. Having studied at the college of Louis le Grand, he entered into the corps of gendarmes, and in 1758 and 1759 he was at Bordeaux, in quality of aide-de-camp to marshal Richelieu, then governor of Guienne. He afterwards went with the minister plenipotentiary, baron Breteuil, to St Petersburg, where he witnessed the dethronement of Peter III, and the elevation of Ca-

therine II to the throne of Russia in 1762. Returning to France in 1765, he drew up an account of the interesting events which he had witnessed, published in 1797, under the title of "Histoire, ou Anecdotes sur la Revolution de Russie, en 1762," 8vo. In 1768 he was employed to write the history of the troubles in Poland, for the use of the dauphin, for which he was allowed a pension of 6000 francs. His "Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne, et du Démembrement de cette République," which he did not live to publish, appeared in 1807, 4 vols. 8vo. Rulhiere was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1787, and he died in January, 1791. His poems, consisting of epistles in verse, and other light pieces, were published collectively in 1801 and 1808. He wrote historical remarks on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and other works, besides those already mentioned.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

RUMFORD. See THOMPSON.

RUMPH (GEORGE EVERARD) a doctor of physic in the university of Harau, in which city he was born in 1637. He went to Amboyna as consul and senior merchant, which occupation did not prevent him from making a collection of the plants of the country, which he composed in twelve books, and dedicated to the East India company. These were published after his death by Burman, under the title of "Herbarium Amboinense." He also left behind him "Imagines Piscium Testaceorum," Leyden, 1711; and a "Political History of Amboyna," which has never been published. This ingenious man became blind in his forty-third year, but could distinguish herbs by the taste and touch. The date of his death is not recorded.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

RUNCIMAN (ALEXANDER) a Scottish painter, was born at Edinburgh in 1736. His father, who was an architect, taught him some of the principles of his art, and he was afterwards placed with a portrait-painter of the name of Norries, under whom he made a rapid improvement. About 1766 he accompanied his younger brother, John, to Rome, where the latter, who had excited far higher expectations as an artist, died of a consumption. On his return to Scotland in 1771, Alexander, who was warmly patronized by sir James Clerk, of Pennecuik, was employed by that gentleman to paint a series of subjects from Ossian, for his hall at Pennecuik. In the course of a few years he was made master of a public institution for promoting designs. He died in October, 1785. His best pictures are, an altar-piece in the episcopal chapel, Edinburgh; his "Lear;" his "Andromeda;" and his "Agrippina landing with the Ashes of Germanicus."—*Stark's Biog. Scot.*

RUNDLE (THOMAS) an English divine, was born at Milburn Abbot, in Devonshire, in 1686, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1710. According to Whiston, he soon after became a convert to Arianism, which seems not to have been the case, as he was ordained by bishop Talbot, and under the patronage of

the same family would have reached the English bench of bishops, but for the opposition of Gibson, bishop of London, in consequence of the suspicions entertained of his orthodoxy. The controversy produced by this resistance, by making his name conspicuous, alone renders this notice necessary. Dr Rundle finally became bishop of Derry in Ireland. He died in 1743. He printed a few sermons; and his letters, with memoirs prefixed, were published in 1790.—*Memoirs as above.*

RUNIUS (JOHN) one of the most celebrated of the Swedish poets, was born in West Gothland in 1679. He received the rudiments of his education at Skara, where he gave early proofs of his genius, and particularly distinguished himself by his proficiency in the Greek language. In 1700 he went to Upsal, and after completing his studies, was taken by count Stromberg to be his secretary. He died after a life of indigence and perplexity, of a consumption, in 1713, at the age of thirty-four. Runius is accounted by the Swedes one of the best of their poets. His poems were published after his death, under the title of "Dudain," Stockholm, 1714, in two parts; the first containing sacred poems, and the second epithalamia, epitaphs, odes, &c. on different subjects, interspersed with several ingenious pieces in Greek, Latin, French, and German.—*Gesell's Biographiska Lexicon.*

RUNNINGTON (CHARLES) serjeant-at-law, was born in Hertfordshire in 1751. His education was private, and in 1768 he was placed with a special pleader, who employed him in a digest of the law of England. He was called to the bar in 1778, and in 1787 to the degree of serjeant-at-law. In 1815 he was appointed commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors, which office he resigned in 1819. He died at Brighton, January 18, 1821. Serjeant Runnington published "Hale's History of the Common Law," 2 vols.; "Gilbert's Law of Ejectments," 8vo; "Ruffhead's Statutes at Large," 4 vols. 4to; "History of the legal Remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting Action for Mesne Process," 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

RUPERT, or ROBERT OF BAVARIA (prince) the third son of Frederick V, elector palatine and titular king of Bohemia, by the princess Elizabeth of England, daughter of James I. He was born in 1619, and like most German princes, he received a military education. Becoming an exile in his early years, through the misfortunes of his father, he came to England at the commencement of the civil war, and offered his services to his uncle Charles I. He was accepted, and had the command of a corps of cavalry, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehill, in October 1642; and at Chalgrove Field in July 1643. Soon after he took Bristol, and obliged the enemy to raise the sieges of Newark and of York. He displayed his courage at Marston Moor and at Naseby, but his impetuosity and imprudence contributed to the disastrous result of those engagements. He afterwards shut himself up

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in the city of Bristol, and having surrendered that place, after a short siege, to general Fairfax, his conduct so much displeased the king, that he dismissed the prince from his service. He then went abroad, but returning after the death of Charles I, he was made commander of that part of the fleet which adhered to Charles II in 1648. Prince Rupert for some time carried on a predatory warfare against the English; and after narrowly escaping from the pursuit of admiral Blake on the coast of Portugal, he at length sailed to France with his prizes and ships, and having sold them, joined Charles II at the court of Versailles. His time was chiefly devoted to scientific studies, till the Restoration, when he returned to England. In April 1662 he was admitted a member of the privy council, and in December following, a fellow of the newly founded Royal Society. In 1666 he was appointed, in conjunction with Monk, duke of Albemarle, to the command of a fleet fitted out against the Dutch; and in the next war with Holland in 1673, he was made admiral of the fleet. In 1679 he was nominated a member of the new privy-council; but from that period he interfered but little in public affairs. He led a retired life, and spent much of his time at Windsor castle, of which he was governor. Many useful inventions resulted from his studies, among which are the invention of the compound called "Prince's Metal;" and also the discovery of the method of engraving in mezzo-tinto. He was an active member of the Board of Trade; and to his influence is ascribed the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was the first governor. This public-spirited and patriotic prince died at his house in Spring Gardens, London, November 29, 1682. He was never married, but he left one natural son, Dudley Rupert, or Dudley Bard, whose mother was the daughter of Henry Bard, viscount Bellemont. He was educated at Eton, and was killed at the siege of Buda, in Hungary, in 1686.—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Brit.*

RUPPIUS (HENRY BERNARD) a medical student, a native of Giessen, who was enthusiastically attached to botanical investigations. Haller characterizes him as "of a short robust stature, with the eyes of a lynx, unwearying limbs, a penetrating genius, and a most tenacious memory." He travelled through various parts of Germany, subjecting himself to many privations for the sake of indulging in his favourite pursuits. He seems to have died at an early age. The "Flora Jenensis," compiled from his papers, was published in 1718, by J. H. Schutte, and reprinted with additions in 1726 and 1745.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

RUSH (BENJAMIN) an eminent American physician and medical writer, was born near Bristol, in the state of Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1745. His parents, who were quakers, were descended from a family who had accompanied the celebrated William Penn. He studied at the college of Princeton, and was placed under the care of Dr Redman, of Philadelphia, in order to acquire a knowledge of the

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medical profession. After spending some time with that experienced physician, he repaired to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree in 1768. On his return to Philadelphia, an attempt being made to form a medical school, he became professor of chemistry therein. On the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, Dr Rush sided with the great majority of his countrymen, and in 1776 was chosen a member of the congress for the state of Pennsylvania, and was appointed physician-general to the military hospital, which office, in consequence of some misunderstanding, he soon resigned. When the medical colleges of Philadelphia became united under the name of the university of Pennsylvania, he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical practice, and about this time gave to the public his "Lectures upon the Cause of Animal Life." In 1793, a year memorable in the medical annals of the United States, on account of the devastation produced by the yellow fever, Dr Rush extremely distinguished himself; and the history of that epidemic, which he published the following year, cannot be too highly valued, both for an accurate description of the disease, and for the many important facts which the author has recorded in relation to it. This eminent and indefatigable man died of a typhus fever, in the month of April, 1813. The tracts of Dr Rush are exceedingly numerous, and highly and deservedly esteemed by his countrymen. The principal of these are contained in an octavo volume, entitled "Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical;" while his medical papers are collected in four volumes, octavo, under the title of "Medical Enquiries," a third edition of which he published in 1807. The reputation of Dr Rush will permanently depend on his history of the several epidemics of the United States, which is a book of authority in every quarter, and principally contributed to make him a member of many of the most distinguished literary associations of Europe.—*American Ann. and Philos. Register.*

RUSHTON. See **RISHTON.**

RUSHWORTH (JOHN) an industrious and useful collector of historical matter, was born in 1607 in the county of Northumberland. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, and related to the Fairfaxes. He was for some time a student at Oxford, which he quitted for Lincoln's-inn, where he remained until he was called to the bar. He was however more attached to politics than to law, and made it his business to attend parliament, the star-chamber, and other courts, when important business was transacting, in order to take notes of what he saw and heard. Being attached to the parliamentary and presbyterian parties, in 1640 he was admitted assistant to Mr Elsynge, clerk of the house of Commons; and for his activity in conveying addresses and messages to the king, at York, recommended to a place in the Excise. In 1643 he took the covenant, and when his relation, sir Thomas Fairfax became general of the parliamentary

forces, he was appointed his secretary. When Fairfax resigned his commission, Mr Rushworth took up his residence at Lincoln's-inn, and was one of the commissioners appointed in 1652 to reform abuses at common law. About the same time he was much engaged in his "Historical Collections," the first part of which was submitted to Oliver Cromwell, and published in 1659. He was chosen member for Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1658, and was appointed one of the clerks of the new council of state. In 1660 he was re-elected for Berwick in the healing parliament; and at the Restoration he endeavoured to ingratiate himself with Charles II, by presenting to him several books of the privy council of the former reign; but he only received the king's thanks, without any farther notice. In 1667 he was made secretary to sir Orlando Bridges, keeper of the great seal, but after the decease of that lawyer, having taken no care of his private affairs, he fell into great distress. He still, however, assiduously employed himself in his collections, until arrested for debt, and committed to the King's Bench prison, where he remained for six years, and died with impaired memory and understanding in 1690, at the age of eighty-three. His "Historical Collection of private Passages in State, weighty Matters in Law, and remarkable Proceedings in Parliament," was published at different times, in folio, until it amounted to eight volumes, including the trial of the earl of Strafford, published in 1680; the first seven volumes of these were reprinted uniformly in 1721. Of this laborious and highly useful compilation different opinions have been formed by the partizans friendly to, or opposed to the cause of Charles I. Rushworth professes great impartiality, but Dr Nalson, a writer employed by Charles II to publish a collection of public transactions, made a formal attack upon his credit, and a long list of his mistakes have been recorded by the authors of the Parliamentary History, which are attributed rather to transcribers than to himself. It is reasonable, however, to believe, that like most of the writers of the day, he was occasionally biassed by his opinions, a fact which will still leave his work the credit of much industry and utility.—*Biog. Brit.*

RUSSEL (ALEXANDER) an eminent physician and naturalist, who was a native of Edinburgh. He received his education at the university in that city, and having taken the degree of MD. he removed to London, whence he soon after embarked for the Levant, and settled at Aleppo, as physician to the English factory. In this situation he assiduously applied himself to the study of the language and manners of the people, and of the natural productions of the country. The result of his inquiries was the publication of his "Natural History of Aleppo, and the Parts adjacent," 1756, 4to, which, together with other important information, contained some interesting observations on the plague. Dr Russel returned to England in 1759, and taking up his residence in the metropolis, he was chosen

one of the physicians to St Thomas's hospital, which office he held till his death in 1770. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the contributor of some valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*—RUSSELL (PATRICK) younger brother of the preceding, was likewise a physician, and a cultivator of the science of natural history. He exercised his profession for a time at Aleppo, and afterwards held a medical situation in the East Indies, whence he returned to his native country, and died in London, July 2, 1805, at the age of seventy. He published an "Account of the Tabasheer," a siliceous concretion found in the joints of canes, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1790; a "Treatise on the Plague," 1791, 4to; an enlarged edition of Dr A. Russel's History of Aleppo; and "Descriptions and Figures of Two Hundred Fishes collected on the Coast of Coromandel," 1803, 2 vols. folio.—*Gent. Mag.*

RUSSEL (WILLIAM) fifth earl, and first duke, of Bedford, was the eldest son of Francis, the fourth earl. He was born in 1614, and received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was a member of the long parliament which met at Westminster in 1640, but soon after succeeded his father in his title and honours. In 1642, having declared against the measures of the court, he commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edge-hill; but in 1643 he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury, together with the earls of Holland and Clare. Although treated with civility by the king, the retainers of the court acted in such a manner as to induce the three earls to retire to the earl of Essex at St Albans; soon after which the earl of Bedford was taken into custody by order of parliament, and his estate sequestered, which sequestration was, however, on his submission in 1644, removed, and he led a private life until the Restoration, when he assisted at the coronation, and was elected a knight of the garter. The head of a family which favoured the Revolution, he also attended the coronation of William and Mary, who made him lord-lieutenant of the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, and Middlesex; and in 1694 exalted him to the rank of marquis of Tavistock and duke of Bedford. In the enumeration of his merits in the patent, it was expressed, that not the least of them consisted in being the father of the executed lord Russel, the ornament of his age, whose loss it was intended to solace by the accession of dignity. This influential nobleman died in 1700, in his eighty-seventh year.—*Collins's Peerage.*

RUSSEL (lord WILLIAM) third son of the preceding, and a distinguished and admired supporter of liberty, was born about 1641. He was brought up in the principles of constitutional freedom espoused by his father, and he appears to have yielded to the vortex of dissipation introduced by the Restoration, until his marriage with Rachel, second daughter and co-heiress of the earl of Southampton, (then widow of lord Vaughan), which

union wholly reclaimed him. He represented the county of Bedford in four parliaments, and being highly esteemed for patriotism and independence was regarded as one of the heads of the whig party. When Charles II was exasperated at the court of France for withdrawing the pension which his meanness and profligacy induced him to accept, he appeared really desirous of joining the continental confederacy against Louis XIV, and a French war being generally popular in England, the parliament voted a large supply of men and money. The whigs, aware of the king's character, dreaded giving him an army which might as probably be employed against liberty at home as against France, raised an opposition to the measure. This party movement being acceptable to the French king, an intrigue commenced between the leading whigs and Barillon, the French ambassador, the consequence of which was the receipt on the part of some of them of pecuniary assistance, in order to thwart the intended war. From that minister's private despatches, sir John Dalrymple, in his *Memoirs of Great Britain*, has published a list of the members whom he had really bribed; but as the lords Russel and Holland are specified as directly refusing to receive money on this account, the circumstances will hereafter claim notice more regularly in the article ALGERNON SIDNEY. That he was aware of this intrigue can scarcely be doubted, and however pure the object, such proceedings can never be politically justifiable. In 1679, when Charles II found it necessary to ingratiate himself with the whigs, lord Russel was appointed one of the members of the privy council. He soon, however, found that his party was not in the king's confidence, and the recall of the duke of York, without their concurrence, induced him to resign. Although his temper was in other respects mild and moderate, his fear for the Protestant religion, and of a Catholic succession, induced him to take very decisive steps in the promotion of the exclusion of the duke of York. In June 1680 he went publicly to Westminster-hall, and at the court of King's Bench, presented the duke as a recusant; and on the November following, carried up the exclusion bill to the house of Lords, at the head of two hundred members of parliament. The lead which he took in this matter of course highly displeased the court, and was equally operative in a contrary sense upon the public. The king therefore dissolved the parliament, and resolved henceforward to govern without one; and in the spirit of this determination, arbitrary principles were openly avowed by the partizans of the court. Alarmed at the state of things, many of the whig leaders indulged in proportionately strong expedients, in the way of counteraction, and a plan of insurrection was formed for a simultaneous rising both in England and Scotland. Among these leaders, including the dukes of Monmouth and Argyll, the lords Russel, Essex, and Howard, Algernon Sidney and Hampden, different views prevailed; but it is admitted that lord Russel

looked only to the exclusion of the duke of York. While these plans were ripening, a subaltern plot was laid by some inferior conspirators, for assassinating the king on his return from Newmarket, at a lone farm called the Ryehouse, which gave a name to the conspiracy. Although this plan stood quite apart from the great scheme of the insurrection, the detection of the one led to that of the other, and lord Russel was in consequence committed to the Tower. After some of the Ryehouse conspirators had been executed, advantage was taken of the national feeling, to bring him to trial, in July, 1683; and pains being taken to pack a jury of partizans, he was, after very little deliberation, brought in guilty of high treason. "It was proved," says Hume, after describing the evidence produced on the trial, "that the insurrection had been deliberated on by the prisoner; the surprisal of the guards deliberated, but not fully resolved upon; and that an assassination of the king had not been once mentioned or imagined by him." The same author goes on to say, that the English law of treason requiring direct testimony of an overt act, there arose some difficulty, but the crown lawyers, "partly desirous of paying court to the sovereign, and partly convinced of the ill consequence which might attend such narrow limitations, introduced a greater latitude, both in the proof and the definition of the crime." Stripped of the apologetical tone which this historian always employs to palliate illegality under the Stuarts, the law was, on this occasion, stretched to the prisoner's destruction. It is certain at least, that his condemnation was deemed illegal by judge Atkins and many other authorities, not to dwell on the act which on this ground reversed his attainer. Once condemned, such a victim was too agreeable to the court, and to the cold, vindictive feelings of the duke of York, to meet with mercy; and the offer of a large sum of money from his father, whose only son he had now become, to the duchess of Portsmouth, and the pathetic solicitations of his excellent wife, all proved in vain, and he obtained remission only of the more ignominious parts of his sentence. He was too firm to be induced by the divines who attended him to subscribe to the doctrine of non-resistance, then the favourite court tenet of the day; and it is to be regretted that he was induced to write a petitionary letter to the duke of York, promising to forbear all future opposition, and to live abroad, should his life be spared. It is presumed that this letter was written in compliance with the solicitations of his friends, for he nobly refused the generous offer of lord Cavendish to favour his escape by exchanging clothes; and with equal generosity declined the proposal of the duke of Monmouth (then in concealment) to deliver himself up if he thought the step would be serviceable to him. Conjugal affection was the feeling that clung closest to his heart; and when he had taken the last farewell of his wife, he exclaimed, that the bitterness of death was past. He was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn Fields, on the

21st of July, 1683, in the forty-second year of his age. To the character of this regretted nobleman for probity, sincerity, and private worth, even the enemies to his public principles have borne ample testimony. Of his talents Burnet observes, that he was of a slow but sound understanding; and few impartial persons will agree with Hume, that he was a man blinded by party zeal, as the course of proceeding which characterized the years which immediately followed his death, completely justified the apprehensions which had actuated him. With respect to the more problematical points of his public conduct, his best apology is formed by the difficulty in which every honest lover of liberty is necessarily placed, when the extreme case of submission to arbitrary machination is opposed by the difficulty of a perfectly unobjectionable resistance to them. Possibly the honestest man in such cases is in the greatest danger, and posterity upon the whole has not failed to do justice to this estimable, patriotic, and ill-fated nobleman.—*RUSSEL* (LADY RACHEL) the excellent wife of the preceding. Her parentage has been already mentioned; and the affectionate zeal with which she assisted her husband, and the magnanimity with which she bore his loss, obtained the respect and admiration of all the world. Upon his trial she accompanied him into court; and when he was refused counsel, and allowed only an amanuensis, she stood forth as that assistant, and excited the respect and sympathy of all who beheld her. After his death she wrote a touching letter to the king, in which she asserted that the paper delivered by him to the sheriff, declaratory of his innocence, was his own composition, and not, as charged by the court (which was much offended at it), dictated by any other person. She spent the remainder of her life in the exercise of pious and social duties. A collection of letters between her and her correspondents was published in 1773, 4to, which gave farther evidence of her calm magnanimity. There appears no triumph in the expression with which she records the flight of James II; and she passes over in silence the merited fate of the infamous Jeffries, who had behaved with his usual coarseness as a crown lawyer on her husband's trial. This exemplary woman died in 1723, aged eighty-seven.—*Biog. Brit. Hume. Lady R. Russel's Correspondence.*

RUSSEL (FRANCIS) the fifth duke of Bedford, was the eldest son of Francis, marquis of Tavistock, who died March 22, 1767, in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting. He was born July 22, 1765, and was educated at Westminster school and the university of Oxford. On entering into public life he became intimately connected with C. J. Fox and the whig party; and in 1791 he displayed his talents in the house of Lords, in opposing hostilities against France and the designs of the ministry to form a corps of emigrants in the pay of this country. In 1796 he retired from parliament, with the rest of the whigs; and he seldom made his appearance

again in the house of Lords, till after the change of ministry in 1801. He was a sincere advocate for the conclusion of peace with the French; but he did not live to witness its final settlement, dying of strangulated hernia, February 26, 1802. The duke of Bedford was distinguished rather for solid than brilliant qualities; and his integrity, patriotism, and regard for civil liberty, constitute his most decisive claims to the favourable recollection of posterity. Of the large fortune which he possessed, a considerable portion was directed to the improvement of agriculture and rural economy. By the institution of a public festival, and the distribution of prizes at the season of sheep-shearing, at his seat at Woburn Abbey, and by his influence and example he contributed greatly to the establishment of a taste for georgical pursuits among the nobility and gentry of this country, and their dependants.—*Biog. Univ.*

RUSSEL (EDWARD) earl of Orford, was the grandson of Francis Russel, the fourth earl of Bedford, and was born in 1651. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber to James, duke of York; but on the execution of his cousin, lord William Russel, he retired from court; and when James II succeeded to the crown, he opposed the measures of his government, and used all his influence in promoting the Revolution. Under William III he was a privy-counsellor; and in 1690 he was appointed admiral of the blue, advanced to the command of the navy, and made first lord of the Admiralty. On the 19th of May, 1692, he obtained a signal victory over the French fleet under Tourville, off cape La Hogue; and in 1695 he prevented the invasion of Britain by the French, under the expelled monarch James II. His services were rewarded with promotion to the peerage, by the titles of baron of Shingey, viscount Barfleur, and earl of Orford. In 1701 he was impeached by the house of Commons, and was tried on the charges of corruption and malversation with regard to the supply of the fleet, but he was acquitted. He died without issue, November 26, 1727.—*Collins's Peerage.*

RUSSEL (RICHARD) a physician, who was the son of a London bookseller, and received his education in the university of Padua, where he graduated as MD. He settled as a medical practitioner at Reading, in Berkshire, where he attracted some notice by a dispute with Dr Addington, the father of lord Sidmouth, who had refused to meet him in consultation, on the alleged ground of his having obtained his diploma at a foreign university. The quarrel, however, seems to have rather originated in difference of politics, Dr Addington being a zealous whig, and Dr Russel a tory or a jacobite. He removed to London, and at length to Brighton, and died in 1768. He was the author of a treatise "On the Use of Sea Water in Diseases of the Glands," 8vo.—His brother, JOHN RUSSEL, who was an artist, published "Letters from a young Painter abroad [in Italy] to his Friends in England," 1750, 2 vols. 8vo; and "Elements of

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Painting with Crayons," 1772, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Reuss.*

RUSSEL (WILLIAM) an historical writer of some eminence in the last century. He was born in the county of Mid Lothian in Scotland, in 1746; and after having been educated at a school at Inverkeithing, he became an apprentice to a bookseller and printer. On the termination of his indentures, he published a "Collection of modern Poems;" and removing to London, he engaged in business as a printer, but afterwards employed his time in writing for the press. He was the author of the "History of America, from its Discovery by Columbus to the Conclusion of the late War," 1778, 2 vols. 4to; and the "History of Modern Europe, with an Account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in a Series of Letters," 1779, 4 vols. 8vo, a very popular work, since augmented and republished by Dr Charles Coote. Mr Russel obtained the diploma of LL.D. from a Scottish university, and engaged in other literary undertakings, particularly the "History of Ancient Europe," as an introduction to his former work, the completion of which being interrupted by his death in 1793, owing to a paralytic stroke, the work was finished by Dr Coote, and was printed in three volumes, octavo.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Reuss.*

RUTHERFORD (DANIEL) a physician and natural philosopher of eminence, born at Edinburgh, November 3, 1749. He studied at the university there, and on taking the degree of MD. in 1772, he read a thesis "De Aëre Fixo," in which he first indicated the existence of a new gaseous body, since called azote or nitrogen. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, May 6, 1777. In a paper on nitric acid, read before the Philosophical Society in 1778, he described, under the name of vital air, what is now termed oxygen gas, which he represented as the necessary constituent of all acids. In 1786 he succeeded Dr John Hope as professor of botany and keeper of the botanic garden; and he retained those offices till his death, which happened November 15, 1819. Though not distinguished as an author, Dr Rutherford has acquired a permanent title to fame on account of his discovery of nitrogen, which forms a component part of atmospheric air, animal substances, &c.—*Edinburgh Philos. Journ.* vol. iii.

RUTHERFORTH (THOMAS) an English divine, was born at Papworth Everard in the county of Cambridge, of which parish his father was rector, in 1712. He was entered of St John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1740. Two years after, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1745, on being appointed professor of divinity, he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed chaplain to the prince of Wales. His church preferments were successively the rectories of Barrow in Suffolk, of Stanfield in Essex, and of Barley in Hertfordshire, with the archdeaconry of Essex. Dr Rutherford, who died in 1771, was the author of "A

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System of Natural Philosophy," 2 vols. 4to "An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," 8vo; "A Letter in Defence of Bishop Sherlock on Prophecy," 8vo; "A Discourse on Miracles;" "Institutes of Natural Law," 2 vols. 8vo; "Two Letters to Dr Kennicott;" "A Vindication of the Right of Protestant Churches to require Subscription from the Clergy," 8vo; "A Letter to Archdeacon Blackburne;" "Sermons and Charges."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

RUTGERS (JOHN) an able critic and negotiator, was born of an ancient family, at Dort in Holland, in 1589. He was educated for a time under Gerard Vossius, and completed his education at the university of Leyden, whence he proceeded to France, and took the degree of licentiate of law at Orleans. He returned to Dort, and soon after accepted the invitation of the Swedish ambassador to accompany him to Sweden, where he was made a counsellor of state by Gustavus Adolphus. He was subsequently employed by that monarch on various embassies, and ennobled. He finally resided at the Hague, as minister from that sovereign to the republic, where he died in 1625 at the early age of thirty-six. His works are, "Notæ in Horatium," added to an edition of that poet by Robert Stephens; "Varie Lectiones," published at Leyden in 1618, and justly esteemed a very learned work; notes on Martial, Apuleius, and Quintus Curtius, &c. with several Latin poems, published by Nicholas Heinsius in 1666, in conjunction with his own.—*Moreri.*

RUTILIUS NUMATIANUS, a Latin poet of the fifth century, who, about the year 414, was prefect of Rome. In order to succour his country, then overrun by the Visigoths, he took a journey into Gaul, of which he wrote a description in elegiac verse. It consisted of two books, of which the latter is lost, and what remains gives a favourable opinion of the writer, who was a pagan, although he has undergone censure from Christian writers, for his reflections on the works of Capraria, and as the commemorator of the Jewish Sabbath. The "Itinerarium" of Rutilius, which was discovered in 1694, in a monastery at Bobbio, has been several times printed, and is, besides, contained in Burman's "Poetæ Minores," and Mattaire's "Corpus Poetarum."—*Vossii. Hist. Lat. Moreri.*

RUTTY (JOHN) a physician, was born in Ireland, of quaker parents, in 1698. He was educated first in Dublin and next in London, whence he proceeded to Holland, when having taken his doctor's degree, he returned to Dublin, where he practised with great credit to his death in 1775. He was the author of several works, which display considerable ability, and much eccentricity of character. The principal of these are, "History of the Quakers;" "An Essay on Women's preaching;" "A Synopsis of Mineral Waters;" "A Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, and of the Diseases of Dublin;" "An Essay towards a Natural History of the Vicinity of Dublin," 2 vols; "Obser

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ventions on the London and Edinburgh Dispensatories;" "Materia Medica Antiqua et Nova;" "Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies," 2 vols. 8vo, which last production forms a curious picture of mental singularity.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

RUYSCH. There were two celebrated Dutch physicians of this name, father and son. **FREDERICK**, the elder and more eminent, born in 1638 at the Hague, was the son of a commissary in the service of the States General, and rose by his abilities and perseverance to be one of the most distinguished anatomists of modern times. Having studied medicine and surgery at Leyden and Franeker, in which latter university he graduated, he returned to his native city, and there practised with great success, till the publication of his treatise on the lymphatic vessels, in 1665, procured him an invitation to fill the anatomical chair at Amsterdam. Here he continued to pursue his course of dissection, minutely scrutinizing every part of the human frame, and occasionally publishing the result of his discoveries, some of which, however, appear to have been even then already known, a fact with which his studies, rather of a practical than a theoretical nature, do not seem to have made him sufficiently acquainted. While engaged in this pursuit, he gradually amassed an immense collection of anatomical specimens and preparations, the whole of which were purchased from him at the price of 30,000 florins, by the eccentric czar, Peter of Russia, then on his travels, who often amused himself by attending the professor's demonstrations, and at length bought his museum, for the purpose of encouraging the study of surgery in his new capital. Ruysch was afterwards appointed professor of physic in the same university, and was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He continued to enjoy his faculties, with the exception of sight, to a very advanced age, when he died in the spring of 1731, having survived by four years his son Henry, who was himself an excellent anatomist, and author of the "Theatrum Universale Animalium," folio, 2 vols. 1718, a standard work of great value. The works of Frederick Ruysch were collected into five quarto volumes, and printed at Amsterdam four years after his decease. They are entitled "Opera Omnia Anatomico-Medico-Chirurgica F. Ruysch.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat. Eloges de Fontenelle.*

RUYSDAAL. The name of two Flemish artists, brothers, and natives of Haerlem, both, though in different branches of the art, distinguished in the annals of painting. **SOLOMON**, the elder, was born in 1616, and is principally famous for the beauty and accuracy of his representation of marbles, &c.; his landscapes, though good, are far inferior to those of his brother Jacob. The latter was born in 1636, and ranks among the best painters of the Dutch school, especially in the delineation of wood and water, which he gives with great spirit and correctness. He died in his native city in 1681, having survived his brother

about eleven years.—*D'Argenville. Vies de Peint.*

RUYTER (**MICHAEL FITZ ADRIAN**) a celebrated Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in 1607. He entered young into the naval service of his country, and rose from the situation of cabin-boy to that of captain in 1635. He was sent in 1641 to the assistance of the Portuguese, who had thrown off the yoke of Spain; on which occasion he was appointed rear-admiral, and two years after he was employed against the Barbary corsairs. In the war between the Dutch and English, which commenced in 1652, Ruyter repeatedly distinguished himself, especially in the terrible battle fought in February 1653, near the mouth of the Channel, when Blake commanded the English, and Tromp and Ruyter the Dutch. He afterwards served against the Portuguese, the Swedes, and the Algerines, previously to the naval warfare between England and Holland, in the reign of Charles II. He commanded in the great battle fought in the Downs, in June 1666, against prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle; and, in the following year, he insulted the English by his memorable expedition up the Thames, when he destroyed Upnor castle, and burnt some ships at Chatham. He was admiral of the Dutch fleet at the battle of Solebay in 1672; and he signalized his skill and courage on several other occasions. He died in the port of Syracuse, April 29, 1676, in consequence of a wound received in an engagement with the French, a few days before, off Messina.—*Moreri. Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

RYAN (**LACY**) an actor and dramatic author of the last century. He was born in Westminster, about 1694, and was the son of a tailor, who intending him for the profession of the law, sent him to St Paul's school, and afterwards placed him in an attorney's office. This situation he left to go on the stage at the age of sixteen; and two years after he acquired some reputation in the character of Marcus, in Addison's Cato. An accidental wound in his mouth impeded his utterance, and rendered his voice disagreeable; but previously to that misfortune, he displayed so much ability, that Garrick is said to have derived his excellence in the part of Richard the Third from his observation of Ryan's manner of playing it. He was the author of a little piece, in one act, called "The Cobler's Opera." His death took place August 15, 1760.—*Biog. Dram. Thesp. Dict.*

RYCAUT or **RICAUT** (**SIR PAUL**) an English traveller and historical writer of eminence, who was the youngest son of sir Peter Rycaut, knight, a merchant of London. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge; and in 1661 he went to Constantinople, as secretary to the earl of Winchelsea, ambassador extraordinary from Charles II to the grand seignor. He visited various parts of Asia and Africa while he held this situation, and travelled twice between London and Constantinople, going the second time over land through Hungary, when he remained for a while in the

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Turkish camp of the visier Kupriogli. He was afterwards made English consul at Smyrna; and having exercised that office about eleven years, he was recalled at his own request. He then appears to have led a private life at home, till the reign of James II, under whom he became secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught to the earl of Clarendon, lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and was also one of the Irish privy council, and a judge of the high court of admiralty, all which offices he held till the Revolution. He, notwithstanding, was appointed English resident at the Hanse Towns, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, where he continued ten years, and returning to England, died soon after, November 16, 1700. Sir Paul Rycout was the author of a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, relative to the appearance of swarms of Norway rats, or sable mice, in Poland; and he published several historical and political tracts; but his principal productions are, "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," 1670, folio, and a continuation of Knolles's "History of the Turks," from 1623 to 1700, forming, together with that work, 3 vols. folio. He translated from the Latin, Platina's "Lives of the Popes;" and from the Spanish, Garcilasso de la Vega's "History of Peru."—*Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana. Biog. Brit.*

RYCKIUS or DE RYCKE (THEODORE) a Dutch advocate of the seventeenth century, born about the year 1640. He became professor of history in the university of Leyden; and besides superintending the publication of excellent editions of Tacitus, in 2 vols. 12mo, and of Stephen of Byzantium, folio, was the author of two original treatises, on the first colonization of Italy, and on the giants of antiquity. His death took place at Leyden in 1690.—*Saxii Onom.*

RYDER (sir DUDLEY) an eminent English lawyer, born in 1691. He was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and having received a liberal education, he entered on the study of his profession. In 1733 he was appointed solicitor-general; and in 1736 advanced to the office of attorney-general. After holding that post eighteen years, he was made lord-chief-justice of the King's Bench; and he was about to be elevated to the peerage, by the title of lord Ryder, baron of Harrowby, in Leicestershire, when he died, while the patent was preparing, May 25, 1756.—His son, NATHANIEL RYDER, was created baron Harrowby in 1776, and died in 1803. He was succeeded by his eldest son, since created earl of Harrowby and viscount Sandon.—*Biog. Peer. Rees's Cyclop.*

RYER. The name of two ingenious French writers, who both flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. PIERRE DU RYER, born at Paris in 1605, held, in the early part of his life, a small post at the court of Louis XIII, which the poverty of his circumstances compelled him to dispose of. He eventually became secretary to the duke of Vendome, and historiographer to the king, being at the same time a member of the Aca-

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demey. He was the author of nineteen original compositions for the stage, and the translator and adapter of several others, most of which were eminently successful in their day. His death took place in 1658.—ANDREW DU RYER, sieur de Malesais, born at Marcigny, held a place about the king's person, having been for some time previously resident in a mercantile situation in Turkey. Of the language of this country he afterwards published a compendious Grammar, together with a French version of the Koran. He also translated the "Gulistan" of the Persian poet Sadi. His death took place in 1640.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

RYLAND (WILLIAM WYNNE) an eminent engraver, was born in London, in the year 1732. His genius for the fine arts manifested itself early in life, and he was placed under Ravenet. At the expiration of his engagement, he was patronized by sir Watkin Williams Wynne, his godfather, and went to Paris, where he studied for five years under Boucher, from whose design he engraved his best work of Jupiter and Leda. He gave other proofs of ability, which gained him the gold medal, and, in consequence, liberty to pursue his studies in the academy at Rome, which he did very successfully. From Boucher he however acquired a false and meretricious taste, from which he never fully recovered; and this error was heightened by the fashion of stippling, which he introduced with modifications of his own into England, where his engravings in this way, for the most part printed in red, for a time entirely caught the taste of the public. His principal pieces were after Angelica Kauffman. The end of this able artist was very melancholy, being executed for a forgery on the East India Company, to which rash act he was induced by temporary embarrassment. This event took place in August 1783.—*Strutt. Life of Ryland.*

RYMER (THOMAS) a critic and antiquary, was probably a native of Yorkshire, as he received his early education at Northallerton grammar-school. He afterwards studied at Cambridge, and on quitting the university entered at Gray's-inn. In 1678 he published "Edgar, a Tragedy," and wrote a work entitled "A View of the Tragedies of the last Age," in which he severely criticised our earliest dramatists, not excepting Shakspeare. It is, however, as an historical antiquary that he is chiefly celebrated. Succeeding Shadwell, in 1692, as royal historiographer, he meritoriously employed the opportunities afforded him by his office, to make a collection of public treaties and compacts, which he began to publish in 1704, under the title of "Foedera, Conventiones, et cujuscunque generis Acta Publica, inter Reges Angliæ et alios Principes, ab an. 1101," of which he completed 15 vols. folio, five more being added by Robert Sanderson. Although confused and ill-digested, it is a publication of great value and fundamental to an accurate knowledge of English history. Rymer died in 1713. Some specimens of his poetry may be found in the

first volume of Nichols's Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems. Besides the "Fœdera," he left an unpublished collection relating to English history, in 58 volumes, now in the British Museum.—*Aikin's Biog. Dict. Sarii Onom.* See SANDERSON (R.) No. 2.

RYSBRACH (JOHN MICHAEL) a statutory of great eminence, the son of a painter of Antwerp, in which city he was born in 1694. He came to England early in life, and derived considerable reputation and profit from the exercise of his art, of which Westminster abbey, and other of our cathedral churches, contain many admirable specimens, among which may be mentioned the monuments of sir Isaac Newton and the duke of Marlborough; while others, and especially busts, enrich our best private collections, the heads of English worthies at Stowe, and in the Hermitage at Richmond, being of the number. His death took place in 1770. Some other members of his family distinguished themselves in the sister art of painting.—*Walpole's Anec.*

RYVES. There were two learned and distinguished characters of this name in the reign of the first Charles, natives of Dorsetshire, and descended of the same family. Of these **DR BRUNO RYVES** received his education at the university of Oxford, being first a fellow of New college, and afterwards chaplain of Magdalen. His attachment to the royal cause drew on him the persecution which so many of his brethren shared with him in common; and during the commotions, he was exposed to considerable inconvenience and deprivation, especially with regard to the profits of his ecclesiastical preferment, the livings of Stanwell, and St Martin by the Vintry, London. For much of this he was indebted to his publication of a periodical work, entitled "*Mercurius Rusticus*," commenced by him in the autumn of 1642, and levelled strongly against the parliament. He was also the author of an "Account of the Lords and Persons of Quality Slain or Executed during the Civil Wars;" a pamphlet entitled "*Querela Cantabrigiensis*;" and a few sermons; and assisted in the compilation of Walton's Polyglott Bible. On the return of Charles the Second, his exertions were rewarded with the living of Acton in Middlesex, and the deanery of Windsor. His death took place in 1677.—**SIR THOMAS RYVES**, his contemporary, was a civilian of considerable talent and learning, to which he appears to have joined all the loyalty of his relative. He received the rudiments of a classical education on the foundation at Westminster, which he

completed at New College, Oxford, where he graduated in civil law, and afterwards did good service to the king, both with his pen and sword, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1618 he was made a master in chancery, and subsequently went to Dublin as judge of the prerogative court. He was a man of considerable classical and antiquarian research, as is evinced by his "*Historia Navalis Antiqua*;" "*Historia Navalis Media*;" "*A Defence of the English Sway in Ireland*;" "*A Defence of the Emperor Justinian*;" "*The Vicar's Plea*;" and other learned works. He died in 1651, and lies buried in the church of St Clement Danes, London.—*Athen. Oxon. Fuller's Worthies.*

RZEWSKY (WENCESLAUS) a Polish nobleman of an ancient family, born in 1705. He was educated at the college of Belts, and afterwards travelled through the principal countries of Europe. Returning to Poland, he was placed at the head of the chancellery; and his leisure was devoted to the study of public law and history. After the death of king Augustus II, in 1733, he declared in favour of Stanislaus Lecinski, and on the failure of his attempts to secure the crown, Rzewusky went into voluntary exile. He subsequently accepted of the office of grand-marshal of the diet, under Augustus III, who recompensed his services by the palatinate of Podolia, and soon after appointed him marshal of the tribunal of Lublin. He distinguished himself against the Tartars, on their invasion of Poland in 1739, when he was created general of the crown. His endeavours to preserve the independence of his country, on the election of Stanislaus Poniatowski, under the influence of Russia, gave offence to the empress, and he was arrested and conveyed to Smolensk, and afterwards to Kaluga. In his confinement he employed himself in translating into Polish verse, the Psalms of David, and the Odes of Horace. Six years elapsed before he was permitted to return home, when he retired to a small estate at Siedliska, and, rejecting all offers of court favour, he remained there till his death in November 1779. Count Rzewusky possessed an extensive acquaintance with natural philosophy, botany, and medicine; and he cultivated with equal success literature, music, and architecture. Besides discourses, letters, and dissertations in Latin, he composed, in his native language, "*A New Art of Poetry*;" two tragedies, two comedies, &c.—*Bug. Univ.*

S A or DE SAA (EMANUEL) a learned Portuguese jesuit, was born at Conde, in the province of Douro, in 1530, and he entered the society in 1545; and after the usual course of studies at Coimbra, he proceeded to Rome, where he was employed by Pius V on

a new edition of the Bible. He died in 1596. His chief works are, "*Scholia in Quatuor Evangelia*," 1596, 4to; "*Notationes in totum Sacram Scripturam*," 1598, 4to, both which works are much praised by Dupin. He was also author of another small work, en-

titled "Aphorismi Confessorum," Venice, 1595, a set of rules for confessors in cases of conscience, which, like many other works of the same kind, has been thought occasionally loose and dangerous both as to morals and policy. It underwent many corrections before the pope would allow it to be licensed, in the year preceding the death of the author.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

SAAD EDDIN MOHAMMED BEN HASSAN, the most celebrated among the Turkish historians, also known by the appellation of Khodja Effendi. He became preceptor to the sultan Amurat III; and was subsequently appointed mufti, which office he held till his death, about the year 1600. He was the author of a work entitled "The Crown of Histories," containing an account of all the Turkish emperors to his own times. This Chronicle was translated into Italian by Vincent Brattuti, and into Latin by Kollar. A. L. Schloezer, in his *Critico-Historical Amusements*, Gottingen, 1797, 8vo, has given full details of the Chronicle of Saad Eddin, which has been continued from 1510, where the author concluded it, to 1751, by five other historiographers appointed for that purpose by the sultans.—*Biog. Univ.*

SAADI. See **SADI**.

SAADIAS-GAON, a learned rabbi, and the chief of the academy of the Jews, was born at Pothim in Egypt, in 892. In 927 he was invited by David-ben-Chair, prince of the captivity, to preside over the academy of Sora near Babylon, which office, with some interruption, he held until his death in the year 942. His principal works are, "Sepher Haemimah," a treatise concerning the Jewish articles of faith; "A Commentary on the book Jezirah;" "An Arabic version of the entire Old Testament," of which the Pentateuch is inserted in Jay's and Walton's Polyglots, accompanied by the Latin version of Sionita; "Commentaries" on the Song of Songs, and on Daniel, in Hebrew; and on the book of Job, in Arabic.—*Moreri. Simon Hist. Crit.*

SAAS (JOMN) a learned French writer on bibliography, born in 1703. He studied at Rouen in Normandy, and having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, he became secretary to the archbishop of Rouen, and afterwards librarian to the metropolitan chapter, a situation which afforded him an opportunity for indulging his taste for literary research. In 1751 he obtained a canonry, as a recompense for his zeal in defence of the privileges of his church, which had been invaded by the Benedictine monks of the abbey of St Ouen at Rouen. He intended to publish a supplement to Moreri's Historical Dictionary, but ill health obliged him to lay aside the undertaking; and after having languished some years, he died of apoplexy, April 20, 1774. He was the author of "Notice des MSS. de la Bibliothèque de l'Eglise Metropolitaine de Rouen," 1746, 12mo; "Abrégé de Cosmographie;" "Remarks on the Dictionaries of Chaupefié, Ladvoat, and Moreri;" "Let-

ters on the Encyclopédie;" and various other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

SAAVEDRA FAXARDO (DIZGO de) a Spanish author, descended of a noble family, settled at Algezares, in the kingdom of Murcia, where he was born in 1584. His talents as a diplomatist, which first displayed themselves during his secretaryship to the embassy at Rome, occasioned his being afterwards entrusted with the entire management of the Spanish interests in that capital. He was afterwards employed in several other missions, especially in conducting a negotiation with the Swiss cantons, and received as a reward for his services the collar of St Jago, a lay canonry belonging to the order, and a seat at the supreme council-board for the Indies. Among his writings are, "The Idea of a Politic Christian Prince," since translated into Latin; "The Literary Republic," which has also been translated both into the French and English languages; and "The Gothic Crown, &c." His death took place in 1648.—*Antom. Bibl. Hisp.*

SAAVEDRA. See **CERVANTES**.

SABATAI SEVI, a Jewish impostor of the seventeenth century, who aspired to the character of the Messiah. He entered on his pretended mission in Turkey, and deluded great multitudes of his countrymen, who eagerly flocked to him as their expected leader to the promised land. The government becoming alarmed at his progress, he was seized and sent prisoner to Constantinople. Being brought before the grand seignor, he was interrogated as to his claims to the Messiahship of the Jews, when he persisted in asserting his right to the character, and declared that he was endowed with the power of working miracles. The sultan told him he should have an immediate opportunity of displaying his supernatural powers, if he possessed any; and ordered him to be fastened to a post, opposite to which a dozen janizaries were drawn up ready to fire at him. Sabatai, finding matters so serious, was glad to save his life at the expense of his religion, and turned Mahometan. This pretender, who made his appearance about the year 1666, was the last of a long train of false Messiahs, who, from the time of Judas of Galilee and Barcochab, had deluded the credulous posterity of Jacob.—*Bp. Kidder's Demonstration of the Messiah.*

SABATIER (ANROINX) called Sabatier de Castres, from the place of his birth, which occurred in 1742. Having finished his studies he assumed the clerical tonsure, and the title of abbé; but he devoted himself to the profession of literature. At first he was protected by Helvetius, and connected with the philosophical party of the French literati, whose society he left, and manifested his enmity to them as a public opponent. His work, entitled "Les Trois Siècles de la Littérature Française, ou Tableau de l'Esprit de nos Ecrivains, depuis François I, jusqu'en 1772," procured him a great many enemies, and brought him into notice. In 1775 the count de Vergennes invited him to Versailles, procured him a con-

aidable income, and gave him an apartment in the palace. He assumed the character of an ardent defender of religion and morality, while his own conduct was very discreditable, and becoming generally despised, he emigrated at the Revolution. After a few years, having exhausted his means of subsistence, and had recourse to some very unfair methods of raising money from the booksellers, he endeavoured to get permission from the imperial government to return to France. In vain he lavished on Buonaparte the titles of Saviour of France, hero, and demi-god; his flatteries had no effect, and it was not till after the restoration of the king that he again appeared in his native country. Instead of recovering, as he had expected, his pensions and arrears, he could obtain only 3,500 francs a-year; and he therefore resumed his trade as a libeller, freely censuring the court and the clergy. Age augmented his necessities, and being seized with sickness, he was taken to the house of the Charitable Sisters at Paris, where he died June 15, 1817. His works are very numerous, including "Les Siècles Païens, ou Dictionnaire Mythologique, Heroïque, Politique, Littéraire, et Géographique de l'Antiquité Païenne," 1784, 9 vols. 12mo; and "Les Caprices de la Fortune, par M. l'Abbé Sabatier de Castres, précédés d'une Notice sur la Vie de ce Critique célèbre," 1805, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SABATIER (FRANÇOIS) born in 1755 at Condom, was a tutor in the college of Chalons, and is known as the author of several tracts on historical and miscellaneous subjects, the principal of which are his dissertations "On the Manners, Habits, and Customs of the Ancients," 3 vols.; "The Children's Manual;" "On the Rise and Progress of the Temporal Power of the Popes;" a treatise "On various Subjects connected with the History of France;" and a compendious classical dictionary, in 36 octavo volumes. An unfortunate speculation in a paper manufactory reduced him to indigence a short time before his death, which took place in 1807.—*Id.*

SABATIER or SABATHIER (PIERRE) a French writer of the last century, was a native of Poitiers, and entering the church, assumed the habit of the order of St Benedict at St Maur. His "Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinæ Versiones Antiquæ," which appeared in 1743, in three folio volumes, is a work of great labour, which occupied twenty years in the compilation, and contains a complete collection of all the old Latin versions of the Scriptures. Sabatier did not live to witness its publication, dying at Rheims in the spring of 1742, after which De la Rue continued and produced it.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SABATIER (RAPHAEL BIENVENU) an eminent French surgeon, was born in the metropolis in 1732, and became an associate both of the Institute and the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of a variety of able treatises connected with his profession, especially of a valuable work on the anatomy of the hu-

man frame, in three volumes, octavo. Among his writings are, "On the various Methods of Extracting the Cataract," 4to; "Thèses Anatomico-Chirurgiques," 4to; "De la Médecine Opératoire;" and "De la Médecine Experimentative;" each in 3 vols. 8vo. His death took place at Paris in 1811.—*Id.*

SABBATINI (ANDREW) known by the name of Andrea del Salerno, was born about 1480, and is deemed the first artist claiming notice in the Neapolitan school. He studied under Raphael, whose manner he imitated with success. Of his numerous works at Naples, the altar-pieces at St Marie delle Grazie are deemed the most valuable. He painted likewise at Salerno, Gæta, and other places, for churches and private collections, where his madonnas often rival those of Raphael.—LORENZO SABBATINI, also Lorenzo di Bologna, another admired painter, of the sixteenth century, executed many good pictures, which are often mistaken for those of Andrew.—*Pilkington by Fuseli.*

SABBATINI (P. LUD. ANT.) commonly known by the designation of Sabbatini of Padua, an able writer on the science of music, of which he was a distinguished professor, having studied counter-point under Padre Martini and Vallotti. His principal work is entitled "La vera Idea delle Musicali Numereche Signature," printed at Venice in 1799. Among his other writings on this subject are "Elementi teoratici e pratici di Musica," Rome, 1790; a "Treatise on Fugue," 2 vols. Venice, 1801; and a great variety of church music; especially a grand mass composed for the funeral of Jomelli. His death took place in 1809, in his native city, where he held the situation of chapel master to the church of St Anthony.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

SABELLICUS (MARCUS ANTONIUS COCCIOS) an Italian historian and critic, was born in 1436, in Roma Campagna. In 1475 he became professor of eloquence at Udino, and afterwards at Venice, where he obtained a pension for writing the history of the republic, entitled "Rerum Venetiarum ab Urbe conditâ," folio, which was published in 1487, and forms a very beautiful specimen of early printing. He also published a "Description of Venice;" "A Dialogue on the Venetian Magistrates;" and "Rhapsodum Historiarum Enneades," comprising a general history from the creation of the world. His other works, consisting of discourses, moral, philosophical, and historical, with several Latin poems, are printed in 4 vols. folio, Basil, 1560. He died in 1506.—*Tiraboschi.*

SABELLIUS, an heresiarch of the third century, a native of Ptolemais, in Libya, and the disciple of Noetus of Smyrna. He became the founder of a sect which acquired many proselytes both in Palestine and in Rome. Its peculiar doctrines were, the absolute identity of the persons of the Trinity, consequently that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered death upon the cross, as well as the Son, the two latter being in fact mere qualities. These opinions were first promul-

ized about the year 260, and continued to make considerable progress till St Denys wrote ably against them, and they were at length formally condemned at a general council held at Constantinople in 381.—*Mosheim. Dupin.*

SABINUS (**GEORGE**) whose German name was Schalten, a modern Latin poet, was born in the electorate of Brandenburg in 1508. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Wittenberg, where he was privately instructed by Melancthon. In his twenty-second year he published a poem, entitled "*Res Gestæ Cæsarum Germanorum*," which procured him great reputation. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and on his return married the daughter of Melancthon. He subsequently became professor of belles lettres at Frankfort on the Oder, and rector of the new university at Königsburg, which was opened in 1544. His learning and reputation having made him known to Charles V, he was ennobled by that sovereign, who also employed him in several embassies. He died in 1560. His poems were published at Leipsic, in 1558 and 1597. He also published other works, which are enumerated by Nicéron.—*Nicéron*, vol. xxvi.

SACCHETTI (**FRANCIS**) an Italian novelist, born at Florence, of an ancient family, about 1335. Raised by his merit and connexions to the first civil offices in his native city, he acquired by his conduct the reputation of being an honest and enlightened magistrate. In 1385 he was nominated podestat of Bibbiena, and there he is supposed to have written his tales, which are esteemed next to those of Boccaccio, though far from equalling the Decameron, which however they rival in licentiousness. Sacchetti travelled, and became acquainted with Boccaccio, whose death he lamented in an elegy. His own death is supposed to have happened about 1410.—*Biog. Univ.*

SACCHI (**ANDREA**) an eminent painter, born at Rome in 1594. He was a pupil of Francis Albano, whose beauty of design and colouring, and whose facility of execution he successfully imitated. He was employed in ornamenting the Vatican; and twelve of the principal Roman churches exhibited specimens of his works. Pope Urban VIII. patronized Sacchi, who derived celebrity, not only from his own productions, but also from those of his numerous disciples. He closed his long career of professional excellence at the age of seventy. Many of his paintings are described by the abbé Titi, in his account of the works of art in the churches and palaces of Rome.—*Orlandi Abeced. Pittor.*

SACCHINI (**ANTONIO MARIA GASPARO**) a celebrated Italian composer, was born in 1735, at Naples, and studied under Durante, at the conservatory of St Onofrio, in that capital, where he acquired great skill in the practical as well as theoretical part of his profession, particularly in the management of the violin. On leaving this excellent seminary he soon raised himself into notice, and in 1762 obtained an engagement as composer to the

principal theatre in Rome. This situation he filled about seven years, when he proceeded to Venice, and there succeeded Galuppi in the superintendence of the conservatory of L' Ospedaleto. In this school, which is dedicated entirely to the instruction of females, he had among his pupils the afterwards highly celebrated Gabrielli, Pasquali, and Canti. In 1772 he came to England, where he remained nine years; but a cabal being formed against him, at the head of which was his quondam friend Rauzzini, he suffered, though very undeservedly, both in reputation and fortune, the former being especially affected for a time by a report encouraged, if not circulated, by his enemies, that Rauzzini was the real author of many of the pieces to which Sacchini had set his name. In 1784 he quitted this country finally for Paris, where he soon rose to the height of his fame, and received a pension from the queen, but did not long enjoy this return of prosperity, dying in 1786. Of his dramatic pieces, which are upwards of eighty, the principal are his operas, "*Tamerlane*," "*The Cid*;" and "*Evelina*."—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

SACHEVERELL, DD. (**HENRY**) a divine of the establishment, exalted into temporary importance by the conflicting spirit of party, was the son of a clergyman at Marlborough. The date of his birth is not recorded, but he was chamber-fellow at Magdalen-college, Oxford, with Addison, who addressed to him his "*Account of English Poets*." He distinguished himself while at the university, by some able Latin poetry, and became fellow of his college, and ultimately obtained the degree of DD. in 1708. In 1705 he was appointed preacher of St Saviour's, Southwark, and while in this station, preached his two famous sermons, one at Derby, on August 14, 1709, and the other at St Paul's, on the 9th of November following. The object of these, in reality weak and incendiary compositions, was to rouse apprehensions for the safety of the church, and to excite a rancorous hostility against the dissenters. Being foolishly impeached in the house of Commons, he was brought to trial on the 27th of February, 1709-10, and after a hearing of six days, sentenced to be suspended from preaching for three years. This prosecution however excited such a spirit in the high church party, that it ultimately overthrew the ministry, and to complete the satire, established the fortune of Dr Sacheverell, who, during his suspension, made a sort of triumphal progress through the kingdom, and was collated to a living near Shrewsbury. The same month that his suspension terminated, he was appointed to the valuable rectory of St Andrew, Holborn, by queen Anne; and such was his reputation, that the copy-right of the first sermon which he afterwards was allowed to preach, sold for 100l. He had also sufficient interest with the new ministry to provide handsomely for a brother; and, to crown his good fortune, had a considerable estate left him by a relation. Little was heard of him after this party ebull-

tion subsided, except by his numerous squabbles with his parishioners. The abilities of this turbulent divine, even according to writers on his own side, were contemptible, and, if we may credit Dr Swift, he was despised and hated by the very ministry whom his accidental notoriety so much contributed to support. He died in 1724.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dic.*

SACHS (JOHN) one of the most celebrated of the early German poets, termed Mastersingers. (See FOLCZ, J.) John, in German Hans Sachs, was the son of a tailor of Nuremberg, where he was born November 5, 1494. He was sent to a Latin school at the age of seven, and in his fifteenth year apprenticed to a shoemaker. Two years after, he became the pupil of Nunnenbeck, a weaver, who belonged to the corporation of the Mastersingers; and having been instructed in the art of poetry, he set off on his travels in search of opportunities for improvement in the gentle crafts of making verses and making shoes. Such was his industry and success, that on his return to Nuremberg in 1516, he was admitted a master-shoemaker; and he obtained high reputation as a poet. He studied indefatigably the works of the ancient German bards, and those of the great Italian writers, especially Petrarch and Boccaccio; but, above all, he devoted himself to the study of the Bible, and the works of Luther, whose doctrines he embraced, and whose cause he materially assisted by his compositions. His death occurred January 19, 1578. A collective edition of his works appeared at Nuremberg, 1576—79, 5 vols. folio; and they were republished at Kempten, 1616, 5 vols. 4to. Selections from the poems of Hans Sachs have been published by J. G. Busching, at Nuremberg, 1816; and by F. Furchau, at Leipsic, 1818. Goethe, in one of his legendary tales, has professedly imitated this prince of the Mastersingers. Many of his pieces are dramatic, and he is regarded as the inventor of both tragedy and comedy among the Germans.—*Retrospect. Rev. Biog. Univ.*

SACKVILLE (THOMAS) lord Buckhurst and earl of Dorset, an accomplished statesman and poet, was the son of sir Richard Sackville, of Buckhurst, in the parish of Witham, in Sussex, where he was born in 1527. He was first of the university of Oxford, and as it is supposed of Hart-hall, now Magdalen-hall; but taking no degree there, he removed to Cambridge, at which university he graduated MA. and afterwards became a student of the Inner Temple. At both universities he was distinguished for his performances in Latin and English poetry, and he carried the same taste and talents to the Temple, where he wrote his tragedy of "Gorboduc." He was a representative in parliament for Westmoreland, in the fourth and fifth years of queen Mary, and about the same time laid the plan of a poem intended to comprehend a view of all the illustrious but unfortunate characters in English history, which he entitled the "Mirror of Magistrates." On this work he finished a poetical preface,

and one legend on the life of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham. In 1561 his tragedy of Gorboduc was performed in the Inner Temple, and subsequently before queen Elizabeth at Whitehall. He was member in the two first parliaments of the latter sovereign, for Sussex, and for Bucks. after which he travelled, and was, for some cause or other, in prison at Rome, in 1566, where he received an account of the death of his father, and his succession to a large inheritance. He soon obtained his liberation, and in the following year was knighted, and raised to the peerage by the title of baron Buckhurst. He was employed by Elizabeth as the head of an embassy to compliment Charles IX on his accession to the throne of France, but fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned, owing to the influence of the favourite, Leicester, in consequence of his honest report in his disfavour, when sent on an embassy of inquiry into his conduct in Holland. On the death of Leicester, he was released, made a knight of the garter, and by royal influence chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. In 1598 he was joined with Burleigh in negotiations for peace with Spain, and signed the treaty which followed with the States General. On the death of that sagacious minister, he also succeeded him as lord high treasurer. In this situation he was instrumental in discovering the dangerous projects of the earl of Essex, at whose trial he presided as high steward, in which office he conducted himself with great prudence and humanity. On the accession of James I, his post of treasurer was confirmed to him, and in 1604 he was created earl of Dorset. He died suddenly, at the council-table, in April, 1608, at the age of eighty. This nobleman ranks among the most prudent and able, if not among the most eminent of the ministers of Elizabeth, and was a good speaker, and a still better writer. As a poet, he may be deemed the first who approached to perfection in the English heroic stanza, and for having given the first example of regular tragedy in blank verse. His tragedy of "Gorboduc," or, as entitled when printed in 1671, "The Tragedie of Ferrex and Porrex," is a sanguinary story from early British history, composed with little pathos or attention to dramatic rules; but with considerable force of poetical conception, and moral sentiment. The language is also pure and perspicuous, and free from the turgidity which soon after prevailed. This tragedy has been several times printed, but as a drama has never been very popular. Several of the letters of the earl of Dorset are in the Cabala, and there is also a Latin letter by him to Dr Bartholomew Clarke, prefixed to that writer's translation from the Italian of the "Courtier" of Castiglione, printed in 1571.—*Collins's Peerage. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

SACKVILLE (CHARLES) sixth earl of Dorset and Middlesex, descended in a direct line from the preceding, was born January 24, 1637. He received his education under a private tutor, and after making the tour of

Italy, was chosen member for East Grinstead in the first parliament which assembled after the Restoration. He made a great figure as a speaker, but declined all public employment, being wholly engrossed with gallantry and pleasure. He however served as a volunteer in the first Dutch war in 1665, and the night before the engagement composed his celebrated song of "To all you ladies now at land," which is esteemed one of the happiest of his productions. He succeeded to the estate of his uncle, James Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, in 1674, and in 1675 to his title by creation. In 1677, on the death of his father, he also succeeded him in his estate and the title of Dorset. He utterly disliked and discountenanced the violent measures of James II, and early engaged for the prince of Orange, who made him lord chamberlain of the household. In 1698, on the decline of his health, he retired from public affairs, and died January 19, 1705-6, leaving a son and daughter, the first of whom was created duke of Dorset in 1720. Lord Dorset wrote several small poems, which are included in Chalmers's collection, but they are not numerous enough to make a volume of themselves. He was still more celebrated as a patron of poets, and of men of wit, who in their turn have been very copious in their panegyric; and Prior, Dryden, Congreve, and Addison, all bear testimony to his merit. He was a very able critic; and Butler owed it to him that the court relished his Hudibras. His own brief productions are those of a man of wit, gay, vigorous, and airy.—*Piag. Brit. Collins's Peerage.*

SACKVILLE (GEORGE) viscount Sackville, an English military officer and statesman, who was the third son of the first duke of Dorset, and was born in 1716. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Dublin, whither he removed while his father was lord lieutenant of Ireland. Entering into the army, he served with reputation at the battles of Fontenoy and Dettingen; and in 1758 he had attained the rank of lieutenant-general. The following year he commanded the British cavalry at the battle of Minden, under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whose orders to advance with his troops during the engagement he disobeyed, either from cowardice or misapprehension. His behaviour was generally attributed at home to the former cause, and a violent outcry was raised against him, in the midst of which he was tried by a court-martial, convicted of dereliction of duty, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, with peculiar marks of the royal displeasure. Under the administration of lord Bute, he was restored to favour. In 1775 he was appointed colonial secretary of state, and he held that office during the progress of the disastrous war with America. On relinquishing his post in 1782, he was created a viscount; and he survived his elevation to the peerage about three years, dying in 1785. To this nobleman has been ascribed the composition of the "Letters of Junius." He was suspected of being their author by sir William

Draper; his talents appear to have been equal to the production of such a work, and his political principles led him to the same side of the question as was espoused by Junius. It is said, indeed, that on one occasion his lordship privately observed to a friend of his, "I should be proud to be capable of writing as Junius has done; but there are many passages in his letters I should be very sorry to have written." This declaration, however, is not quite inconsistent with the circumstance of his having been the author; but the fact that lord G. Sackville is roundly accused of want of courage by Junius is certainly adverse to the imputation of authorship. For a considerable part of his life this nobleman was called lord G. Germaine, having taken that name on succeeding to an estate left him by lady Elizabeth Germaine, the friend and correspondent of Swift and Pope, who died in 1769.—*Woodfall's Edit. of the Letters of Junius, Pref. Europ. Mag.*

SADE (JAMES FRANCIS PAUL ALPHONSE DE) the third son of the marquis de Sade, was born in 1705. Having adopted the clerical profession, he became vicar-general of the archbishop of Toulouse, and afterwards of the archbishop of Narbonne. The states of Languedoc having employed him on a mission to the court, he resided several years at Paris; and in 1744 he was nominated abbot of Ebreuil, in Auvergne. About 1752 he retired to Saumane, a league from Vaucluse, where he devoted himself entirely to study, and wrote his "*Mémoires sur la Vie de Petrarque*," 1764, 3 vols. 4to, on which his literary reputation depends. He died December 31, 1778. Besides the preceding, he was the author of "*Remarques sur les premiers Poètes Français et les Troubadours*."—*Bing. Univ.*

SADE (DONATIAN ALPHONSE FRANCIS, count de) nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1740. He was educated in the college of Louis le Grand, and afterwards entering into the army, he served during the seven years' war in Germany. He returned, in 1766, to Paris, and married the daughter of a president of the court of Aids. His conduct became most disgracefully dissipated, and after having escaped by flight from justice, and wandered for some time in Italy, he returned to France, and was taken and confined in the castle of Vincennes. He was afterwards transferred to the Bastille, where he remained at the Revolution. Being then set free, he continued his infamous career, till at length his friends procured his confinement in the madhouse at Charenton, where he died December 2, 1814. This abandoned nobleman wrote a number of licentious novels, &c, which display a sad perversion of extraordinary talents.—*Id.*

SADEEL (ANTOINE) a learned French Huguenot of the sixteenth century, chaplain to Henri Quatre, whom he accompanied during his wars with the League. He was descended of a noble family, born about the year 1534. Having early in life dedicated himself

to the ministry, he was thrown into prison on account of his tenets, and was only liberated at length through the personal interference of the royal patron, to whose service he afterwards attached himself. On the reconciliation of Henri to the church of Rome, Sadeel retired from Paris to Geneva, where he obtained the Hebrew professorship, and continued to officiate as a Protestant pastor till his death in 1591. His theological writings were collected at his decease, and appeared in the course of the following year.—*Freheri Theatrum*.

SADELER (JOHN) the first of a family of distinguished engravers, was born at Brussels in 1556. He applied early in life to drawing and engraving, and having executed some masterly works, found a liberal patron in the elector of Bavaria. He went afterwards to Rome and Venice, at which latter capital he died in 1600, leaving a son named John, by whom there are also some good prints.—*RAPHAEL SADELER*, brother and pupil to John, was born in 1555. He accompanied his brother to Rome and Venice, and they worked in conjunction several collections of religious subjects, amounting to more than five hundred prints, in two volumes, folio.—*GILES SADELER*, the nephew and pupil of the two last, excelled them in correctness and taste, and engraved "Vestigi dell' Antichita di Roma," which appeared in 1660, folio.—*Strutt*.

SADI, or SAADI, a celebrated Persian poet, who was native of Shiraz. He studied at Bagdad, at a college founded by Nizam al Moluk, and adopting a religious life under the direction of the famous sophi Abd al Kadir Ghilani, he accompanied him in a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have repeated that act of religion forty times, and to have always taken the journey on foot. The author of the History of the Persian Poets states that Sadi passed thirty years of his life in study, thirty years in travelling, and thirty years more in retirement and devotion. He fulfilled the common duty of the Moslems in combating the infidels, and carried arms in India and in Asia Minor. He was at length made a prisoner by the crusaders in Syria, and employed in digging the trenches at the siege of Tripoli. A rich merchant of Aleppo ransomed him, and gave him his daughter for a wife; but, according to the testimony of the poet, her behaviour was such as to make him regret the slavery from which he had been rescued. Towards the close of his life, which is said to have extended beyond a century, he built a hermitage near the walls of Shiraz, where he passed his time in exercises of piety. He died in 1296, and his tomb, on the spot where he had lived, was long visited with devotion by the admirers of his piety and his genius. His works consist of "Gulistan," or the Garden of Roses, of which there is a French translation by Andrew Duryer; and English translations by Francis Gladwin, London, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo, and by James Dumoulin, Calcutta, 1807, 4to, both printed with the original text; "Bostan," or the Garden of Fruits; "Pend-nameh," published, with an English version, in Mr F.

Gladwin's Persian Moonshine," 1801, 4to, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

SADLER (JOHN) an English law-writer in the seventeenth century, who was a native of Shropshire. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of Oriental literature. He then entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1644 he became a master in chancery, as also one of the two masters of requests. In 1649 he was chosen town-clerk of the city of London; and the same year he published his "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." He was in great favour with Oliver Cromwell, who offered him the chief-justiceship of Munster, in Ireland, which he declined. In 1658 he was chosen MP. for Yarmouth; but soon after the Restoration he lost all his employments, and having suffered from the destruction of property in the fire in London, in 1666, he retired to his estate at Warmwell in Dorsetshire, where he died in April, 1674, aged fifty-nine. Besides the work already noticed, he wrote a political romance, entitled "Olbia, or the new Island lately discovered," 4to.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Encyc. Brit.*

SADLER (WILLIAM WINDHAM) an ingenious natural philosopher, who fell a victim to the practice of aërostation. On the 30th of September, 1824, he ascended in a balloon from the neighbourhood of Blackburn in Lancashire; and in the descent the car was driven against a chimney, and Mr Sadler was thrown out, at the height of about forty yards from the ground, when his skull was fractured, and he was otherwise injured so as to occasion his death. He thus perished in the twenty-eighth year of his age, after having made thirty aërial voyages, in one of which he crossed the Irish channel, ascending at Dublin and alighting on the Welsh coast. He possessed considerable talents as a chemist and an engineer, in which capacities he was employed by the first gas company established at Liverpool. He resided at that sea-port, where he had fitted up accommodations for the use of warm, medicated, and vapour baths; and before he had time to reap the profits of this useful institution, his life was terminated by the terrible accident already noticed.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Ann. Reg.*

SADLER or SADLIER (sir RALPH) an English diplomatist, born at Hackney in Middlesex, in 1507. Early in life he obtained the patronage of Cromwell, earl of Essex; and Henry VIII employed him in various political affairs, gave him a seat at the council-board, and made him secretary of state. He was present at the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, in 1547, when he was dubbed a knight banneret, in reward of his services; having been previously engaged in the negotiations which were carried on between the English and Scottish governments. In the reign of queen Elizabeth he was again sent ambassador to Scotland; and he resided for some time at the court of queen Mary, who, when she took

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refuge in England, was committed to the custody of sir Ralph Sadler. His death took place in 1587. A collection of the "Letters and Negotiations of Sir R. Sadler," was published at Edinburgh, in 1720, 8vo; and in 1809 Mr Arthur Clifford published a more complete collection of his diplomatic papers, &c. in 2 vols. 4to.—*Fuller's Worthies. Memoir by Sir Walter Scott, prefixed to the Letters.*

SADOC, a famous Jewish doctor in the third century BC. He was the disciple of Antigonus Sochæus, president of the Sanhedrim, who, disgusted with the great stress laid on the mere ceremonial law, and the doctrine of works of supererogation, strenuously maintained that men ought to serve God on a pure principle of piety, without hope of reward or fear of punishment. Sadoc, with Baithosus, another of the disciples of Sochæus, refining upon this doctrine, were led to deny the resurrection, and hence the rise of the Jewish sect of Sadducees, so named after Sadoc. Besides the denial of a resurrection, his followers disclaimed the existence of angels or spirits, as well as the doctrine of an irresistible fatality. Their denial of a future state of rewards and punishments seems to have flowed as a consequence from their belief in the homogeneous nature of man, which implies the absence of any distinct principle like the soul.—*Josephus. Enfield's Hist. of Phil.*

SADOLET (JAMES) a learned Italian cardinal, born at Modena in 1477. He was the son of an eminent lawyer, professor of jurisprudence at Ferrara, under whom he was partly educated. Having acquired a knowledge of classical literature, rhetoric, and philosophy, he went to Rome, and became secretary to cardinal Oliver Caraffa, who procured him a canonry in the church of St Lawrence. His talents and learning raised him to eminence, and Leo X, on ascending the papal throne, nominated Sadolet one of his secretaries. In 1517 he was made bishop of Carpentras, which dignity he very unwillingly accepted. Pope Adrian VI, who had but little taste for the belles lettres, neglected this accomplished scholar, who retired to his diocese, whence he was recalled, and restored to his office by the succeeding pontiff, Clement VII. His advice to the pope, not to enter into the league against the emperor Charles V, being neglected, he obtained leave to retire to his see; and having quitted Rome only twenty days before the sack of that city by the troops of the constable de Bourbon, his palace was plundered, and his valuable library, which had been put on board a vessel to be conveyed to France, was lost. At Carpentras he employed himself in ecclesiastical duties, and in various exertions for the benefit of those under his pastoral care. Paul III recalled him to Rome in 1536, created him a member of the congregation of reform, and gave him a cardinal's hat. In 1542 he was sent legate to France for the purpose of negotiating a pacification between Francis I and Charles V. Returning to Rome, he died October 18, 1547. The works of Sadolet, besides theological treatises,

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consist of poems, discourses, letters, and miscellaneous tracts, all in Latin, and distinguished for purity and classical elegance of style. His works were printed at Verona, 4 vols. 4to.—*Tiraboschi. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Univ.*

SAEMUND SIGFUSSON, a celebrated Icelandic priest, legislator, historian, and poet, who flourished in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. He appears to have been born about the year 1045, and to have established a seminary at Odda, which enjoyed considerable reputation. The collection of Scandinavian poetry, known under the name of "The Edda," of which an edition appeared at Copenhagen in 1787, was compiled by him; as was also a code of laws for the government of the Icelandic church, and a "History of Norway." His death took place in 1133.—*Analytical Rev. vol. ii.*

SAGE (BALTAZAR GEORGE) an eminent natural philosopher, the founder of the science of mineralogy in France. He was born at Paris in 1740, and after a domestic education, he completed his studies at the Mazarin college. Chemistry and mineralogy became the favourite objects of his researches; and at the age of twenty he opened a gratuitous course of lectures on those topics. Louis XVI bestowed on him a small pension; and he succeeded Rouelle as a member of the Academy of Sciences. To his influence and recommendation was owing the establishment of the Royal School of Mines in 1783; and it was placed under the direction of M. Sage, who justified the confidence of his sovereign by his laborious and successful exertions for the promotion of scientific improvements. The Revolution interrupted his useful labours; but under Napoleon he was enabled to resume and extend them. M. Sage, who was a knight of the order of St Michael, administrator of the mint, and a member of the Institute, died at Paris, September 9, 1824. He made some important discoveries, and published a Catalogue of a Cabinet of Minerals, as well as many Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. His disciple, Dr Demeste, also developed some ingenious speculations, which he had advanced relative to the theory of chemistry, in a work entitled "Lettres à Docteur Bernard sur la Chimie et la Physique en général," Paris, 1779, 2 vols. 12mo. Among the later works of M. Sage are, "Théorie de l'Origine des Montagnes," 1809, 8vo; "Observations sur l'Emploi du Zinc," 8vo; "Expériences sur les Mortiers," 8vo; "Institutions de Physique," 1811, 3 vols. 8vo; "Supplément," 1812, 8vo; "Opuscules de Physique," 1813, 8vo; and "Tableau comparé de la Conduite qu'ont tenue envers moi les Ministres de l'ancien Régime avec celle des Ministres du nouveau Régime," 1814, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Edit.*

SAGE (JOHN) bishop of Edinburgh, an able and enlightened Scottish prelate, distinguished as an eloquent defender of episcopacy in that kingdom. He was a native of Fifeshire, born 1652, and received a liberal educa-

tion in the university of St Andrew's. From Glasgow, where he had for several years officiated, he removed, on the establishment of presbyterianism, to Edinburgh, of which capital he was made the diocesan in 1705, but survived his elevation little more than five years. His principal theological writings are, a tract entitled "The Principles of the Cyprianic Age," in which he warmly advocates the episcopal form of church government, as well as in a vindication which he subsequently published of the original treatise; and "The Charter of Presbytery." He was also the author of an Introduction to Drummond's History of Scotland during the Reigns of the first five Jameses, and a biographical memoir of Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld.—*Encyc. Brit.*

SAGITTARIUS (GASPARD) a learned German historian and divine, who flourished during the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Lunenburg, born 1643, and became historiographer to the duke of Saxony, with the historical professorship in the university of Halle. As a theologian he distinguished himself by several able treatises in favour of the reformed church, and by his "Dissertation on Oracles;" while as an antiquary and historian he is advantageously known by his "Antiquities of Thuringia;" "The Ancient History of Norway;" "The History of Lubec;" "The History of Hardewyck;" "The Genealogy of the Dukes of Brunswick;" "The Succession of the Princes of Orange;" a "Life of St Norbert;" and a treatise "On the most Beneficial Method of Reading History." His death took place at Halle in 1694.—*Nicéron. Moreri.*

ST ANDRÉ (NATHANIEL) a native of Switzerland, who came to England in a menial situation early in life, and through the kindness of friends was educated for the profession of surgery. Having entered on business in the metropolis, he made his way to eminence rather by industry and assurance, than by his professional abilities. He became a favourite with king George I, and was appointed surgeon to the royal household; and he held that office in 1726, when the ridiculous case occurred of the rabbit-woman of Godalming, of whom St André was either the accomplice or the dupe, most probably the latter. The impostor in question, Mary Tofts, pretended to have given birth to a number of rabbits. She was attended by John Howard, a surgeon of Guilford, who introduced his patient to the notice of St André; and under the sanction of these two professional men, the case was laid before the public, and was productive of general consternation. A number of pamphlets, ballads, and caricatures were published on the subject; and the affair ended in the exposure of this gross delusion, and the disgrace of those who had contributed to support it, especially of St André. Through this transaction he lost the king's favour, and was no longer received at court, though his practice still continued to be very extensive. In 1730 he added largely to his income by his marriage with lady Betty Molyneux, a richly-jointed widow, whom,

however, he long survived; and at his death, in March 1776, he left but a small portion of wealth behind him. Besides tracts on the case of M. Tofts, he wrote a pamphlet against Dr Mead.—*Nichols's Anecd. of Hogarth. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

ST ANDRÉ (JEAN BON). See JEAN BON ST ANDRÉ.

ST ANGE (ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU de) a French poet, born at Blois, October 13, 1747. He studied among the jesuits, and afterwards at the college of St Barbe at Paris. When the king of Denmark was in that metropolis in 1768, St Ange attracted some notice by a congratulatory ode, which he presented to that prince. Turgot, the financier, became his patron, and procured him a pension; and the poet manifested his gratitude, by dedicating to the manes of his benefactor a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses. The Revolution deprived him of his income, and reduced him to want; but after the 9th of Thermidor 1794, he obtained a civil employment, which he exchanged at length for the professorship of grammar, and afterwards of belles lettres, in one of the central schools. His health was injured by his attention to the duties of his station, which he resigned, and was allowed to retain his salary. In September 1810 he was admitted a member of the Institute; but he enjoyed that honour but a short time, dying December 8th, the same year. Besides his principal work, the translation of the "Metamorphoses," he also produced versions of the "Fasti;" "The Art of Love;" "The Remedy of Love;" and of some of the Elegies and the Heroic Epistles of Ovid; and he published "The School for Fathers," a comedy; a volume of "Fugitive Poetry," and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

ST BEUVE (JACQUES de) a celebrated theological casuist, born at Paris in 1613. Having studied at the Sorbonne, he was admitted doctor in 1638; and in 1643 he became royal professor of theology in that college, having previously attained great eminence as a preacher. He entered into the disputes relative to the doctrines of grace and predestination, which agitated the French church in the middle of the seventeenth century; and on his refusal to subscribe to the censure of Dr Arnauld, he was dismissed from his professorship in 1658. He afterwards signed the required formulary, and was appointed theologian to the clergy of France, with a pension. He then opened a sort of cabinet of consultations at Paris; and as a casuist he obtained great eminence, and was applied to from all quarters of the kingdom, on the part of bishops, chapters, religious communities, magistrates, persons of rank, and even princes. He died of apoplexy, December 15, 1677. Of his numerous consultations nothing appeared during his life; but his brother published a collection of his decisions at Paris, 1689-1704, 3 vols. 4to; and there are many subsequent editions. He was the author of two tracts "De Confirmatione. et de Extrema Unctione," Geneva, 1669, &c.

Many of his works remain in manuscript, in the library of the Sorbonne, which display profound critical judgment and extensive learning.—*Biog. Univ. Moreri. Aikin.*

ST CROIX (GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH GUILHEM DE CLERMONT LODEVE, baron de) was born at Mormoiron, near Carpentras, in the south of France, in 1746. He studied at a college of the jesuits at Grenoble; and afterwards entering into the army, he went with his uncle, the chevalier de St Croix, to the West Indies, where the latter had been appointed commander of the French troops in the Windward islands. He returned home in 1762, with the rank of captain of grenadiers, and for several years he devoted the leisure of a military life to literary studies. The first fruit of his researches was "Examen critique des Historiens d'Alexandre," for which he obtained a prize from the Academy of Inscriptions, in 1772; and in 1775 and 1777 two more of his essays were similarly rewarded. He was elected an associate of the Academy; and at a subsequent period he became a member of the Institute, in the class of history and ancient literature. During the Revolution he suffered greatly in his property; and in 1792 he was imprisoned, but he made his escape, and survived the restoration of order, dying March 11, 1809. Besides a great number of academical memoirs, he published "L'Eaour-Vedam, ou ancien Commentaire du Vedam," with Notes, Observations, &c. Yverdun, 1778, 2 vols. 12mo; "Histoire des Progrès de la Puissance Navale d'Angleterre," 1782, 2 vols. 12mo; and "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Religion secrète des anciens Peuples, ou Recherches Historiques sur les Mystères du Paganisme," 1784, 8vo, of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1817, 2 vols. 8vo. The baron de St Croix is chiefly known as the author of the "Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great," of which he published an enlarged edition in 1804, 4to. There is an English translation of this work by sir R. Clayton.—*Biog. Univ.*

ST EVREMOND (CHARLES DE MARQUETEL DE ST DENIS, seigneur de) a French man of letters, of great temporary celebrity, was born of a noble family of Constance in Normandy, in 1613. He studied the law at Paris, but quitted it in order to enter the army, and served under the prince of Condé at Friburg and Nordlingen; but lost his commission in consequence of having exercised his talent for satire, at the expense of the prince. He was favoured by the friendship of the minister, Fouquet; but his propensity to sarcasm involved him with cardinal Mazarin, and cost him three months' imprisonment in the Bastille. In the war of the Fronde he embraced the side of the court, and obtained promotion and a pension; but in consequence of a letter addressed to M. Crequi, censuring the peace of the Pyrenees, he became once more embroiled with the ministry, and to escape the Bastille, repaired to England. He was well received at the gay court of Charles II,

and all solicitations for his recal proving fruitless, he passed the rest of his life in this country, in an easy Epicurean style of existence, which was much promoted by the natural vivacity of his temperament and fondness for the company of young people. He was humane and generous, and although by no means a rigid moralist, he was regarded as a man of honour. He died in 1703, at the age of eighty, and was interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. His works, which consist of essays, letters, poems, and dramatic pieces, have been printed in 4 vols. and 7 vols. 12mo. 1705. They were much read, when first published, in consequence of having been handed about in MS. among persons of fashion, during the life of the author. St Evremond is a lively but insipid writer, although not destitute of sense and penetration. There is an English translation of his works by Des Maizeaux.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ST FARGEAU (LOUIS MICHEL LEPELLETIER de) a French statesman, descended from ancestors distinguished in the magistracy, who was born at Paris in 1760. He became successively advocate-general and president à mortier of the parliament of Paris; and being a deputy to the states-general, he voted with the majority of his order; and when Louis XVI enjoined the nobility to unite with the Tiers Etat, St Fargeau refused to obey him, he and the count de Mirepoix alone remaining in the chamber of the nobility. Afterwards, becoming connected with the duke of Orleans, he changed his principles, and employed his influence in forwarding the Revolution; yet in his behaviour and language he displayed more moderation than most of his associates. Being appointed to present to the Assembly a report on the penal code from the Committee of Criminal Jurisprudence, he proposed that capital punishment should be commuted for twenty-four years' confinement in irons. He sat in the Convention as a deputy from the department of the Yonne, and voted for the death of Louis XVI, which proceeding occasioned his own destruction. On the 20th of January, 1793, the day before the king was executed, Lepelletier de St Fargeau was assassinated at a tavern in the Palais Royal, by a man named Paris, who had belonged to the royal guard; and whose avowed motive was the determination to avenge the fate of his sovereign, by the sacrifice of some member of the Convention who had voted for his death. The corpse was pompously interred in the Pantheon, now the church of St Genevieve; and the nation adopted the daughter of their murdered representative. Robespierre read from the tribune of the Convention a discourse which he had left on national education.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Dict. Hist.*

ST FOIX (GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POUILLAIN de) a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, who was descended of a noble family at Rennes in Brittany. He was born in 1698, and having studied among the jesuits, he adopted the profession of arms, and entered

into the corps of mousquetaires, whence he was discharged on obtaining a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of cavalry. He cultivated literature at his leisure; and while a youth he produced two or three light dramatic pieces. He went to Italy with marshal Broglie, and distinguished himself by his courage at the battle of Guastalla (1734); but not being able to obtain promotion, he left the army, and purchased the office of master of waters and forests. In 1740 he settled at Paris, where he acquired notoriety by the numerous duels which he fought, and the multitude of plays which he wrote. Among the best of these are, "*Le Sylphe*," 1743; "*Les Graces*," 1744; and "*L'Oracle*," which last is the only one that has kept possession of the stage. St Foix also was the author of "*Lettres Turques*;" "*Histoire de l'Ordre du Saint Esprit*;" and "*Lettre au Sujet de l'Homme au Masque de Fer*;" but his principal work, is entitled "*Essais Historiques sur Paris*," first published in five parts, duodecimo, Paris, 1754, of which there is an English translation. He died at Paris, August 25, 1776.—His nephew, AUGUSTUS DE ST FOIX, published "*Nouveaux Essais sur Paris*," 1805, 2 vols. 8vo; and there is an earlier work extant with the same title.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ST GERMAIN (CLAUDE LOUIS, count de) minister at war under Louis XVI, was born of a noble but indigent family, in 1707, near Lons-le-Saulnier in Franche Comté. He entered young among the jesuits, but left their society for the army, and served with distinction in Hungary, in the war of 1737, against the Turks. When hostilities took place between the French and Austrians, he left the imperial service for that of the elector of Bavaria. He afterwards returned to France, and served in Flanders in 1746, 1747, and 1748, in which last year he was made a lieutenant-general. He displayed his talents to advantage in the war with the king of Prussia, at the battle of Roebach in 1757, when he saved the remains of the French army, and protected the retreat. He also distinguished himself on other occasions; but having quarrelled with the duke de Broglie, he left the French service, and went to Denmark, where he was placed at the head of the army, made a field-marshal and knight of the order of the elephant. The death of count Struensee, and the changes in the Danish government, which took place in 1772, induced St Germain to retire to an estate near Lauterbach, in Alsace, where he devoted his time to the cultivation of his garden and the study of botany. The failure of a banker at Hamburg, to whom he had entrusted his property, would have reduced him to poverty, but for the kindness of his friends. At length, on the death of marshal du Muy, he was invited to become war-minister to Louis XVI; and in October 1775 he made his appearance at court. After executing several advantageous plans of reform in the department over which he presided, he found so much obstruction to his proceedings after

the retreat of his colleagues, Turgot and Malesherbes, that he thought proper to resign his office in September 1777. His death took place January 15, 1778. There is extant a volume of memoirs under his name, printed at Amsterdam, 1779, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

ST GERMAIN (count de) an adventurer, whose real name and family have never been satisfactorily ascertained. Marshal Belle-Isle, becoming acquainted with him in Germany, took him to France, where he succeeded in obtaining the confidence of madame de Pompadour, who presented him to the king, Louis XV. He professed to be acquainted with the secret of immortality; and was accustomed to talk familiarly of his intercourse with the emperor Charles V, Francis I, and their contemporaries. He appeared also to possess immense wealth, often making an ostentatious display of valuable jewels. After having long interested and amused the Parisians, he retired to Hamburg, and subsequently resided with the prince of Hesse Cassel. He died in obscurity at Sleswick, in 1784. He is said to have been the son of a Portuguese Jew; and it is most probable that he was employed as a spy by different ministers, which occupation was the source of that wealth whence he derived much of his importance in the public estimation.—*Œuvres inédites de Grouley*, tom. iii. *Biog. Univ.*

SAINT GERMAN or SEINTGERMAN (CHRISTOPHER) an English barrister and writer on jurisprudence, who was the son of sir Henry St German, and was a native of Shilton, in Warwickshire. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple; and being called to the bar, he became eminent for his knowledge of the laws of his country. He died in London in 1540. St German was the author of a very valuable work, entitled "*The Doctor and Student, or Dialogues between a Doctor of Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England*," concerning the Grounds of those Laws, first published in Latin in 1523, and subsequently in an English translation, of which there have been many editions. One of the latest is that of 1787, 8vo, with questions and cases concerning the equity of the law, corrected and improved by William Machall. Several other tracts are ascribed to this writer, who engaged in a controversy with sir Thomas More, relative to ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.*

ST HUBERTI (ANTOINETTE CECILE CLAVEL, commonly called madame) a celebrated French opera-singer and actress, born at Toul, about 1756. After having travelled in Germany, Poland, and Prussia, she returned to France, with the chevalier de Croisy, to whom she is said to have been married. After acting three years at Strasburgh, she made her debut at the opera at Paris in 1777. At first she attracted little notice; but on the retreat of Sophia Arnould and de la Beauménil, she became distinguished as the first operating actress on the French stage. After having long enjoyed high reputation for her talents, she

quitted France in April 1790, to join the count D'Entraigues, at Lausanne, where they were married in December that year, though the union was not acknowledged till some years after. She was assassinated, together with her husband, in 1812.—(See art. DELAUNEV.)—The motive of this outrage, which was perpetrated by the count's footman, is said to have been the apprehension the man was under of the discovery of his having been corrupted by agents of Buonaparte, to whom he had betrayed his master's correspondence with the English ministry.—*Biog. Unit.*

ST JOHN (HENRY) viscount Bolingbroke, a nobleman of great celebrity, both in the political and literary world, was the son of sir Henry St John, of the ancient family of that name. He was born at Battersea, in Surrey, in 1672, and his early education seems to have been principally directed by his grandfather and grandmother. The latter being a rigid presbyterian, he seems to have imbibed a disgust at the comparative austerity of this sect, which never afterwards forsook him. At a proper age he was sent to Eton, and thence transferred to Christchurch college, Oxford, and at both places gave indications of extraordinary talent. He appeared in the world with all the advantages of a fine person and fascinating address, and for some years ran a career of pleasure and gaiety, not however unmixed with study, and an attention to letters. With a view to reclaim him from a course of extravagance and licentiousness, his parents united him, in his twenty-second year, to the daughter and co-heiress of sir Henry Winchcombe, and he soon afterward entered parliament for Wotton Bassett, a borough belonging to his family. He joined the Tories, and in particular attached himself to Harley (afterwards earl of Oxford). His abilities appeared so conspicuous, that in 1704 he was made secretary at war, which office he retained until 1707, when Harley resigned the seals. Upon the restoration of the latter minister to power in 1710, Mr St John was appointed secretary of state, and had the principal share in negotiating and defending the treaty of Utrecht. His services were rewarded in 1712 with the title of baron St John and viscount Bolingbroke, with which honour, expecting a higher rank, he expressed himself strongly dissatisfied. Conscious of possessing superior abilities, he became weary of acting under Harley, and the greatest animosity grew up between them. On the accession of George I, the seals were taken from him, and his papers secured; on which, conceiving these measures were preparatory to an impeachment, he withdrew to France, and after a while accepted the seals of secretary of state from the pretender. As he had no hereditary prejudices in favour of the Stuarts, and had even promoted the accession of the house of Hanover, he seems to have been solely guided in his conduct by resentment. A bill of attainder against him soon followed; and he otherwise found occasion to repent his new engagement, as nothing could be worse planned

than the attempt of 1715 in favour of the exiled family, and his good sense and education led him to be equally ashamed of the personal qualities of both his nominal sovereign and his new associates. The return of the pretender from Scotland was followed by the discharge of Bolingbroke from his post of secretary, and that by articles of impeachment, so that he had the singular fortune to hold the same office on both sides, and to lose it with marks of displeasure from each. While in France he wrote his "Reflexions on Exile;" and also vindicated himself from the charges brought against him by the pretender's adherents. He likewise drew up a "Letter to Sir William Wyndham," in which he defended his whole conduct with respect to the Tory party, and gave so striking a picture of the bigotry of the pretender, and the absurdity of those around him, as must have done much to estrange the more reflective Tories from his cause. Having become a widower, he took for his second wife the marchioness de Villette, niece to madame Maintenon, a lady of great sense and merit. In 1723 he obtained a full pardon, and returned to England, and two years afterwards an act of parliament restored to him his family inheritance. He then purchased an estate at Dawley, near Uxbridge, and lived in retirement; but being offended with the minister Walpole, to whom he attributed his inability to procure a restoration to his seat in the house of Lords, he commenced an active opposition as a writer. In various papers in the Craftsman, as well as in separate pamphlets, he attacked the ministry with great boldness and vigour for a period of ten years, until disagreeing with Pulteney and others in 1735, he again withdrew to France, and gave himself up to literature. His "Letters on the Study of History," and "Letter on the true Use of Retirement," with other productions of a philosophical and speculative kind, were the fruits of this resolution. His father, who had been created viscount St John during the exile of his son, dying in 1742, the latter once more returned to England, and passed the remainder of his life in dignified retirement, at the family mansion at Battersea. The last work published during his life was, "Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, and Idea of a Patriot King," 1749, the preface to which expresses great indignation at the conduct of Pope, then deceased, who had privately caused it to be printed unknown to the author. He died at Battersea, in 1751, at the age of seventy-nine. By his will he left all his MSS. to David Mallet, who, in 1753 and 1754, published "The Works of the late Right Hon. Henry St John, Viscount Bolingbroke," 5 vols. 4to. Of these, besides the pieces already mentioned, a considerable part was occupied by letters, or "Essays written to A. Pope, Esq. on Religion and Philosophy," in which the writer declares himself the avowed opponent of revelation. These essays and letters produced a considerable sensation at the moment of publication, but in the sequel secured less attention than

was expected either by the opposers or partisans of similar opinions. Of the character of lord Bolingbroke as a politician, sufficient is elucidated by the events of his life. He was evidently an ambitious man, who could ill brook a superior, and was little scrupulous, either in the pursuit of power, or the gratification of resentment. As a conspicuous figure in the literary annals of his time he demands more consideration, it being agreed that for elegance, perspicuity, and strength, few of our prose writers have equalled him. In the correspondence of Pope and Swift he is happily distinguished among a constellation of wits, by his polished freedom and tone of good company, and in the estimation of lord Chesterfield his eloquence was of the highest order. His political writings being on temporary matters, have lost their interest; but his letters on Patriotism and History, which are of more general import, are deemed more superficial and declamatory than solid or profound. As a philosophical moralist his sentiments are displayed with great brilliancy by Pope, in his "Essay on Man," the plan of which celebrated poem was avowedly supplied by him. On the whole this eminent nobleman may be regarded as a man of high attainments and lofty powers, not always directed with correspondent utility, and otherwise rendered subservient to party and personal feelings, in a manner which demands and has ensured but little respect from posterity.—*Biog. Brit. Swift's Works. Leland's Deist. Writers.*

ST JOHN (JOHN) a writer on statistics, who was the youngest son of John, lord St John, of Battersea, and nephew of the celebrated lord Bolingbroke. He had a seat in the house of Commons during three successive parliaments; and for several years he held the office of surveyor-general of the crown lands. His death took place November 8, 1793, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was the author of a valuable work, entitled "Observations on the Land Revenue of the Crown, containing the Origin and Sources of the Land Revenue of England," 1787, 4to, republished in octavo in 1790 and 1792.—HENRY ST JOHN, brother of the preceding, became a lieutenant-general in the army. He wrote a tragedy, entitled "Mary, Queen of Scots," acted at Drury-lane theatre in 1788, and afterwards published; and "The Isle of St Marguerite," a musical drama.—*Watt's Bib. Brit. Biog. Drum.*

ST JUST (ANTHONY) a political agent and writer of considerable talents, who was associated in the crimes and punishment of Robespierre. He was born in 1768, and was educated for the legal profession. At the commencement of the Revolution, he eagerly entered into the measures of the enemies of monarchical government; and being chosen a deputy to the Convention from the department of the Aisne, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. He assisted materially in the destruction of the Girondists, and he was subsequently sent, as a commissioner of the National Convention, to the army in Alsace,

opposed to the Austrians, when, in conjunction with Lebas, he carried to a great extent the system of terror both among the troops and the inhabitants of the country; and his severity, execrable as it was, seems to have infused an energy into the army, which contributed much to its future victories. St Just, on his return to Paris, towards the close of 1793, obtained great influence with the ruling party, and he formed an intimate connexion with Robespierre, who was principally guided by his counsels. After assisting in the overthrow of Danton and his friends, he became involved in the ruin of Robespierre, who rejected his advice in the last struggle for power. He was guillotined July 28, 1794. St Just was the author of "Organt," a poem in twenty cantos, 1789, 2 vols. 8vo, said to be a feeble imitation of the Pucelle of Voltaire; "Mets Passee-temps, ou le Nouvel Organt de 1792," another licentious poem; and "Fragmens sur les Institutions Republicaines," a posthumous work, 1800, 12mo; besides reports to the National Convention, from the Committees of General Surety and of Public Safety.—This demagogue has been sometimes confounded with Louis LEON St Just, who called himself the marquis de Fontvieille, and was the author of a work, entitled "Esprit de la Revolution, et de la Constitution de France."—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

ST LAMBERT (CHARLES FRANCES DE) an eminent man of letters, was born at Nancy, December 16, 1717. He was educated by the jesuits at Pont-a-Mousson, but subsequently entered the army, which he quitted at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and joined the gay circle assembled by Stanislaus, the ex-king of Poland, at Luneville. He soon after became a devoted adherent of Voltaire's, and a favoured admirer of madame de Chatelet. He did not commence his literary career until he had exceeded the age of forty, when he produced a theatrical piece, entitled "Les Fêtes de l'Amour et de l'Hymen," 1760. His poem, entitled "Les Quatres Parties du Jour," appeared in 1764, and the same year he published his "Essai sur le Luxe," 8vo. His celebrated poem of "Les Saisons" followed in 1769. His other works are, "Fables Orientales;" "Consolations de la Vieillesse;" and a philosophical work in prose, which appeared in 1798, in 3 vols. 8vo, under the title of "Catéchisme Universelle." It was intended to exhibit a system of morals grounded on human nature, the principal object of the author being to confute the doctrine of a moral sense as advocated by Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and their successors. He also wrote some articles in the Encyclopédie, and many fugitive pieces in the literary journals. This able writer was one of the few men of eminence who escaped the annoyance and dangers of the Revolution; his death taking place Feb. 9, 1805, in his eighty-eighth year.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ST MARC (CHARLES HUGUES LEFEBVRE DE) a learned and industrious writer, born at

Paris in 1696. He studied at the college du Plessis, and afterwards became a sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Aunis, which he quitted to take orders in the church. Disappointed in his expectations of preferment, he engaged in the education of youth; and becoming connected with the abbé Goujet, he was encouraged to devote himself to literary pursuits. In 1735 he composed a lyric drama, entitled "*Le Pouvoir de l'Amour*," which was represented with some success. But he relinquished the drama for more serious studies, and his next production was a supplement to the necrology of the Port Royal Society. He afterwards published editions of the works of Boileau, Pavillon, Chaulieu, Malherbe, &c.; but he is principally known as the author of "*Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire d'Italie, depuis la Chute de l'Empire d'Occident*," Paris, 1761—70, 6 vols. 8vo, a work on the plan of president Henault's History of France. St Marc died November 20, 1769, and the sixth volume of his History of Italy was published by Lefevre de Beauvray, with a biographical memoir of the author.—*Biog. Univ.*

ST MARC (JEAN PAUL ANDRÉ DES RAINES, marquis de) a French lyric poet, born of a noble family in the province of Guienne, in 1728. He was admitted into the French guards in 1744, but being obliged through an accident to quit the service in 1762, he employed himself in the cultivation of the lighter kinds of literature. In 1770 was represented his pastoral drama, "*La Fête de Flore*," which was followed by "*Adèle de Ponthieu*," founded on a story of chivalry. St Marc wrote the verses which were recited at the Theatre Français, when the bust of Voltaire was crowned on the stage in 1778. He died at Bordeaux, October 11, 1818. His works have been often printed collectively, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Id.*

ST MARTHE, the name of a family in France, which produced several men of letters, among whom is to be ranked CHARLES ST MARTHE, who became physician to Francis I. He was remarkable for his eloquence, and composed the eulogium of his master in elegant Latin. He was also author of several poems. He died in 1556.—SCÆVOLA, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1536, and was distinguished as a poet, orator, and historian. In 1579 he was made governor of Poitou, which province he reduced to subjection to Henry IV. He died universally regretted in 1623. He was author of "*La Louange de la Ville de Poitiers*," 1573; "*Opera Poetica*," 1575; "*Gallorum Doctrina illustrium Elogia*," and "*Pædrotrophia, seu de Puerorum Educatione*," 1584, a Latin poem, of considerable merit, which has passed through many editions. It was neatly printed in London, in 12mo, 1708, together with the "*Callipædia*" of Quillet.—His son ABEL became librarian to the king, and wrote "*Opuscula Varia*," 1645.—His second and third sons, SCÆVOLA and LOUIS, were also men of literature, and composed in conjunction "*Gallia Christiana, seu Series*

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omnium Episc. &c. Franciæ," of which there is an edition in thirteen volumes, folio, 1715 to 1786.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ST MARTIN (LOUIS CLAUDE de) a visionary of the last century, who styled himself "*Le Philosophe inconnu*." He was born of a noble family, at Amboise, in 1743. Having received a collegiate education to qualify him for the magistracy, he preferred entering into the army, for the sake of applying himself to study in the intervals of military duty. While a subaltern in garrison at Bordeaux, he became a follower of Martinez Pasqualis, founder of the sect of Martinists, whose school, after the death of their leader in 1779, was transferred to Lyons, where St Martin published his work "*Des Erreurs et de la Vérité, ou les Hommes rappelés au Principe universel de la Science*," 8vo. This was followed by a number of other publications, including translations of many of the productions of Jacob Boehmen, of whom he was a great admirer. He quitted the army, that he might be at liberty to prosecute his favourite studies, and travelled, like Pythagoras, in search of knowledge. In 1787 he visited England, and the following year he went to Italy, with the Russian prince Alexis Galitzin, whom he made a convert to his opinions. On his return to France he received the cross of St Louis, in reward of his military services; but the Revolution shortly after deprived him of this as well as his other aristocratic privileges. In other respects he was but little affected by the political changes which he witnessed, continuing his philosophical speculations till the close of his life. He died of apoplexy, October 13, 1803.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Bing. Univ.*

ST PALAYE (JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CURNE de) a French writer, was born at Auxerre in 1697. His father was gentleman to the duke of Orleans. The delicacy of his health in his childhood interrupted his education, and he was fifteen years old before he began to learn Latin and Greek; but he made a rapid progress in his studies, and soon excelled his masters. In 1724 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, and the following year he was employed by his court to conduct the correspondence with Stanislaus, king of Poland, then at Weissenbourg. That prince wished to have attached him to his service as a diplomatist; but the love of literature induced him to forego the brilliant prospect which this overture presented. He resolved to devote his talents to the study of the history of France; and after perusing the chronicles of the third race of French kings, he communicated his observations to the academy in a number of interesting memoirs. He afterwards attached himself more particularly to the illustration of the institutions of chivalry. Having visited many of the public libraries in France, in search of information, he took two journeys to Italy, whence he returned with a great number of MSS. He had intended publishing a "*History of the Troubadours*;" but he put the materials he had collected into the hands of the abbé Millot, who prepared them for the

press. In 1758 he was chosen a member of the French Academy; and he belonged to that of La Crusca, and other learned societies in France and Italy. He died March 1, 1781. Among the works which he had projected were, a "Dictionary of French Antiquities," and a "Glossary of the ancient French Language," neither of which was completed; but he published "*Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie considérée comme un Etablissement politique et militaire*," Paris, 1759-81, 3 vols. 12mo; and he left a voluminous collection of MSS.—*Biog. Univ.*

ST PAVIN (DENYS DE SANGUIN de) a French poet, born at Paris in 1610. From his father, who was provost of the merchants of the metropolis, he inherited a moderate fortune, which enabled him to devote his time to the cultivation of literature. He obtained some distinction as a satirist and epigram writer, and directed his wit against Boileau, whose severe retaliation contributed not a little to lower the fame of his adversary, and reduce him to comparative obscurity. His death took place in 1670. A collection of his poems was published in 1759, 12mo.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ST PIERRE (CHARLES IRENEE CASTEL de) a French moral and political writer, was born at St Pierre in Normandy, in 1658. He was brought up to the church, and studied at the college of Caen, but he is best known as a politician. In 1695, having written some observations on philosophical grammar, he was admitted a member of the Academy. He accompanied cardinal de Polignac to the congress of Utrecht, where he proposed the establishment of a kind of European diet, in order to secure a perpetual peace. This, as was the case with most of his schemes, was good in theory, but attended by great practical difficulties, which prevented its being carried into effect, though it was received with good humour. St Pierre censured the government of Louis XIV; and on the death of that monarch he published his sentiments in a pamphlet, entitled "*La Polysynodie*," which caused his expulsion from the Academy, Fontenelle alone giving a vote in his favour. Another of his works was "*A Memorial on the Establishment of a proportional Taille*," which is said to have ameliorated the state of taxation in France. St Pierre died in 1743, and an edition of his works was published in Holland, 1744, 18 vols. 12mo.—*Eloge by D'Alembert. Dict. Hist.*

ST PIERRE (JACQUES HENRI BERNARDIN de) a French writer of some genius and notoriety, was born at Havre de Grace, 19th January, 1737. His father, who claimed descent from a noble family, ranked among his ancestors the celebrated mayor of Calais, Eustache de St Pierre, who exhibited so much patriotism when that town was captured by Edward III. The subject of this article received a liberal education, which he finished at the college of Rouen, where he obtained the first mathematical prize in 1757. Of an enthusiastic and adventurous disposition, a great part of his early life was spent in ram-

bling from one country to another, until at length he entered into the corps of military engineers, which he was soon obliged to quit; and he then proceeded with very little either of money or recommendation to Russia, where he obtained a commission as lieutenant. At the expiration of eighteen months, he was led by his restless enthusiasm to quit the Russians for the Poles, in whose service he was taken prisoner; but being soon released, after passing some time in Germany he returned to Paris. His next removal was to the Isle of France, in quality of engineer, where he remained upwards of two years, much dissatisfied with his situation; and in 1774 returned to his native country, and published a relation of his voyage. In 1784 he gave to the world his eloquent, but not very philosophical work, entitled "*Studies of Nature*," which obtained him considerable reputation, and ultimately acquired him the office of intendant of the botanical garden at Paris, with a liberal salary. In 1789 came out his beautiful tale of "*Paul and Virginia*," which was soon followed, in 1791, by his "*Indian Cottage*," on which productions his lasting reputation will probably chiefly depend. He lost his post of intendant in the Revolution, and having previously married, was reduced to considerable distress. He however retained a small patrimony, and survived the storms of that period. His death took place in 1814, when he left behind him a work entitled "*Harmonies de la Nature*," which, with all the rest of his works, have been translated into English. A memoir of the life of this amiable and eccentric writer has been published by way of introduction to his correspondence; but it is composed in so bad a taste, and admits personal adventure so very kindred to romance, that however it may merit confidence, it but very poorly inspires it.—*Notes. Dict. Hist.*

ST PREST or ST PRET (JEAN YVES de) counsellor of the grand council, and director of the dépôt of archives of foreign affairs in France, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was the author of a work published anonymously at Amsterdam about 1726, under the title of "*Histoire des Traités faits entre les Diverses Puissances de l'Europe, depuis le Règne d'Henri IV, jusqu'à la Paix de Nimègue en 1679*," 2 vols. folio; and he wrote several other political treatises, which were never printed. His literary labours were intended for the benefit of the students of a political academy founded by the French minister De Torcy, in 1710, over which St Prest presided from that period till his death, in the beginning of 1720.—*Biog. Univ.*

ST PRIEST (FRANCIS EMANUEL GUIGNARD, count de) a French statesman, born at Grenoble, March 12, 1735. After receiving an excellent education, he entered into the army, and he was also admitted among the knights of Malta. He served with reputation in Germany, and attained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*; and after being employed on a diplomatic mission to Portugal, he was, in 1768, sent ambassador to Constantinople. He was

subsequently French minister at the Hague, where he remained at the commencement of the Revolution. In July 1789 he succeeded baron de Breteuil as minister of the royal household, including the management of domestic affairs of state; and after encountering repeated denunciations, he was obliged to resign this office in December 1790, soon after which he quitted France. In 1795 he was one of the four ministers whom Louis XVIII had assembled at Verona, and he accompanied that prince to Blankenbourg and to Mitau; but he afterwards left him, and resided some years in Sweden. His sons having entered into the service of Russia, he sought an asylum in that country, and afterwards at Geneva. Returning to France at the restoration of the Bourbons, he was raised to the peerage in August 1815. He retired to an estate near Lyons, where he died February 26, 1821. He was the author of "*Examen des Assemblées Provinciales*," forming part of the observations presented to the assembly of the Notables, Paris, 1787, 8vo; and he left in manuscript "*Mémoires*," containing an account of the whole of his military and political career.—*Biog. Univ.*

ST REAL (CÉSAR VICHARD de) an able writer of the seventeenth century, was the son of a counsellor to the senate of Chamberri in Savoy, where he was born, but in what year is not ascertained. He came young to France, and was some time a disciple of M. Varillas, and in 1673 accompanied the duchess of Mazarin to England. He died at Chamberri in 1692. The abbé de St Real was much attached to the study of history, and wrote a piece to advance a philosophical consideration of it, which is entitled, "*De l'Usage de l'Histoire*," Paris, 1672, 12mo. He also published, in 1674, "*Conjurations des Espagnols contre la République de Venise en 1618*," 12mo; and a similar work on the imputed conspiracy of Don Carlos, prince of Spain. Voltaire compares the style of the first of these productions to that of Sallust; but it is to be regretted that in both of them the author infuses a portion of romance, for which there was little foundation. They, however, on this very account afforded scope for the tragic muse of Otway, whose dramas of "*Don Carlos*" and "*Venice Preserved*," are founded principally on the narratives of the abbé St Real. He wrote several other pieces upon the Roman history and subjects of philosophy, politics, and morals; all of which are comprised in the Paris edition of his works of 1745, in 3 vols. 4to, and 6 vols. 12mo.—*Nicéron*, vol. ii. and x.

ST SIMON (LOUIS DE ROUVROI, duke of) a French writer of memoirs, was the son of a nobleman of the same title, and born in 1675. He was introduced to the court of Louis XIV in his fifteenth year, and maintained fair moral reputation both as a courtier and a soldier. In 1721 he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Spain, for the purpose of soliciting the infanta in marriage for Louis XV. He was much in the confidence of the regent duke of Orleans, and after acting

a respectable part in life, he retired to his estate, where he maintained the character of a strict devotee, and died at an advanced age about the year 1767. This nobleman was the author of "*Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV, and of the Regency*," which he composed in his retreat, and which has been published since his death. They consist of a great variety of anecdotes relative to persons and incidents, interspersed with portraits drawn with a strong but dark pencil. They exhibit many of the author's natural prejudices in favour of nobility, and are often obscure, incorrect, and involved; but, nevertheless, make a valuable addition to the secret history and biography of the times. This work was published in a mutilated state in the first instance in 1788; but a complete edition was printed at Strasburgh in 13 vols. 8vo, 1791.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Anquetil Hist. de Louis XIV.*

SALA (NICOLÒ) a Neapolitan musician, born about the commencement of the last century. He was master of the conservatory of La Pietà at Naples, and is advantageously known as the author of an immense and laborious work, to the compilation of which he dedicated the whole of a life prolonged far beyond the period usually allotted to man. This book was printed at length at the expense of the king, under the title of "*Regole del Contrapunto pratico*," when the author died, inconsolable at seeing the whole impression sacrificed by the fury of the populace, who set fire to the royal printing-house in the Revolution of 1799. Eight years after, however, the treatise, which is a truly valuable one, was reproduced by M. Choron, in his "*Principes de Composition des Ecoles d'Italie*."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

SALAHEDDIN YUSEPH BEN AYUR, usually called Saladin, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, was born in the year 1137, in the castle of Tecuib, of which his father, a native of Curdistan, was governor. In 1168 he was chosen to succeed his uncle Siracoub in the command of the armies of the Fatimite caliph Adhed, or rather of the sultan Noureddin, his immediate superior. He terminated the dynasty of the Fatimite caliphs of Egypt, at the command of the latter, and subsequently endeavoured to supersede the minor son of Noureddin himself, but did not succeed until after his death, when he was recognized sultan of Syria and Egypt by the caliph of Bagdat. The great object both of his religion and his politics was now to expel the Christians from Palestine, and to recover the city of Jerusalem. An atrocious massacre of Mahometan pilgrims by the French lord, Du Chatillon, added still more to his ardour; and his vow of revenge against the perpetrator he was enabled to make good by his famous victory on the plain of Tiberias in 1187, where he captured Guy de Lusignan, with the chieftain Chatillon (whom he cut down after the battle with his own scimitar), and many more. The fruits of this victory were the towns of Acre, Seid, and Barout; after which he laid

siege to Jerusalem, which yielded in a capitulation to the articles of which Saladin faithfully adhered. He then proceeded against Tyre, but failed, in consequence of the destruction of his fleet by the Franks. The intelligence of the loss of Jerusalem reaching Europe, produced the crusade under the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, whose death inspired the Mussulman with hopes which were soon damped by the arrival, with a mighty host, of Richard Cœur-de-Lion of England, and of Philip Augustus of France. A recovery of Acre, by the two kings, took place in 1191, upon which event Philip returned to France, and Richard, after twice defeating the sultan, took Caesarea and Jaffa, and spread alarm as far as Jerusalem. At length a truce was concluded between Richard and Saladin, by the terms of which the coast from Jaffa to Tyre was ceded to the Christians, while the rest of Palestine remained to the sultan. The departure of Richard freed Saladin from his most formidable foe; but his own death, which took place at Damascus in 1193, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, suddenly terminated the career of this active and able prince, and plunged his subjects of Syria and Egypt into deep mourning. Though chargeable in the outset of life with unjustifiable means of acquiring power, Saladin employed it, when obtained, very usefully for his subjects, whose burthens he lightened, whilst he benefited them by a great number of useful works and establishments. Whilst magnificent in his erections, and in public undertakings, he was altogether frugal in his personal expenses. In religion he was zealous for his creed, almost to fanaticism, but was faithful to his engagements, and administered justice with diligence and impartiality. A lasting proof of the terror which his name inspired, was given by the Saladin tenth, imposed by the authority of pope Innocent X on both clergy and laity, for the support of the holy war. Saladin left a family of seventeen sons and one daughter, and was the founder of the dynasty of the Ayyubites.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.* Gibbon.

SALDEN (WILLIAM) an ingenious philological writer, who was a native of Utrecht, where he died in 1694. He was the author of "Otia Theologica," 4to; "Concionator Sacer," 12mo; "Chr. Liberii (Gul. Salden) Bibliophila, sive de Scribendis, Legendis, et aestimandis Libris, Exercitatio parænetica; interjecta sunt quedam de Plagio Litterario, Thrasionismo Theologorum, &c." Ultraj. 1681, 12mo; and a treatise "De Libris, variorum eorum Usu et Abusu," Amst. 1688, 12mo.—*Watt. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

SALE (GEORGE) a learned English Oriental scholar, and various writer, of the eighteenth century. Unfortunately nothing of his particular history is known, notwithstanding his services to literature; but it is ascertained that he was a married man, and had a son educated at New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. Our author was one of the founders, and of the first committee, of a Society for the Encouragement of Learning, founded in 1736.

His services were, however, but of short duration, as he died the same year. Mr Sale was one of the compilers of the great "General Dictionary;" as also a principal writer in the "Universal History," of which he supplied the cosmogony, and a small part of the history which follows it. The most important of his performances, however, is a translation of the Koran into English from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes from the most approved commentators. To this version is prefixed a preliminary discourse on the state of the Arabs, Jews, and Christians at the time of Mahommed's appearance; on the doctrine and positive precepts of the Koran; and on various other points connected with Islamism, of a nature to merit a separate publication.—*Gent. Mag.* for 1736 and 1781. *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

SALICETI (CHRISTOPHER) was born at Bastia in Corsica, in 1757, and was educated at a college of the Barnabites at his native place, whence he removed to study the law at Pisa. Returning home, he became an advocate of the superior council of Corsica; and in 1789 he was deputy from the tiers état of his native country to the states-general of France; and in 1792 a member of the National Convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. Having opposed the projects of Paoli, he left Corsica precipitately; and subsequently he was employed as commissary to the French army in Italy. In 1797 he had a seat in the Council of Five Hundred; and on the assumption of power by Buonaparte he was proscribed. His talents restored him to favour; and under the consulate he was sent ambassador to Genoa, when he aided in the union of that republic to France. When Joseph Buonaparte was raised to the throne of Naples, Saliceti was appointed his minister of police, to which was united the office of minister at war. Under king Joachim (Murat) he was dismissed, but was afterwards recalled on the invasion of Italy by the English. He died suddenly, not without suspicion of poison, in December 1809.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

SALINAS (FRANCISCUS) professor of music in the university of Salamanca. This extraordinary man was the son of the treasurer of Burgos, in which city he was born in 1513. Though blind from his birth, he acquired no inconsiderable share of knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, as well as of philosophy and the arts, especially of music. Sarmenius, archbishop of Compostella, struck with the genius he displayed, rescued him from the poverty in which he found him, and on being elected a cardinal took him with him to Rome, where he continued to prosecute his studies with great success. He was eventually invited to Salamanca, where he filled the situation already alluded to with great credit, and obtained from pope Paul the Fourth the abbey of St Pancratius della Rocca Salegna in the Neapolitan dominions. His principal work is a treatise, "De Musica," in seven books, in which he exposes very happily some

of the errors of the ancients with respect to harmony, and enters into a copious examination of the metres used by the Greek, Roman, and Spanish poets. His death took place in 1590.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

SALISBURY (JOHN of) an Augustine canon of the twelfth century, supposed to have been born at Old Sarum about the year 1116. After having studied in the universities of Paris and Oxford, he assumed the cowl in the monastery of St Augustine at Canterbury, where he acquired the friendship of the primate Thomas à Becket. On the murder of this prelate, in 1171, by Fitzurse and his associates, of which deed he is said to have been a witness, he retired to France, and there obtained the bishopric of Chartres from the pope. As an author he is known by his "*Polyraticon, seu de Nugis Curialium et Vestigiis Philosophorum*;" as well as by some other tracts, both curious and valuable, on subjects connected with antiquity and critical research, being well versed in all the learning of the age, and the order to which he belonged. His death took place in 1182.—*Leland. Tanner.*

SALISBURY (WILLIAM) a Welsh lawyer of the age of Elizabeth, a native of the county of Denbigh, and a graduate of Oxford. He is principally known as the first translator of the liturgy of the church of England into the Welsh language, of which tongue he also published a Dictionary, in 1 vol. 4to, 1547; and a complete version of the Scriptures. His death took place in 1570.—*Athen. Oxon.*

SALKELD (WILLIAM) an eminent writer on the statute law, who practised as an advocate in the beginning of the last century, and attained to the rank of king's serjeant. His "*Reports of Cases Adjudged in all the Courts from 1 Will. and Mary to 10 Anne*," are highly esteemed by professional men; and since their first publication, in 1717, they have passed through several editions, the sixth of which, with large additions and references to modern determinations, by William David Evans, esq. appeared in 1795, 3 vols. royal 8vo.—*Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.*

SALLENGRE (ALBERT HENRY de) an ingenious and laborious Dutch author, descended of a good family in Holland, and son to the receiver-general of Walloon Flanders. He was born in 1694 at the Hague, and after receiving an excellent education at Leyden was admitted an advocate at the Dutch bar. Here his abilities, aided by family connexion, made his rise a rapid one, and in 1716 he received the appointment of counsellor to the princess of Nassau, which was soon followed by that of commissary of finance, and auditor of the bank of Holland. The hours of relaxation from public business he diligently employed in the cultivation of literary pursuits, and besides a periodical work which he edited, under the name of the "*Literary Journal*," was the author of a "*Commentary on Ovid's Epistles*," "*The History of Peter Montmaur*," 8vo, 2 vols.; "*A Treasury of Roman Antiquities*," folio, 3 vols.; and "*L'Eloge de l'Yvresse*." He was carried off by the

small-pox in the thirtieth year of his age, while busily employed in compiling a "*History of the United Provinces, from the Year 1609 to the Peace of Munster*." Of this work one volume only, in 4to, appeared five years after his decease, printed at the Hague.—*Niceron. Moreri.*

SALLO (DENIS de) a man of letters, distinguished as the original conductor of the oldest critical journal established in Europe. He was descended from an ancient family of the province of Poitou, and was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, in which metropolis he was born in 1626. He went through his youthful studies with great credit, and having afterwards applied himself to jurisprudence, he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament in 1652. He soon attained eminence in his profession, and he gave a proof of his talents in a work entitled "*Traité de l'Origine des Cardinaux du S. Siège, et particulièrement des François, avec deux Traités curieux des Legats à Latere, &c.*" 1665, 12mo. He was frequently consulted by the minister Colbert, for whose use he drew up a number of important memoirs relative to naval affairs, and other subjects. In 1665 he commenced the publication of the "*Journal des Savans*," which appeared in weekly numbers, the editor concealing himself under the title of the sieur d'Hedouville. He is said to have been assisted by several men of learning, among whom were Chapelain, and the abbé Gallois. Thirteen numbers only had been published when the work was suppressed, through the interest of persons who had taken offence at the severity of critical animadversion displayed by these self-constituted arbiters of literary reputation. After a short interval, the abbé Gallois obtained permission to resume the journal, which has been continued, though not without interruption, to the present time. M. de Sallo died in 1669.—*Camusat Hist. des Journaux. Biog. Univ.*

SALLUST (CAIUS CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS) an eminent Roman historian, was born at Amiternum, in the country of the Sabines, BC. 85. He was educated at Rome, where he became almost equally distinguished for abilities and licentiousness of manners. His extravagance and debauchery even caused him to be expunged by the censors from the list of senators, but he was restored by Julius Cæsar, who promoted him to the dignities of questor and prætor, and nominated him to the government of Numidia. In this office he so enriched himself by pillage and rapine, which it is supposed he shared with Cæsar, that on his return to Rome he was enabled not only to purchase a large estate, but a magnificent mansion on the Quirinal hill, with the extensive gardens which still bear his name. He is supposed to have died BC. 35, at the age of fifty. The vices of Sallust were curiously contrasted by the rigid morality which pervades his writings, and in other respects the author is as valuable as the man was the contrary. His principal work was a history of the Roman republic, from the death of Sylla to Cætiline's

conspiracy, of which some fragments alone exist; but happily two entire historical pieces of his composition remain, "On the Jugurthine War," and "On the Catilinarian Conspiracy," in which it is agreed that the concise energy of the Latin language is displayed with considerable skill and mastery. The matter also exhibits great vigour of sentiment and force of narrative; and his high literary reputation at Rome is established by the testimony of Martial, Tacitus, and Quintilian, although his neglect of Cicero, and partiality to Cæsar, justly detract from his historical fidelity. The most valuable modern editions of Sallust are those of Gronovius, Leyden, 1690; of Wasse, Cambridge, 1710; and of Homer, Leyden, 1769. There are four English translations, one by Gordon, another by Dr Rose, a third by Dr Murphy, and a fourth by Dr Steuart, in two volumes, quarto, to which are prefixed, essays on his life and writings.—*Life by Steuart. Vossii Hist. Lat.*

SALMASIUS (CLAUDIUS). See SAU-MAISE (CLAUDE).

SALMON. There were several ingenious English authors of this name. **THOMAS SALMON**, who held the living of Mespall, Bedfordshire, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, is advantageously known in the musical world as the author of some clever treatises on the science. The principal of these is entitled "An Essay to the Advancement of Music by casting away the Perplexity of different Clefs," printed in London in 1672.—His eldest son, **THOMAS**, entered the navy, in which he spent some years, but afterwards quitted the service, and opened a house of public entertainment at Cambridge. Proving unsuccessful in business, he came to London, and there commenced author by profession, in which capacity he compiled several works for the booksellers. Of these the principal are, "An Examination of Burnet's History of his own Times;" "The Chronological Historian," 8vo, 2 vols.; "A Geographical Grammar," afterwards improved by Guthrie; a "History of England," 12 vols.; "Modern History," folio, 3 vols. reprinted in thirty-two volumes, octavo; "Essay on Marriage," 8vo; "General Description of England," 2 vols.; "Foreigner's Companion through Oxford and Cambridge;" "Universal Gazetteer." His death took place in April, 1743.—His brother **NATHANIEL**, the most celebrated of the three, was born at his father's parsonage, and received his education at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he graduated, and entering the church, obtained some preferment in Suffolk. On the accession of queen Anne to the throne, he refused to take the oath of allegiance, although he had made no scruple of doing so to her predecessor; this caused his ejection from his benefice, and all hopes of advancement in his profession being now closed against him, he assumed the habit of a layman, and practised physic first at St Ives and afterwards at Bishop's Stortford, where he died in 1742. As an antiquarian he is esteemed for the accuracy of his deductions, the patience

and perseverance of his inquiry, and his active and industrious research. His writings consist of "A History of Hertfordshire," in folio; "Antiquities of Surrey," 8vo; "Antiquities of Essex," folio; "Roman Antiquities in the Midland Counties," 8vo; "Roman Stations in Great Britain;" "Lives of the English Bishops, from the Time of the Restoration to the Revolution in 1688."—*Gough's Topog. Gent. Mag.* vol. lxvi.

SALMON (WILLIAM) an empirical physician and medical writer of considerable note in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was engaged for a long course of years in the practice of physic in London, but probably with no great success, as the multitude of works which he published must have required industrious application, and left but little time for other employment. Among his productions are, "The complete Physician, or Druggist's Shop opened," an octavo volume, containing more than twelve hundred pages; a "Universal Herbal," folio; and various other professional works, besides a treatise on drawing, engraving, &c. entitled "Polygraphice," of which the tenth edition appeared in 1701. His death took place about the end of the seventeenth century.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

SALOMON (JOHANN PETER) a native of Bonn, in the electorate of Cologne, born 1745. He was educated by his parents with a view to make the law his profession, but an invincible passion which he displayed for the science of music, at length induced them to relinquish the idea, and to suffer him to follow the bent of his genius. After acquiring considerable reputation as a musician both in Germany and France, he came to England in 1781, and besides proving himself incontestably the greatest violinist of the age, had the merit of first introducing into this country, at a great pecuniary risk, the celebrated Haydn, whose symphonies, written for Salomon's concerts, are considered the standard of perfection for this species of composition. Among his pupils, Pinto proved the extent of his master's skill, and his ability in communicating it; but unfortunately this extraordinary young man, whose musical progress reflected so much honour on his master, possessed qualities which are not unusually the concomitants of genius, and perished just as he was ripening into unrivalled excellence. Salomon, whose respectable literary attainments, and polished manners, had always secured him an entrance into the very first circles, died in London, in 1815, after a long illness, occasioned by a severe fall from his horse, and lies buried in Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

SALVIAN, a native of Cologne, one of the early fathers of the Christian church. He led a religious life at Marseilles during the greater part of the fifth century, and died in that city about the year 484. Salvian was the author of several works on devotional subjects, of which there are yet extant a treatise on "The Providence of God," in eight books; another in four books, written "Against Avarice, es-

pecially in Priests and clerical Persons;" and nine pastoral letters. His remains were collected and printed together in two volumes octavo, by Baluzius, at Paris, in 1663.—*Cave. Dupin.*

SALVIATI, the name by which two Italian painters, of considerable merit, are usually known. **FRANCESCO ROSSI**, the elder of these, was a native of Florence, born in 1510. He studied under Del Sarto and Baccio Bandinelli, and was much patronized by cardinal Salviati, whose family name he in consequence assumed. He was an excellent artist, both in fresco and oils, and in his style of designing came very near Raphael himself, though he fell short in sublimity and grandeur of composition. His naked figures and draperies are also much admired. Unfortunately an irritable and peevish disposition not only made him unjust to the claims of rival talent, but at length alienated the regard of many of his most attached friends. In 1554 he visited Paris, but made no long stay in that capital, and at length died in Italy in 1563. Most of his best pieces are to be found in Florence, Rome, and Venice.—The second, whose family name was **JOSEPH PORTA**, was a Venetian by birth, and became a pupil of the former, whose name he took. His colouring and designs were highly esteemed by the citizens of Venice, where he died in 1585.—*Pilkington. Rees's Cyclop.*

SAMBUCUS (JOHN) a learned physician, born at Tirnau in Hungary, in 1531. He held the offices of counsellor and historiographer to the emperors Maximilian II and Rodolph II, and he wrote a continuation of the Hungarian history of Bonfinius, dialogues, orations, and other works; but he distinguished himself principally as an editor and commentator on the writings of the ancients. De Thou praises him for his liberality; and says that he expended immense sums in procuring and publishing the works of ancient authors, among which were the Dionysiaca of Nonnus, the Epistles of Aristænetus, Eunapius, Hesychius, &c. He died at Vienna in 1584.—*Teissier Eloges des H. S.*

SAMMES (AYLETT) an antiquary and lawyer, who studied at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded MA, and he was afterwards admitted to the same degree at Oxford in 1677. He died in 1679. His literary reputation depends on a work entitled "*Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, or the Antiquities of Ancient Britain derived from the Phœnicians," 1676, folio, the real author of which, according to Wood, was Robert Aylett, LL.D. a master in chancery, who wrote a poem entitled "Susanna, or the Arraignment of the Two Elders," and other poetical pieces. Sammes, who was the nephew of Dr Aylett, is supposed to have obtained the materials for his Britannia from the papers of his deceased relative.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

SANADON (NOEL STEPHEN) a learned French jesuit, born at Rouen in Normandy, 1676. He dedicated himself to the study of oratory, on which he gave lectures at Caen, in

his native province, and afterwards held the professorship of the same science in the university of Paris. To this situation was eventually added those of keeper of the royal library and preceptor to the young prince of Conti. Besides some elegant poems and orations, written in the Latin language, he published a new translation of Horace, with valuable notes. This work first appeared at Paris, in two quarto volumes, and was afterwards reprinted at Amsterdam, in 1735, in eight volumes, 12mo, with considerable additions, including the commentary of Dacier. Sanadon died at Paris, September 21, 1732.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SANCHES (ANTONIO NUNES RIBEIRO) an eminent Portuguese physician, born at Ponta Macor, in 1697. He was the son of an opulent merchant, in opposition to whose wishes he adopted the profession of medicine; and he was indebted to the liberality of his maternal uncle, Dr Nunes Ribeiro, of Lisbon, for the means of prosecuting his studies at Coimbra and at Salamanca. At the latter university he took the degree of MD. in 1724, and the following year became stipendiary physician at Benavente. He soon after removed to London, but the climate of this country affecting his health he went to Leyden, where he remained till 1731, when, through the recommendation of Boerhaave, he obtained an advantageous appointment in Russia. He served as physician to the army at the siege of Azoph; and in 1740 he was nominated one of the imperial physicians. He attended the empress Anne in her last illness; and he was favoured by the regent in the reign of Iwan III, but on the deposition of that prince, and the advancement of Elizabeth the daughter of Peter the Great, he lost his appointments. Being apprehensive for his personal safety, he obtained leave to retire from Russia, and in 1747 he took up his residence at Paris, where he passed the remainder of his life. While at St Petersburg he carried on a correspondence with the jesuits settled in China, through whom he procured the seeds of the official rhubarb, and introduced the culture of that plant into Europe. He contributed in various ways to the advancement of science, and left several works on medical subjects. His death took place October 14, 1783.—*London Med. Journ. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

SANCHEZ. There are several learned Spanish writers of this name, of which it will be necessary only to mention four. **FRANCIS SANCHEZ**, or Sanctius Brocensis, was born in 1523, at Estremadura, and became professor of rhetoric at Salamanca, where he died in 1600. He published editions of several of the classic authors, and some dissertations on classical subjects; but his principal work is a grammatical treatise, entitled "*Minerva, seu de Causis Lingue Latinæ*," printed first at Salamanca in 1587, 8vo, and many times since, with improvements.—**PETER ANTHONY SANCHEZ**, an eminent Spanish divine, was born at Vigo in 1740, and became canon of the cathedral of St James, and professor of rhetoric in

his native place, where he was much admired both for his talents and benevolence. His works are, "Summa Theologiæ Sacræ," 4 vols.; "Annales Sacri," 2 vols.; "A Treatise on Toleration," 3 vols.; "History of the Church of Africa;" "Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit;" "Sermons," 5 vols.; and "On the Means of encouraging Industry."—RODRIIGO SANCHEZ, a Spanish prelate, was born in the diocese of Segovia in 1404. He studied law at Salamanca, obtained successively the bishoprics of Zamora, Calahorra, and Valencia, and was much employed in embassies. He died at Rome in 1470. His works are, "Historia Hispaniæ;" "Speculum Vitæ Humane," folio; "Epistola de Expugnatione Nigropontis."—THOMAS ANTHONY SANCHEZ, a learned Spaniard, and librarian to the king, was born in 1730, and distinguished himself by his researches into the literary history of his country, and published a new and improved edition of the "Bibl. Hispan. of Antonio." His most celebrated work, however, is his collection of Castilian poetry anterior to the fifteenth century, to which is prefixed a letter on the origin of Spanish poetry, Madrid, 1779—1782, 5 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of an "Apology for Cervantes." He died in 1798.—*Antonio Bibl. Hispan. Novv. Dict. Hist.*

SANCHO (IGNATIUS) the name given to a singular negro, whose abilities presented a strong contrast to the presumed incapacity of those of his nation and colour. He was born in 1729, at sea, on board a slave-ship, in its passage to the Spanish Main, and on his arrival at Carthage, received from the owner the name of Ignatius at the font. Accompanying his master to this country, he was given by the latter to three maiden sisters residing at Greenwich, who employed him in menial offices, and bestowed on him his second name of Sancho, in allusion, it is said, to the celebrated squire of Cervantes. While residing in this family, he appears to have been treated with great and unnecessary harshness; but being at length fortunate enough to attract the notice of the duke of Montagu, that benevolent nobleman not only rescued him from his unpleasant situation, but took him into his own service, and continued his steady friend. On the deaths of the duke and duchess, by the latter of whom he was bequeathed a pension of thirty pounds for his life, Sancho was again thrown upon the world, the little property left him proving, as is too often the case in similar circumstances, an unfortunate present, and leading him into irregular habits, by the indulgence of which it was soon dissipated. As a resource he determined to try the stage, and actually appeared in Othello and Oronooko. The experiment did not succeed, as he appears to have had few requisites for the characters, except his colour. A marriage, however, which he soon after contracted with a young creole, possessed of a small property, and the continued kindness of the family of his late patron, once more restored him to comfort and respectability. He com-

menced business as a grocer, and succeeded in making some provision for a large family, before his decease, which took place about the Christmas of 1780. This extraordinary man was the author of some well-written letters published after his death, and was much noticed by many of the literary characters of the day, especially by Garrick and Sterne. A few pieces of miscellaneous poetry, and a tract on music, are also ascribed to him.—*Life by Jekyl.*

SANCHONIATHON, an ancient Phœnician writer, who is generally supposed to have been a native of Berytus, though Athenæus and Suidas affirm that he was a Tyrian. The age in which he lived is uncertain, but it is probable that he flourished about the time of the Trojan war. He composed, in the Phœnician language, a history of his native country, which was translated into Greek by Philo Byblius, in the reign of the emperor Adrian, and of this version some fragments have been preserved by Porphyry and Eusebius. Suidas mentions other works of Sanchoniathon, which are entirely lost.—*Biog. Univ.*

SANCROFT (WILLIAM) a learned and distinguished English prelate of the seventeenth century. He was born at Fressingfield in Suffolk, in 1616, and after studying at a grammar-school at St Edmundsbury, he was admitted into Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1633. In 1642 he obtained a fellowship, from which he was ejected in 1649 for refusing to take the covenant. He then visited France and Italy; and returning home on the Restoration, he was chosen one of the university preachers, and in 1661 he assisted in revising the Liturgy. In 1664 he was made dean of York, and towards the close of that year he was removed to the deanery of St Paul's, London. In this station he distinguished himself by his munificent contributions towards the repair, and afterwards of the rebuilding of the cathedral. In 1669 he was presented by the king to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, which preferment he resigned after he had held it two years. He was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, which station he held in 1677, when he was unexpectedly raised to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. His conduct as primate displays a conscientious regard for the laws of his country, and the rights of the church over which he presided. In 1687 he was, with six other prelates, committed to the Tower for presenting to king James II a remonstrance against the declaration of indulgence ordered to be read in churches; and being tried in the court of King's Bench, the archbishop and his colleagues were acquitted. On the secession of the king, he concurred with the lords, spiritual and temporal, assembled at Guildhall, December 11, 1688, in signing an address to the prince of Orange, demanding a free parliament, the security of laws, liberty, and property, and recommending indulgence to Protestant dissenters. He subsequently refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III and his consort, in consequence of which he was removed from his high station in the

church, in February 1689; and a few months after he retired to Fresingfield, where he died in November 1693. Sancroft was a man of great industry and learning, of which he left evidence in a large collection of manuscripts. His printed works consist of a Latin dialogue, entitled "Fur Prædestinatus, sive Dialogismus inter quendam Ordinis Prædicantium Calvinistam et Furem ad Laqueum damnatum habitus," 1651, 12mo, reprinted a few years since; "Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and other Modern Authors, by an Eye-Witness," 1652, 12mo; "Sermons," "Letters," &c. An interesting account of the life of archbishop Sancroft was published by the rev. G. D'Oyley, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

SANCTORIUS or **SANTORIO**, an eminent physician, was born in 1561, at Capo d'Istria. He studied and graduated at Padua, and after practising for some years at Venice, was invited in 1611 to the first theoretical chair in the university of the former city, where he commenced a series of observations on insensible perspiration, which made his name famous throughout Europe. He continued to lecture in this capacity for thirteen years to numerous audiences, when he was induced by fatigue to resign, and to fix his residence in Venice. The senate, however, continued his salary undiminished until his death in 1636, at the age of seventy-five. The name of Sanctorius is rendered memorable by his work, entitled "Ara de Statica Medicina," first printed at Venice in 1614, and many times reprinted and translated into the modern languages. It consists of seven sections of aphorisms relative to insensible perspiration, which excretion this author was the first to reduce to certain laws, and place in a striking light by experiment. In this work he established many important facts, but like most writers on a particular topic, has overcharged their practical importance. He was the author of several useful inventions: besides his statical chair for the measure of perspiration, he invented another for ascertaining the force of the pulse, and several useful instruments of surgery. He was also the first physician who endeavoured to measure the heat of the skin by a thermometer. His writings were published collectively at Venice, in 4 vols. 4to, 1660.—*Halleri Bibl. Annot. et Med. Tiraboschi.*

SANDBY (PAUL) an ingenious artist, was born at Nottingham in 1732. At the age of fourteen he became a student in the drawing-room at the Tower, and in 1748 was sent into the Highlands of Scotland to take views for the duke of Cumberland. Of these he made small etchings, which were afterwards published; after which he was much employed in Wales, under the patronage of sir Watkin Williams Wynne, in taking scenes which he transferred to copper-plates, and executed prints in imitation of drawings in Indian ink, which art of aquatinta he carried to great perfection. On the institution of the Royal Academy he was elected an academician, and

in 1768 the marquis of Granby appointed him chief drawing-master at Woolwich. He died at his house at Paddington, November 7, 1809.—*Europ. Mag.*

SANDEMAN (ROBERT) in whom the sect called Sandemanians originated, was born at Perth in Scotland in 1723. He studied at Edinburgh, and afterwards engaged in the linen trade. On marrying the daughter of the rev. John Glass, he became an elder in his congregation, and soon after published a series of letters addressed to Mr Hervey, on his Theron and Aspasio, in which he endeavoured to show, in opposition to that divine, that a justifying faith meant nothing more than a simple assent to the divine mission of Christ. This position caused much controversy, and those who adopted it were called Sandemanians, and formed themselves into church order, in strict fellowship with the church of Scotland, but holding communion with no other. The chief opinions and practices in which this sect differs from others, are their weekly administration of the Lord's Supper, washing each other's feet, &c. In 1764 Mr Sandeman accepted an invitation to New England, where he died in 1771. His sect still subsists in Great Britain. He was author of some other theological tracts, besides his "Letters on Theron and Aspasio."—*Encyc. Brit.*

SANDERS (NICHOLAS) an ecclesiastical historian, born about 1527, at Charlewood in Surrey. He was professor of canon law at Oxford in the reign of queen Mary, who appointed him her secretary for Latin correspondence. On the accession of Elizabeth he retired to Rome, was ordained a priest, and created DD. Cardinal Hosius took him to the council of Trent as his secretary; and he was afterwards employed by that prelate in various affairs in Poland, Prussia, and Lithuania. He subsequently became professor of divinity at Louvain, where he published, in 1751, his work "De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ," in defence of the supremacy of the holy see. In 1579 he was sent as papal nuncio to Ireland, and he died there in the following year. Camden states, that Sanders having promoted the rebellion of the earl of Desmond against the English government, was forced to wander as a fugitive among the mountains after the defeat of the insurgents, and that he perished with hunger; but Wood attributes his death to dysentery, and says that he expired in the arms of the bishop of Killaloe. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of a history "Of the Origin and Progress of the English Schism," as he styles the Reformation, which has been severely animadverted on by Bayle and bishop Burnet. He also wrote against Jewel and Nowel, in defence of transubstantiation, and on various other subjects.—*Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SANDERS (ROBERT) a native of Scotland, born in 1727, who was apprenticed to a painter, which employment he relinquished for that of a writer for the press. Having travelled over a great part of the country, he

produced a work, entitled "The Complete English Traveller," which passed through several editions. At one time he was employed as an amanuensis by lord Lyttelton, whom he assisted in preparing for the press his "History of Henry II." He was the compiler of Notes on the Bible, published under the name of Dr Henry Southwell; and he was engaged on a treatise on general chronology, when he died of an asthma in March 1783. Among the productions of his pen are, "The Newgate Calendar;" "The Adventures of Gaffer Greybeard," a satirical novel; and a "History of Rome, in a series of Letters."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SANDERSON (ROBERT) a learned English divine and theological casuist, born at Rotherham in Yorkshire, in 1587. He studied at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1606, and the following year he proceeded MA. In 1618 he was presented to the rectory of Wibberton, near Boston, in Lincolnshire, which he resigned the ensuing year for that of Boothby Pagnel, in the same county. He was afterwards made a prebend of the collegiate church of Southwell; and in 1631, through the recommendation of Laud, then bishop of London, he was appointed a chaplain to the king. In 1636 he was created DD.; and in 1642 chosen regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and made canon of Christchurch. His attachment to the royal cause, during the civil war, occasioned the loss of part of his preferment, and exposed him to much persecution. He was, however, allowed to retain his living, and he resided among his parishioners till the Restoration, soon after which he was elevated to the bishopric of Lincoln. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in 1661, and he contributed much to the alterations then made in the liturgy. He died January 29, 1662-3, and was privately buried at Buckden. His principal works are, "Nine Cases of Conscience resolved," 1678, 8vo; "Logica Artis Compendium;" "De Juramenti Promissorii Obligatione Prælectiones Septem;" "De Obligatione Conscientiæ Præl. Sept.;" "A Discourse concerning the Church in these Particulars; 1. concerning the Visibility of the True Church; 2. concerning the Church of Rome," 4to; and "Sermons," folio.—*Biog. Brit. Walton's Lives, edited by Zouch.*

SANDERSON, FAS. (ROBERT) usher of the Court of Chancery and clerk of the Rolls chapel, an intelligent and laborious antiquary and historian. He assisted Rymer in the compilation of that great national work, the "Fœdera;" and his name is included in a royal warrant issued May 3, 1707, empowering Rymer and Sanderson to search public offices, and transcribe materials for the work in which they were engaged. After the death of Rymer, the seventeenth and three following volumes of the "Fœdera," were published by his coadjutor, who also assisted in a second edition of the work, 1727-35. He died December 23, 1741. An improved and augmented edition of the Fœdera is now in pro-

gress of publication, edited by Dr Adam Clarke and Mr Frederick Holbrooke.—*Lempriere's U. B. Edit.*

SANDERUS (ANTHONY) a Dutch ecclesiastic, born 1586. He was a native of Antwerp, and having graduated at the college of Douai, entered the ministry, and obtained a canonry at Ypres. Sanderus was the author of several valuable works connected with the topography of his native country. Of these the principal are, his "Flandria Illustrata," folio, 2 vols.; and "Chronographia Sacra Brabantie," folio, 2 vols. with numerous engravings. His other writings are, "Hagiologium Flandriæ;" and two quarto volumes, the one containing an account of the principal Flemish authors, the other biographical notices of citizens of Ghent distinguished for their progress in literature. His death took place in 1664.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

SANDFORD (FRANCIS) a celebrated genealogist and herald of the seventeenth century, an Irishman by birth, who filled the office of a pursuivant-at-arms in the Herald's college during the reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second. He published an account of the ceremonies observed at the coronation of the latter monarch, in one volume folio, as well as several other tracts connected with his profession. Of these the principal are, a "Genealogical History of the Kings of England and Monarchs of Great Britain," folio, to which a supplement has since been added by Stebbing; "A Genealogical History of the Royal House of Portugal," folio; and an account of the "Order of the Ceremonies observed at the Funeral of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle." In 1688 Mr Sandford resigned his situation, but survived it little more than four years, when he died in his sixty-fourth year.—*Biog. Brit.*

SANDINI (ANTONIO) a native of the Venetian states, born in the year 1692. He obtained the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the university of Padua, and is known as the author of "The Lives of the Popes;" "A Dissertation on the Lives of the Popes, extracted from the History of the Church;" "The History of the Holy Family;" and "The Lives of the Apostles." His death took place at Padua about the middle of the last century.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

SANDIUS (CHRISTOPHER) a German polemic of the seventeenth century, born in 1644 at Königsberg. He wrote against the Trinity, and was a warm defender of the opinions of Socinus. His principal works consist of a "Treatise on the Nature and Origin of the Soul;" "Bibliotheca Anti-Trinitariorum," 12mo; "Nucleus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ," 2 vols. 8vo; some remarks on the writings of Gerard Vossius, and a volume of epigrams. Sandius retired into Holland, and settled at Amsterdam, where he died in 1680.—*Saxii Onom.*

SANDRART (JOACHIM) a German artist and author of celebrity, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Frankfort-sur-Maine, where he was born in

1606, and became especially eminent as a portrait and historical painter. Having studied the principles of his art under De Bry, Merian, and Giles Sadeler, all engravers of considerable merit, he accompanied Gerard Honthorst to London, where he was much noticed by Villiers duke of Buckingham. The assassination of his patron in 1627 induced him to return to the continent, where, after visiting the principal cities of Spain and Italy, he settled at his native place. Marrying some time after, he took up his abode at Nuremberg, where he founded a school of painting, and acquired both reputation and wealth. As an author, Sandrart is advantageously known by his "Lives of the Painters," a work which he compiled with great care principally from the writings of Ridolfi, Vasari, and Van Mander. His other works, all on professional subjects, consist of "Romanorum Fontinalia;" "Academia Tedesca della Architettura, Scultura, e Pittura," folio, 2 vols.; "Admiranda Sculpturæ Veteris," folio; "Iconologia Deorum," folio; and "Romæ Antiquæ et Novæ Theatrum," folio. His death took place at Nuremberg in 1683; or, as others say, in 1688.—*Sartii Onom.*

SANDYS (EDWIN) an eminent English prelate, was born of an ancient family of the same name near Hawkshead, Lancashire in 1519. He received his education at St John's college, Cambridge, where he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. In 1547 he was elected master of Catherine-hall, and in 1553 served the office of vice-chancellor. Having been induced by the duke of Northumberland to preach a sermon in favour of lady Jane Grey, on the defeat of that ill-judged attempt, he was committed to the Tower, whence he was removed to the Marshalsea; but finally released at the intercession of sir Thomas Holcroft, knight marshal. He was, however, no sooner at liberty, than Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, being informed of his zeal for the reformed doctrines, sought to arrest him again, but he safely reached the continent, where he remained until the accession of Elizabeth, when he returned, and in Dec. 1559 was consecrated bishop of Worcester. In 1570 he succeeded bishop Grindal, in the see of London, and in 1576 followed the same prelate in that of York. In 1582 a plot was laid by sir Robert Stapleton, to ruin him by a charge of adultery; but the conspiracy was discovered, and the parties concerned in it punished. The abilities of this prelate were of a high order, but his disposition to amass wealth for his numerous family, and continual conflicts and altercations with both Protestants and Papists, his own clergy and neighbours included, injured his general character. A volume of his sermons was printed after his death, and reprinted in 1812, with a biographical memoir by Dr Whitaker. Archbishop Sandys, who died in 1588, in his sixty-ninth year, was one of the translators of the Bible of 1563.—*Life by Whitaker. Bing. Brit.*

SANDYS (sir EDWIN) second son of the preceding, was born in Worcestershire about

1561, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1579 he obtained a fellowship, and in 1581 was collated to a prebend in the church of York, though not in orders. On graduating MA. he went abroad, and while in Paris, wrote a work, entitled "Europæ Speculum," which being printed surreptitiously, he published an amended edition in 1629, with large additions, under the title of "Europæ Speculum; or a View and Survey of Religion in the Western Parts of the World." In 1602 he resigned his prebend, and the following year was knighted by James I, and was employed by him in much important public business, although subsequently imprisoned for opposition to the court. He was afterwards treasurer of the Western plantations. He died in 1629. He founded a metaphysical lecture at Oxford.—*Fuller's Worthies.*

SANDYS (GZONOX) second son of the archbishop of that name, born in the archiepiscopal palace at Bishop's Thorpe, in 1577. In 1589 he was placed at St Mary-hall, Oxford, but does not appear to have taken any degree. In 1610 he commenced his travels through the Levant and other parts of the Turkish empire, returning home through Italy, and staying some time at Rome, where he applied himself diligently to the study of the classical remains yet visible in that capital. This journey occupied him upwards of two years. On his return to England he amused himself by digesting his notes, and publishing, in 1615, an account of the countries through which he had passed. This work was followed by several poetical productions, the first of which, a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, originally printed in London in 1627, with the first book of the *Æneid* annexed, is highly spoken of by Dryden, who styles the author "the best versifier of the last age;" and with regard to his version of Virgil, declares, that had Mr Sandys gone before him in the whole translation, he himself would never have attempted it. His other works are a "Paraphrase on the Psalms and upon the Hymns dispersed through the Old and New Testaments," London, 1636, reprinted in folio, 1638. This book was a great favourite with Charles I, who kept it constantly with him while confined at Carisbrooke castle; "A Paraphrase on the Divine Poems," with a thorough base for an organ by the two Lawes, 4 vols. 4to, 1637; and translation of the "Christus Patiens" of Hugo Grotius, 1640. His death took place in 1643, at the house of his nephew, Mr Wiat, of Boxley abbey, near Maidstone, in Kent, in the church of which parish he lies buried without any monument; but the following complimentary entry is inserted in the register: "Georgius Sandys, Poetarum Anglorum sui Sæculi Princeps, sepultus fuit Martii 7, Stilo Anglico, Anno Dom. 1643.—*Life by Cibber.*

SANGALLO (ANTONIO) an eminent architect of the sixteenth century. He was born in the environs of Florence, and was intended for the business of a carpenter; but happily visiting Rome, where he had two uncles who

were architects, he was instructed by them in their art, his knowledge of which he perfected under Bramante, whom he succeeded as architect of the church of St Peter. He was much employed under the popes Leo X, Clement VII, and Paul III, both in fortifying places, and in the construction of public buildings, the grandeur and solidity of which have been much admired. He died in 1546.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.* See GIAMBERTI.

SANMICHELI (MICHAEL) a distinguished Italian architect, born at Verona, in 1484. He adopted the profession of his father, and at the age of sixteen went to Rome for improvement. He was intimate with Michael Angelo, Bramante, Sansovino, and Sangallo, in whose fame he participated. His first erections were the cathedrals of Orvieto and Montefiascone. Being called to Rome before he had finished these works, he entered into the service of pope Clement VII, and was employed at Parma and Placentia as an engineer. The Venetians subsequently engaged his services in the fortification of the city of Verona, where he also built a bridge over the Adige, and the palaces of Bevilacqua, Torre, Pompei, and Canossa. He died at Verona, in 1559.—*Maffei Verona Illustrata. Milisia Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni. Biog. Univ.*

SANNAZARIUS (ACTIUS SINCERUS) or Giacompo Sanasario, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Naples, July 28, 1438. He was patronized by Frederick king of Naples, and when that prince was dethroned, he attended him in his retreat to France, and remained there till his majesty died. Sanazarius then returning to Italy dedicated his time to the cultivation of elegant literature. His wit and gaiety rendered him the object of general admiration, and he passed several years in the society of his friends. At length his country seat at Mergogliano being destroyed by the imperial army, under the prince of Orange, he was so affected with the disaster, that it occasioned his death in April 1530. The works of Sannazarius are "Arcadia," a pastoral romance; "Sonnetti e Canzoni; both in Italian; and poems "De Partu Virginis, lib. iii." "Eclogæ v.," "Salices;" and "Lamentatio de Morte Christi."—*Tiraboschi. Aikin's G. Biog. Univ.*

SANSON (NICHOLAS) a celebrated French geographer, mathematician, and engineer, born at Abbeville, in Picardy, on December 12, 1599. Though destined by his friends for a commercial life, in which he actually engaged, yet, even while a youth, the peculiar bent of his genius displayed itself in the construction of a map of ancient Gaul, remarkable for its excellence and accuracy. The reputation which this work procured him, and some severe losses in trade, induced him to forsake commerce altogether, and to devote himself to the study of geography, in which he soon rose to the greatest eminence. Settling in the metropolis, he obtained the patronage both of Richelieu and Mazarin, and was made geographer and engineer to the king. His maps

ancient and modern, all of which are on a large scale, exceed three hundred in number, and are highly valuable. They were collected and published by his two sons, themselves good geographers, in an Atlas, which appeared at Paris, in two volumes, folio, 1693, twenty-six years after the decease of their father. The elder Sanson is also known as the author of a "History of Abbeville;" descriptions of France, Spain, Italy, the Roman empire, &c. and other tracts, accompanying, and illustrative of his maps.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SANSOVINO, or TATTI (GIACOPO) a celebrated sculptor and architect, born at Florence about 1479. He studied under the Florentine sculptor Contucci, of Mont-Sansovino, from whom he derived the name by which he is commonly known; and he was afterwards taken to Rome by the architect Julio di Sangallo, where he was employed in designing and in modelling antiques. Ill health induced him to return to Florence, and being recovered, he executed several works, among which was a triumphal arch, erected for the entrance of pope Leo X into Florence in 1515. He again visited Rome, where he built the church of St John the Baptist, and engaged in various other undertakings. On the death of the pope he went to Venice; but returning when Clement VII was raised to the pontifical throne, he renewed his labours, which were interrupted by the sacking of Rome in 1527. Having received an invitation to visit France, he proceeded to Venice in his way thither, and the favourable reception he experienced induced him to remain in that city. He was appointed first architect of the church of St Mark, and he exercised his talents in the erection of churches, palaces, the mint, and the public library. Many works of sculpture were also executed by Sansovino at Venice, where he resided till his death in November, 1570. Both as an architect and a sculptor this artist ranks with the most celebrated of his contemporaries.—*Vasari. Milisia Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni. Biog. Univ.*

SANSOVINO (FRANCESCO) son of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1521. He was sent to study the law at Padua; but he preferred polite literature, and procured admission into the newly founded academy of the *Inflammati*. This conduct offended his father, who persuaded him to resume his legal studies at Bologna, where he was admitted doctor of laws. He did not, however, engage in professional practice, and ultimately attached himself to the study of poetry and history. On the accession of pope Julius III, who was his godfather, he hastened to Rome in the hope of obtaining his patronage; but being disappointed, he returned to Venice, and dedicated his time to literary occupations. He died in 1586. His principal works are, "Del Governo de' Regni e delle Repubbliche antiche e moderne," 1561, 4to; "Ritratto delle più nobile e famose Città d'Italia," 1575, 4to; "Dell' Origine e Fatti delle Famiglie illustri d'Italia," 1582, 4to.—*Niceron, xxii. Biog. Univ.*

SANTEUL or **SANTOLIUS** (**JOHN** de) erroneously styled John Baptist Santeuil, the most celebrated modern Latin poet France has produced, was born at Paris, May 12, 1630. He studied under the jesuits, and at a proper age entered among the canons regular of the abbey of St Victor, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, never having proceeded beyond the rank of a sub-deacon in the church. He soon acquired fame by the productions of his pen; and among his works were inscriptions for public edifices at Paris, for which he received a pension from the city. His personal character was singular in the extreme, exhibiting all the violence, impatience, and caprice of an eccentric wit and humourist. His moral conduct was liable to great reprehension; yet he had occasional fits of devotion, in which he endeavoured to atone for his irregularities by writing Latin odes and canticles for the church. Those which he composed for that of Paris, were so much applauded, that many other churches wished to employ him in a similar task. He spent much of his time in society, and was patronised by the two princes of Condé, the duke of Bourbon, and other persons of distinction. He was also noticed by Louis XIV. who granted him a pension, on condition of devoting his talents entirely to sacred poetry. His death took place at Dijon, whither he had accompanied the duke of Bourbon, in August, 1697. A complete edition of his works was published in 1729, 3 vols. 12mo.—His elder brother, **CLAUDE SANTEUL**, who belonged to the seminary of St Magloire, at Paris, was also a writer of Latin poetry. He died in 1684.—*Biog. Univ.*

SAPPHO, a celebrated Lesbian poetess, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad, in the fifth century before the Christian æra. She was the wife of Ceroclaus, by whom she had a daughter, but appears to have been more remarkable for her wit and talents than for her personal charms. It appears to have been after she became a widow that she rendered herself so distinguished by her poetry and amorous propensities. Her verses were chiefly of the lyric kind, and love was their general subject, which she treated with so much warmth of nature, and beauty of poetical expression, as to acquire the title of the tenth muse. Her morals, however, have been as much depreciated as her genius has been exalted; and besides her desperate attachment to Phaon, which Ovid has immortalized, she has been accused of improper attachments to several of her own sex. There are various accounts of her death, but that most generally received states, that unable to bear the neglect of Phaon, she repaired to the famous precipice of Leucate, popularly called the Lover's Leap, and threw herself into the sea, which terminated at once both her life and her love. Of the works of Sappho there remain only a "Hymn to Venus," two epigrams, an ode, and some trifling fragments. Of the ode an elegant version is given by Catullus; and both that and the hymn are known to the English

reader by the versions of Ambrose Philips. Sappho is regarded as the inventor of the stanza called after her name, as also of the measure denominated myxo-Lydian.—*Vossii Poet. Græc. Bayle.*

SARAZIN (**JAMES**) an eminent French sculptor, born at Noyon in 1590. After studying at Paris, he went to Rome, where he contracted a friendship with Domenichino, the painter, who assisted him with his advice. He resided at Rome eighteen years, and then returned home through Florence and Lyons, at both which places he left some of his productions. He was employed by cardinal Richelieu, and he made a group in silver and gold, representing the presentation of the dauphin to the Virgin Mary, intended as an offering from the queen, Anne of Austria, to the chapel of Loretto. He also executed several works which afforded greater scope for his talents, and particularly a much-admired group of two children and a goat, at Marli. His best production was the mausoleum of Henry de Bourbon, prince of Condé, who died in 1646. His works display grace and elegance, but his figures are said to want dignity and correctness, and his draperies are heavy. He died at Paris in 1660.—*Biog. Univ.*

SARBIEWSKI (**MATTHIAS CASIMIR**) commonly known by the name of Casimir, was born in 1595, of a noble family in Poland. He entered into the society of Jesus in 1612, and being sent to Rome, devoted himself to the study of classical antiquities and poetry. On his return to Poland he was successively professor of classic philosophy and theology at Wilna, and when he took his doctor's degree, Ladislaus IV assisted at the ceremony, and placed his own ring on his finger. The same king afterwards nominated him his preacher, and made him the companion of his journeys. He was cut off in the prime of life, dying at Warsaw, in 1640, at the age of forty-five, at which time he had begun an epic poem on the history of Poland, entitled "The Leschiad." His finished Latin poems, which consist of odes, epodes, dithyrambs, epigrams, and miscellaneous pieces, have acquired him a high reputation, and the emphatic praise of Grotius, Heinsius, and Borrichius. Several of his odes relate to national events, and are touched with great fire and spirit. He has been criticised for impurity of diction and occasional extravagance; but, upon the whole, few modern Latin poets have exhibited equal force and fertility. His works have been several times printed, and an elegant edition was given by Barbou in 1759, 12mo.—*Baillet. Classical Journal*, No. xxv. *Bowring's Polish Poets*

SARNELLI (**POMPEIO**) a learned Italian prelate, born at Polignano in 1649, and studied principally at Naples. In 1675, after he had been admitted to priest's orders, pope Clement X made him honorary protonotary; and in 1679 he was appointed grand vicar to cardinal Orsino, and obtained other preferment, being ultimately nominated bishop of Biseglia. He died in 1724. He was author of more than

thirty works, enumerated by Nicéron and Moreri, of which the principal are "Lettere Ecclesiastiche," 9 vols. 4to; "Il Clero secolare nel suo Splendore, ovvero della Vita commune clericale," 1688, 4to; "Bestiarum Schola ad Homines Erudiendos ab ipsa Rerum Natura provide instituta," &c.; "Memorie Chronologique de' Vescovi et Arcivescovi di Benevento;" the lives of Baptista Porta, Boldoni, and others.—*Nicéron. Moreri.*

SARRASIN, (JOHN FRANCIS) an eminent French poet, born in Normandy about 1604. He studied at the university of Caen, and afterwards going to Paris, obtained an introduction to the first society, and married a rich wife, whose age and ill-temper so disgusted him, that he procured a separation. He then entered into the service of the prince of Conti, as his secretary, but falling into disgrace with that nobleman, whom he had persuaded to marry the niece of cardinal Mazarin, he was dismissed, and died soon after in 1655. His poetical works were published at Paris, in 1663, 12mo; and two more volumes appeared in 1675.—*Huet, Orig. de Caen. Biog. Univ.*

SARTI (JOSEPH) an able and graceful composer, was born at Faenza, in 1730. In 1756 he went to Copenhagen, and held the situation of Maestro di Capella to the young king of Denmark, for whose theatre he published an opera, which was but moderately successful. He then went to Venice, where he was appointed master of the conservatorio of la Pietà, and composed his opera of "Giulio Sabino," which obtained so much reputation that he was invited to St Petersburg, where the empress Catharine appointed him director of the conservatory of music at Catharineslaß, with a munificent salary, to which she afterwards added a title of nobility and an estate. He resided in Russia eighteen years, and retired in 1801, with a pension, with a view of seeking a warmer climate, but died the following year at Berlin. Sarti composed nearly a score of operas, with some pieces of church music, which are very highly esteemed, especially a "Miserere," from which there is an exquisitely beautiful trio, to be found in the second volume of the sacred music of Latrobe.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

SAUMAISE (CLAUDE) one of the most learned and indefatigable classical scholars of the seventeenth century. He was born at Semur in France, April 15, 1588. He commenced his studies under his father, and afterwards pursued them at Paris and Heidelberg. In 1610 he entered as an advocate of the parliament of Dijon, but he never appeared at the bar, being wholly engrossed by the study of ancient literature. He succeeded Joseph Scaliger as professor of history at Leyden, where he remained, in spite of the tempting offers made by cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin to induce him to return to France. He however received marks of favour from the king, who appointed him a counsellor of state. In 1649 he wrote a defence of Charles I of England, at the request of his son; and this work involved him in a literary contest with

the celebrated Milton, from whom it produced his forcible but virulent "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano," which was so much more popular than the work of Saumaise, that the latter was greatly mortified; nor could he justly complain on the score of rancour and scurrility, the indecorum in this respect being mutual. He twice visited the court of Christina, queen of Sweden; and the second time he was recalled by the curators of the university of Leyden, who, in their address to Christina, informed her that "as the world could not subsist without the presence of the sun, neither could their university without that of Saumaise." On his journey homeward he was admitted to the table of the king of Denmark, and conducted, loaded with presents, to the frontiers of the kingdom. But the fatigue he had encountered debilitated his constitution, and occasioned his death, which took place at Spa, September 6, 1653. The Swedish queen composed a funeral oration for him, and undertook the education of his third son. Among his works are treatises, "De Usuris;" "De Modo Usurarium;" "De Fœnore Trapezitico;" "Diatriba de Mutuo non esse Alienationem;" "De Re Militari Romanorum;" and "De Hellenistica." But he is chiefly celebrated for his commentaries on the Scriptures Historiæ Augustæ; Solinus; Florus; Epictetus, &c. Though violent as a controversial writer, Saumaise was mild and unassuming in private life. His mind was a vast magazine of various knowledge, the result of a retentive memory and great industry, but little improved by taste or judgment.—*Biog. Univ. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SAUNDERS (sir EDMUND) an English judge and legal reporter of eminence in the reign of Charles II. He was originally an errand-boy at the inns of court, who being employed to copy precedents, gradually acquired so much knowledge as to qualify him for an attorney. He was subsequently called to the bar, and in 1682 he was made chief-justice of the court of King's Bench. His death took place suddenly in the course of the same year. His "Reports of several Pleadings and Cases in B. R. temp. Car. II." were first published in French, 1686, 2 vols. folio; and the third edition, with notes and references by serjeant Williams, appeared in 1799, 2 vols. large 8vo. These Reports are considered as peculiarly valuable, on account of the correct state of the pleadings in the several cases.—*North's Life of lord Guilford. Bridgman's Leg. Bib.*

SAUNDERSON (NICHOLAS) a celebrated blind mathematician, born at Thurlston in Yorkshire, in 1682. When a year old he entirely lost his eye-sight through the small-pox. Notwithstanding this privation, he acquired at a grammar-school a knowledge of Latin and Greek, which he afterwards so much improved as to be able to understand the works of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient geometers when read to him in the original languages. Having pursued his studies for some time with the assistance of friends who admired his talents, he was, in 1707,

sent to Cambridge. He took up his residence at Christ's college, without being admitted a member of that society, notwithstanding which he was allowed a room and the use of the library; and he soon commenced giving lectures. Numbers flocked to hear him, partly from curiosity, to observe how a blind man would explain the phenomena of light and colours, as the subject on which he lectured was optics. He became acquainted with sir Isaac Newton, with whom he carried on an interesting correspondence; and on the ejection of Mr Whiston from the mathematical professorship, Saunderson was chosen to the vacant chair. He applied himself closely to the duties of his station, and continued to reside at Christ's college till 1723, when he took a house, and married the daughter of a clergyman, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1728, when George II visited the university, he was created doctor of laws, by the royal mandate. Though naturally of a strong constitution, he suffered at length from too close application to study; and after some years' illness, he died from mortification of the foot, April 19, 1739. As an author he is principally known on account of an elaborate treatise on algebra, published after his death at Cambridge, 1740, 2 vols. 4to. He left other works in an imperfect state, among which were comments on Newton's Principia, which were published at the end of his posthumous treatise on Fluxions, 1756, 8vo.—*Life prefixed to his Algebra. Rees's Cyclop. Martin's Biog. Philos.*

SAURIN (ELIAS) an eminent Piedmontese Protestant minister, born in the year 1639, at Vimeaux, on the borders of Dauphiny. He was educated by his father, the minister of his native place, and successively attended the Protestant seminaries of Die, Nismes, and Geneva. He was admitted to the ministry in 1661, and would have been made professor of divinity at Die, had he not been driven from his country by persecution. He took refuge in Holland, and became pastor of the Walloon church at Delft, and retained that situation in 1671, when he accepted the same office at Utrecht. He was one of the learned and moderate ministers who were accused of heresy by the furious Jurieu, whose bigotry and fanaticism he very ably exposed. He had also a contest with Bayle, on the subject of his "Philosophical Commentary." He died in 1703. He was author of an "Examination of the Divinity of M. Jurieu," 2 vols. 8vo; "Reflections on the Rights of Conscience;" "A Treatise on the Love of God;" "A Treatise on the Love of our Neighbour," &c.—*Moreri.*

SAURIN (JAMES) a learned French Protestant divine and very celebrated preacher, was the son of an eminent Protestant lawyer at Nismes, where he was born in 1677. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685, his father retired with his family to Geneva, where the subject of this article made a considerable progress in learning, but quitted his studies and went into the army. He made a

campaign as a cadet in the regiment of lord Galloway in 1694; but when the duke of Savoy, under whom he served, made a peace in 1696, he renounced the military profession, and returned to Geneva with a view to engage in the ministry. When he had finished his studies, in the year 1700 he visited Holland and England, in the latter of which countries he continued nearly five years, and preached with great acceptance among his fellow-refugees in London. In 1703 he married a lady by whom he had a son, who survived him; and two years afterwards he returned to Holland, and in the first instance obtained a chaplaincy to some of the nobility at the Hague. He subsequently became one of the pastors to a congregation of French refugees, who were permitted to assemble in a chapel belonging to the palace of the prince of Orange, in the same place. Here he officiated for the remainder of his life, and was constantly attended by a crowded and brilliant audience, attracted by his powerful and persuasive talents as a preacher. When the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, passed through the Hague, she received him with the greatest condescension; and afterwards, with a view to the benefit of Frederick, prince of Wales, commissioned him to write a "Treatise on the Education of Princes." For this work, which has never been printed, he received a handsome present; and afterwards, by the same influence, a pension was conferred upon him by George II, to whom he dedicated a volume of his sermons. His celebrity excited the envy of some of his brethren, and his moderation the bigotry of others; and their ill-will involved him in disputes which much embittered the latter end of his life. He died in 1730, at the age of fifty-three. This eminent preacher and exemplary man possessed great talents, and a fine address; his voice was strong, clear, and harmonious, and his style pious, unaffected, and eloquent. He had the happy art of adapting his arguments with great skill to the understanding of the audiences before whom he spoke, and was persuasive and pathetic, or plain, clear, and argumentative, as best suited his subjects or his hearers. His principles were those of moderate Calvinism. He was the author of twelve volumes of Sermons, 8vo, selections from which were translated into English, and published between 1775 and 1784, in 5 vols. by Mr Robert Robinson, a sixth being added, in 1796, by Dr Henry Hunter. His other works are, "The State of Christianity in France," 8vo, which work treats of many points of controversy between the French Catholics and Protestants; "A Compendium of Christian Divinity and Morality, in the Catechetical Form," 8vo; "Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most Remarkable Events of the Old and New Testaments." Of this, his most considerable work, he had nearly completed 3 vols. folio, when he died; to which Roques added a fourth on the Old Testament, and M. Beausobre two more on the New Testament, making the whole amount to

6 vols. folio. It was a dissertation in the second volume, "On the Expediency of sometimes Disguising the Truth," that gave a pre-eminence for the controversy, which eventually so much annoyed him. He conceived that in the character of historian he was entitled to state the arguments of those who maintained the affirmative of the position, as well as of those who denied it; and, without formally deciding the point, he was thought to favour the sentiments of the former. On this account he was assailed with furious clamours, but met with zealous defenders, as well as rancorous opponents; and after giving a satisfactory explanation of his sentiments, the synods decided the dispute in his favour. In other respects, this elaborate work is replete with learning; and throughout the author shows himself a complete friend to toleration.—*Robinson's Memoirs prefixed to Sermons. Chauffage. Moreri.*

SAURIN (JOSEPH) a French mathematician, was born in 1659, at Courtuson, in the principality of Orange. He was educated by his father, a Protestant minister at Grenoble, and at a very early age was admitted to the ministry, at Eure in Dauphiny. Here he gave offence to the Catholics by the freedom of his language; and in 1683 he was obliged to retire to Geneva, whence he removed to Berne, and was appointed pastor of the church of Berchen, in the bailiwick of Yverdun. Being peaceably settled in his living, he married a lady of noble birth; but was soon after obliged to withdraw to Holland, in consequence of having preached against some of the doctrines of the formulary, subscription to which was then required in Switzerland from all French refugee ministers. He now determined to quit the Protestant communion, and having made his intention known to the celebrated Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, he made his abjuration before that prelate in 1690. How far conviction, resentment, or the desire of advancement, operated towards his conversion has been much disputed, but he immediately received a pension from Louis XIV; and devoting himself to mathematical studies with great ardour and success, was, in 1707, admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. Some years afterwards he was involved in a dispute with the poet Rousseau, on the subject of some virulent satirical songs, which dispute caused him much trouble, and a short imprisonment; but in 1712 an arrêt of parliament decided in his favour, and banished his antagonist from the kingdom. He died of a lethargic fever in 1737. He was a lively, impetuous, and independent character; and thereby created to himself many enemies, who assailed him while living, and blackened his reputation after death. His mathematical and philosophical papers, which are esteemed very able, will be found in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*, from 1709 to 1727.—*Moreri. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

SAURIN (BERNARD JOSEPH) a dramatic writer, the son of the subject of the preceding article, was brought up to the law, which he

forsook for the drama. His tragedy of "Spartacus," acted at Paris in 1760, raised him to reputation, which was farther advanced by his "Mœurs du Temps," a lively comedy in prose. Various other dramas followed, as well as several pieces of poetry and a number of "Couplets Bacchiques," which are gay and ingenious. He was intimate with Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Helvetius; the latter of whom gave him a pension of a thousand crowns, and presented him a sum equivalent to the capital of that annuity on his marriage. He was a member of the French Academy, and died in 1781. The "Théâtre de Saurin" was printed in 1783, in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SAUSSURE (HORACE BENEDICT de) a distinguished natural philosopher, born at Geneva, February 17, 1740. From his father, who was a member of the Council of Two Hundred and the author of works on agriculture, he imbibed a taste for the study of nature. Such were his early attainments, that he became professor of philosophy at Geneva at the age of twenty-two. He travelled in search of knowledge in France, England, and other parts of Europe. In 1760 he began exploring the Glaciers of the Alps, among which he long continued to make annual excursions. In 1779 he had crossed the Alps fourteen times, in eight different tracks; and that year he published the first volume of his "Voyages dans les Alpes," which was followed by three more in 1786—1796. In July 1788 he succeeded in reaching the summit of Mont Blanc, the most elevated peak of the Alpine chain; and in the following year he explored Mont Rose, in the Pennine Alps. When Geneva was united to the French Republic, he was chosen a deputy to the National Assembly; but the consequent troubles which ensued, both public and domestic, contributed to disturb the tranquillity of his life, and hastened his decease, which happened January 22, 1799. Saussure was the author of many essays and papers, relating to natural philosophy and natural history; and he displayed his ingenuity by the construction of a thermometer for measuring the temperature of water at various depths, of a hygrometer, to determine the quantity of aqueous vapour in the air, of a eudiometer, to ascertain the purity of the atmosphere, of an electrometer, an anemometer, and other philosophical instruments. He carried on an extensive correspondence with men of science in various countries, and contributed greatly to the diffusion of natural knowledge.—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

SAUVEUR (JOSEPH) a native of La Fleche, born 1653. He was dumb from his birth, till he had passed his seventh year, when he at length attained the faculty of speech, and became eventually one of the ablest mathematicians of his day. He was professor of the science in the college of Paris, as well as a member of the Academy of Sciences, among whose transactions are to be found several valuable treatises by him, especially on the subject of music. He was also the inventor of a musical chronometer. Among

other eccentricities, he refused to see the woman he had selected for his wife, till after the contract was mutually signed. By this lady he had a son, who laboured under a similar impediment with regard to speech as his father, and for a similar period. His death took place in 1716.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SAUVAGES (FRANCIS BOISSIER de) the inventor of modern nosology. He was born at Alais, in Lower Languedoc, in 1706, and was the son of Boissier, lord of Sauvages, a captain in the army. After a preliminary education at Alais, he entered at Montpellier upon a course of medical study, and was admitted to the degree of doctor in 1726. In 1730 he visited Paris, where he formed the plan of an arrangement of diseases according to the botanical method of classes, genus, and species. He published a sketch of his design in 1732, under the title of "*Nouvelles Classes des Maladies, dans un Ordre semblable à celui des Botanistes.*" On his return to Montpellier he obtained the survivorship of the medical chair, which he soon after occupied. His reputation was rapidly extended by his writings and lectures, and in 1740 he was nominated demonstrator of botany in the royal gardens at Montpellier, and in 1751 he published his "*Methodus Foliorum,*" 8vo. A number of dissertations, and other works, attested his diligence, among which the principal was "*Nosologia Methodica,*" 5 vols. 8vo, 1763, and since his death in 2 vols. 4to, 1768, being the completion of his system. The classification of diseases, according to their obvious symptoms, is regarded as a great improvement in nosology, although it offers a temptation to multiply diseases by forming new species from trifling circumstances. It is, however, a valuable performance, and, as might be imagined, was much admired by Linnaeus, who formed a nosology of his own on the same plan. After a life spent in an assiduous attention to his duties as a physician and professor, he died in 1767, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was much beloved by his numerous pupils, and his reputation procured him an accumulation of literary honours both at home and abroad. He was married, and left two sons and four daughters.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de Med.*

SAVAGE, DD. (JOHN) an English clergyman of the last century, educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, and there graduated in divinity. He was a man of considerable talent, but of rather eccentric manners, which more especially displayed themselves in the exhibition of a singular attachment to the seminary in which he had been brought up. Lord Salisbury, to whom he had acted in the capacity of travelling tutor, gave him the living of Clothall in Hertfordshire, which, together with the lectureship of St George's, Hanover-square, he enjoyed till his death, March 24, 1747. He is known as the author of "*The Turkish History,*" 8vo, 2 vols.; "*Letters of the Antients,*" 8vo, and two occasional sermons. After his decease, the scholars on the

Westminster foundation, whom his frequent visits had much attached, raised a tablet to his memory, in the eastern part of the abbey cloisters.—*Gent. Mag.*

SAVAGE (RICHARD) an English poet of the last century, celebrated for his genius, irregularities, and misfortunes. He was born January 10, 1698, being the natural son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, who, anxious to procure a divorce from her husband, with whom she had long lived on the worst of terms, publicly and shamelessly declared that the child with which she was then pregnant was the offspring of an adulterous intercourse carried on between herself and earl Rivers. No sooner did the boy, whose misfortunes may thus be considered to have commenced even before his birth, see the light, than a violent and most unnatural hatred seems to have taken complete possession of his mother. He was not only at once disowned, but placed by her with an old woman in the lowest state of indigence, with directions that he should be brought up in utter ignorance of his birth, and in the meanest condition. The interference of his maternal grandmother, the lady Mason, a little alleviated his lot; and through her kindness the boy was placed at a grammar-school in the neighbourhood of St Alban's, during which period earl Rivers, who seems unquestionably to have considered him as his son, died, revoking a bequest he had made him of 6000*l.* on being positively assured by the countess herself that the child had been some time dead. The same cruelty soon after influenced this wretched woman to endeavour to have him kidnapped, and sent as a slave to the plantations, a fate he very narrowly escaped. Young Savage was now apprenticed to a shoemaker, when the woman, whom he had been taught to consider his mother, dying suddenly some of lady Mason's letters, which he found among her papers, discovered to him the secret of his birth. From this moment his attempts to see, and, if possible, obtain the notice of his real parent were incessant; and he is known to have perambulated for hours at a time before her residence, merely with the hope of obtaining a glimpse of her person; but all his assiduity and applications were unavailing, while necessity compelled him to become an author for the means of bodily subsistence. His first work was a pamphlet on the Bangorian controversy, which then engaged the public attention; a crude effort, of which he was afterwards ashamed. This he followed up with two comedies, "*Woman's a Riddle,*" and "*Love in a Veil,*" which, however, procured him little advantage beyond the acquaintance of sir Richard Steele and Mr Wilkes; the former of whom used to declare, that "the inhumanity of his mother had given him a right to find a father in every good man;" while the interposition of the latter was so far effectual, as to procure him on one occasion fifty pounds from his mother, with the promise of a farther sum, which was never performed. In 1723 his tragedy, on the subject of sir Thomas Overbury, was brought out,

under the auspices of Aaron Hill. This gentleman wrote the prologue and epilogue, in which he alludes very happily to the circumstances of the author, who himself performed the principal character, but with little success; the profits of the piece, however, appear to have amounted to about 200*l*. Nor did Mr Hill's kindness stop here, as he not only contributed to a volume of "Miscellanies," which Savage edited soon after, but by his exertions procured him a subscription of seventy guineas, towards the publication. The poet was now rising fast in reputation, when, in 1727, in a broil in a house of ill-fame, he killed a Mr Sinclair; and being tried for murder, a verdict of guilty was pronounced against him and Gregory, one of his companions; while Marchant, another of them, was found guilty of manslaughter only, as having had no sword on at the time. Savage had now no hope of life but from the royal mercy, which his mother exerted herself personally and strenuously with the queen to intercept; the joint influence, however, of lady Hertford, lord Tyrconnel, and Mrs. Oldfield, counteracted her unnatural attempts, and the king's pardon was pleaded by her unfortunate son, on the 9th of March, 1728. A pleasing instance of the forgiving temper of poor Savage, is found in his afterwards changing his last guinea to relieve a common woman, whose evidence had weighed heaviest against him; the only ebullition of his resentment on the occasion being a severe satire upon the judge (Page) who tried him. The threat of a lampoon upon his mother, whose late conduct had quenched the last spark of filial affection in his bosom, now procured him some attention from her relation, lord Tyrconnel, who, on his agreeing to abandon his design, received him into his house, and allowed him two hundred a year. This was the golden age of Savage's life, and during its continuance, in 1729, he published his "Wanderer, a Moral Poem," always considered by himself as his *chef-d'œuvre*, though its sale produced him only ten guineas, the copyright being disposed of by him in all probability during some irregular freak, to discharge a tavern reckoning. The sunshine of his prosperity was soon overcast by a quarrel with his patron; and once more turned adrift upon the world, he revenged himself by the publication of "The Bastard," a poem of such severity and incontestable merit, as to have the effect of shutting his mother out of all respectable society. A Birth-day ode, addressed to the queen, soon after procured him a pension of 50*l*. from her majesty, to which he was eventually mainly indebted for his support. A satire against the clergy, entitled the "Progress of a Divine," next caused a prosecution to be instituted against him; but the information was dismissed by sir Philip Yorke, on the ground of the general morality of the work. From this period he appears to have gradually and irretrievably sunk into the lowest misery. The death of the queen, and the consequent loss of his pension, completed his ruin; and although a few friends raised a

subscription with the view of enabling him to reside in Wales, the same incurable propensity to dissipation induced him, not only to squander the money advanced to him, but to incur a debt of eight pounds at Bristol, for which he was arrested, thrown into the county jail, and eventually removed to Newgate, where he died miserably on the 1st of August, 1743, exhibiting, in the memorable words of his great biographer, Johnson, a lamentable proof that "nothing can supply the want of prudence; and that negligence and irregularity, long continued, will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.—*Life by Johnson.*"

SAVARY. There were several ingenious French writers of this name. Of these JAMES, the elder, was a native of Doué, in the province of Anjou, born 1622. Till the age of thirty-six, he was actively engaged in commercial pursuits, when he began to turn his attention from the practice to the theory of trade, in which latter study he appears to have been little more successful at first than in personally carrying his ideas into execution, inasmuch as the poverty of his circumstances induced him, in 1667, to solicit and obtain one of the pensions granted by the court to such subjects of France as had twelve living children. The qualifications of Savary for this mark of the royal bounty were unquestionable, he having no fewer than seventeen by one wife, eleven of whom survived him. In 1670 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the reformation and encouragement of trade; in which capacity he was mainly instrumental in drawing up the orders and instructions issued in that year. Five years afterwards he was induced to give the result of his observation and experience to the public, in a quarto volume, entitled "Le Parfait Negociant," a valuable treatise, which was translated into most of the European languages, and went through eight editions in the original. He subsequently published a second work on similar subjects, "Avis et Conseils sur les plus importantes Matières du Commerce," also in one vol. 4to. His death took place in 1690.—Of the children already alluded to, JAMES obtained the post of inspector-general of manufactures at Paris, and appears to have inherited much of his father's peculiar talents and turn of mind. He commenced a very laborious but useful work, entitled "A Universal Dictionary of Commerce," in the compilation of which he was much assisted by his brother, PHILEMON LEWIS, a canon of St Maur. The latter finished this work, which the death of James, in 1716, had threatened to put a stop to; and the first edition appeared at Paris in 1723, in 2 vols. folio. Philemon afterwards added a supplement, which was printed in 1748, nineteen years after the author's decease, in a new edition of the original book, occupying altogether three folio volumes. This last and most complete impression appeared at Copenhagen.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

SAVARY (NICHOLAS) an observant and acute traveller of the last century, was a na-

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tive of Vitre in Brittany, and educated at Rennes. From the year 1776 to 1780, he employed his time in visiting Egypt and the Levant. Of these travels he published an interesting account, in an epistolary form, on his return to France in 1780. The antiquities, manners, customs, and languages of the countries he visited on this occasion, were especially the objects of his observation; and of his proficiency in the latter respect a very fair specimen is exhibited in his version of the Koran, and abridgment of the same work, entitled "*La Morale de Mahomet*." His letters have been translated into most modern languages. He died in 1788.—*Biog. Univ.*

SAVILLE. The name of an ancient English family, long settled in Yorkshire, which has produced several eminent men, variously distinguished. Of these, HENRY SAVILE, afterwards knighted by James the First in 1604, was one of the most profound and elegant scholars of the age in which he lived. He was born at Bradley, near Halifax, November 30, 1549, and after graduating at Brasenose college, Oxford, removed on a fellowship to Merton college, in the same university. In his twenty-ninth year he made a tour on the continent, for the purpose of perfecting himself in elegant literature, and on his return was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to queen Elizabeth, who held his abilities in great estimation. Seven years after, the wardenship of his college becoming vacant, he was elected to fill that situation, which he held for about six-and-thirty years, the provostship of Eton being added to it in 1596. On the accession of James to the throne of the united kingdoms, several dignified offices were offered to his acceptance by the new king, who affected to patronize all men of eminent classical attainments. The moderation of Mr Savile was, however, as conspicuous on this occasion as his erudition; and although he accepted the order of knighthood, he steadily declined all other proposals, either of honour or emolument. In fact, the loss of an only son soon made him utterly indifferent to promotion of any kind, and from that moment he appears to have dedicated both his time and fortune solely to the advancement and encouragement of literature. In 1619 he founded two professorships in geometry and astronomy in the university of which he was a member, besides conferring several other valuable benefactions both in property and books, many of the latter forming still a part of the Bodleian library. He was the author of several learned works, of which the principal are his "*Commentaries on Roman Warfare*;" "*Rerum Anglicarum post Bedam Scriptores*," folio, to which is added a chronological account of events from Cæsar to the Conquest; "*Prælectiones tredecim in Elementa Euclidis Oxoniæ habitæ*;" "*Oratio coram Elizabetha Regina habitæ*;" a translation of four books of Tacitus, and that writer's life of Agricola, with a commentary, in one folio volume. He also edited Bradwardin "*De Causâ Dei*;" but the work by which he is principally known is his celebrated edition

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of the writings of St Chrysostom, in eight folio volumes, which, including the sums paid by him for the collation of different manuscripts both in England and on the continent, was not produced at a less expense than 8,000*l*. Sir Henry Savile was the intimate friend and correspondent of J. Scaliger, Meibomius, Isaac Causabon, and most of the learned men of his day. His death took place at Eton college, February 19, 1622, and his remains lie buried in the chapel belonging to that establishment.—He had two brothers, JOHN SAVILE, afterwards knighted, who died in 1606, one of the barons of the exchequer, and a lawyer of considerable talent, whose reports in the courts of the exchequer and common pleas are yet referred to as books of authority: and THOMAS, an erudite and elegant scholar, who held a fellowship at Merton college, and afterwards at Eton. Thomas was a great friend of Camden the antiquary, and died in 1593, at London.—*Biog. Brit.*

SAVILLE (GEORGE) marquis of Halifax, descended of the same family as the preceding, an illustrious statesman and elegant writer, was born in 1630. On the death of Cromwell he distinguished himself by his exertions in favour of the absent king, which, on the restoration of that monarch to the throne, were rewarded by a coronet. In 1672 he was joined in commission with the duke of Buckingham and lord Arlington to conduct the negotiation with France for a general peace. With this view he accompanied his colleagues to Holland, but the object of their mission failing, returned to this country, and resumed his seat at the council-board. From this situation, however, he was removed in 1675, through the influence of the duke of York, afterwards James the Second, in consequence of his violent opposition to that prince's measures in favour of the Roman Catholic religion. But although he appears to have been a determined enemy to that church, his loyalty to the Stuart family operated no less forcibly on him when the bill for excluding the duke from the succession was in agitation, his strongly manifested repugnance to which measure brought him greatly into disgrace with the party with which he had hitherto acted; so much so, that they carried a vote through the Commons that a petition should be presented to the king, praying him again to dismiss the obnoxious peer from the post to which he had been but recently restored. The dissolution of the parliament, so hostile to him, soon followed, and he was raised a step higher in the peerage. In 1682 he experienced a still farther elevation, being created marquis of Halifax, keeper of the privy seal, and president of the council, which dignities he retained in the early part of the succeeding reign, till his opposition to the proposed repeal of the test acts excited the new king's displeasure, and caused his abrupt dismissal. From this moment lord Halifax continued in opposition, till the flight of James, when he was chosen speaker of the house of Lords, in what is known as the convention parliament, and in that capacity contributed mainly to the

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elevation of William to the throne. His predilection for the new government, however, did not long continue; and the year following, that of the Revolution, he resigned in disgust the privy seal, which had once more been committed to his keeping, and during the whole remainder of his life spoke and voted against the court. A mortification in the bowels carried him off in 1695. Lord Halifax was a man of great and unquestioned talents; as an orator, though powerful and convincing, his eloquence wanted that refinement which is found in his writings, his style being occasionally low, and his humour coarse. Bishop Burnet denies the then generally received opinion of his having been a freethinker, and affirms that he died a sincere Christian from conviction. He was the author of a treatise, entitled "Advice to a Daughter," as well as of a variety of political tracts, the principal of which are, "Maxims of State;" "The Character of a Trimmer;" "Character of King Charles II.;" "Anatomy of an Equivalent;" "Letter to a Dissenter," &c. Many of these were collected after his decease, and printed together in one octavo volume; an enlarged edition appeared some years after. He was succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, WILLIAM, who survived his father little more than four years, and by whose death, without issue, the marquise became extinct.—*Biog. Brit. Collins's Peerage.*

SAVONAROLA (JEROME) a famous Italian monk and religious enthusiast, born at Ferrara in 1452. He took the habit of St Dominic at Bologna, at the age of fourteen. In 1488 he went to Florence, and was appointed prior of the convent of St Mark. Savonarola, inspired by an enthusiastic love of liberty, and possessing great talents as an orator, declaimed warmly against the domination of the Medici family over the state. Lorenzo de' Medici respected the virtues of the monk, who had assumed the character of a prophet, and was regarded by some as an enthusiast, and by others as an impostor, notwithstanding which he was protected during the life of Lorenzo, whom he attended in his last illness. After his death the credit of Savonarola increased with the populace; and he took a leading part in the affairs of the republic subsequent to the expulsion of Pietro de' Medici. He promoted the schemes of those citizens who aimed at changing the government to a democracy, professing to be favoured with a divine revelation, purporting that Christ would be king of the Florentines, and that the legislative power should be extended to all the citizens. He continued to maintain his reputation till the violence of his denunciations against the court of Rome called down on him the sentence of excommunication. Being afterwards imprisoned, and tried for sedition and blasphemy, he defended himself with spirit; but being tortured into confession of his guilt, he was, pursuant to his sentence, strangled and burnt, May 23, 1498. He wrote a work entitled "Triumphus Crucis," Florence, 1492, folio; and his writings have been printed collectively at Leyden, in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

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SAXE (MAURICE, count de) a celebrated military officer, was the natural son of Augustus, king of Poland, by the countess of Koenigsmark. He was born at Dresden in 1696, and even in childhood he displayed some presages of his warlike genius. At the age of twelve he joined the allied army under the duke of Marlborough and the prince Eugene; and he was present at the sieges of Lisle and Tournay, and at the battle of Malplaquet. His father then gave him a regiment of cavalry, with which he served in Sweden, and was at the taking of Stralsund. His mother procured his marriage with a German lady of rank, when he was but fifteen; but the inconstancy of his temper occasioned a divorce after a few years. He was with prince Eugene in Hungary, in the war with the Turks; but after the treaties of Utrecht and Passarowitz, he withdrew to France, and he was permanently attached to the service of that country by a brevet of mareschal-de-camp, given him in 1720, by the regent duke of Orleans. He applied himself to study at Paris, and made himself intimately acquainted with professional tactics. In 1726 he was a candidate for the duchy of Courland; and he formed various other schemes of ambition at different periods. On the death of his father he declined the command of the Saxon army, offered him by his brother, Augustus III, and joined the French on the Rhine, under the duke of Berwick. He distinguished himself at Dettingen and Philipsburg; and in 1744 he was rewarded with the staff of a marshal of France. He was employed in the war that followed the death of the emperor Charles VI; and in 1745 he gained the famous battle of Fontenoy, which was followed by the capture of Brussels and many other places in Flanders. In 1747 he was victorious at Lafeldt, and in the following year he took Maestricht, soon after which the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was concluded. Marshal Saxe survived that event a little more than two years, dying November 30, 1750. He wrote a treatise, entitled "Mes Reveries," on the art of war, 2 vols. 4to. General Grimoard, in 1794, published "Lettres et Memoires choisis parmi les Papiers originaux du M. de Saxe, depuis 1753. jusqu'en 1750," 5 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SAXIUS or SACHSIUS, the Latin name of Christopher Gottlob Sachs, a learned German, born in 1714, at Eppendorf in Saxony. He graduated in the university of Leipsic, which he quitted in 1752, on being appointed to the professor's chair in antiquities, history, and rhetoric at Utrecht. He is known as the author of an elaborate reply to father Hardouin's objections against the authenticity of the *Æneid*, which he published in 1737, under the title of "*Vindiciæ secundum libertatem pro Maronis Æneide, cui manum Johannes Hardouinus nuper assertor injecerat*," and of a catalogue of authors, entitled "*Onomasticon Litterarium*," 8 vols. besides some papers in the "*Acta Eruditorum*." He reached the advanced age of eighty-eight, dying at Utrecht in 1806.—*Biog. Univ.*

SAXO GRAMMATICUS a learned antiquarian and historian, who flourished during the greater part of the twelfth, and the commencement of the thirteenth century. Of his origin nothing authentic is known, but he is supposed to have been a native of Denmark, of which kingdom and its dependencies he compiled an elaborate history, under the auspices of Absalom, bishop of Roschild. This work, which is said to have occupied him twenty years in its composition, has gone through several editions, especially those of Paris, 1514, Basle, 1534, and Sora in Denmark, 1644, folio; of these the latter is by far the most perfect. Saxo was a priest in the cathedral of Roschild, and is said to have been deputed on a mission to Paris in 1161, for the purpose of inducing some of the monks of that capital to visit his native country, and assist in reforming the discipline of the religious orders there. He lies buried in the church of which he was a member, where a monument was erected to his memory about three hundred years after his death, which took place in 1208.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCALA (BARTHOLOMEW) a learned Florentine of the fifteenth century, eminent as a lawyer, historian, and diplomatist. He was of humble origin, being the son of a miller, and was born about the year 1424. The steady patronage of Cosmo de' Medici, who duly appreciated, and made use of his talents, raised him to some of the most important offices in the state, in the execution of which he was repeatedly employed in conducting negotiations with various foreign courts. He was equally fortunate in acquiring and retaining the favour of Pietro de' Medici, who succeeded Cosmo, and who continued him in his dignities of chancellor and grand standard bearer to the Florentine republic. Pope Innocent XII also, who held him in high esteem, for services rendered to the holy see, conferred on him a collar of knighthood and the dignity of a senator of Rome. He was the author of a valuable history of Florence, in twenty books, four only of which have been printed; "A Life of Vitaliani Borromeo," 4to, Rome, 1677; with some miscellaneous letters, poems, and orations. His death took place in 1497.—*Tiraboschi.*

SCALIGER. The name of two most profound scholars and celebrated critics, father and son, who flourished in the sixteenth century. **JULIUS CÆSAR**, commonly called the Elder Scaliger, was descended of the princely house Della Scala, lords of Verona, and was born April 23, 1484, at Ripa, a town in the Veronese. His immediate ancestor, Benedict Scaliger, was a general officer in the army of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, whose interests at the German courts placed this, his favourite son, about the person of the emperor Maximilian, in quality of page of the bed-chamber, when only twelve years of age. In the household of this monarch he remained till his twenty-ninth year, when having in the interim attended his imperial master on several of his expeditions, the loss of his father and

brother at one stroke in the sanguinary battle of Ravenna, fought in 1512, disgusted him with the service, and induced him to entertain serious intentions of shutting himself up in a cloister. From the adoption of the habit of St Francis he was, however, at length effectually dissuaded by his friends, and his next ten years were passed as before, amidst the bustle and dangers of a military life. At the age of forty he quitted it again, and for ever, devoting his time to the study of medicine as a profession, and of the learned languages as a matter of taste. In 1526 he commenced practice as a physician at Agen, in Guienne, where within three years he married a young lady of noble birth, whose age bore to his own the proportion of sixteen to forty-five. In the course of a cohabitation of nearly thirty years, his wife bore him fifteen children, of whom seven survived him; and one eclipsed, as a scholar and a critic, even the fame of his father, whose biography he gave to the world after his decease. This event took place in 1558, of a suppression of urine. The private character of the elder Scaliger appears to have been composed of jarring materials; as a scholar it is impossible that his claims to consideration should be rated below the highest rank. Of this his commentaries "On Theophrastus," "On Aristotle," "On Hippocrates," and even the contests which he carried on against Cardanus and Scioppius, though disfigured by the coarseness of his expressions, and the virulence of his attacks, afford abundant proofs; as well as his still more valuable treatise, "De Causis Linguæ Latine," his seven books on poetry, and his own poems and miscellaneous epistles. But the vanity and asperity of his disposition, notwithstanding all his son says of his amiability of temper and general benevolence, is also but too evidently manifested in the strain of invective used by him towards Erasmus and others on the subject of Cicero's Latinity.—*Life by his Son. Moreri.*

SCALIGER (JOSEPH JUSTUS) son of the subject of the preceding article, was born at Agen in 1540. He commenced his education in the college of Bourdeaux, which he continued under his father, and after his decease completed at Paris, under the celebrated Turnebus. He possessed an uncommon facility of acquiring even the most difficult languages, and is said to have made himself master of no less than thirteen, Greek and Hebrew among the number, in which two he had no other instructor or assistant than his own genius and assiduity. The fame of his great learning, and scientific as well as classical attainments, procured him, in 1593, an invitation to fill the professor's chair in the belles lettres at Leyden, which he accepted, and retained till his death in 1609. He was, with great justice, considered by far the most learned man of the age, but seems to have inherited much of his father's haughtiness, self-sufficiency, and illiberality towards his opponents, with his acknowledged talents and ability. Of his writings, which are replete with the most extensive

erudition, and perfect familiarity with all the works of the best Greek and Roman authors, the most conspicuous are, his treatise "*De Emendatione Temporum*," conveying, by his invention of the Julian period, the principles of a regular and systematic chronology, of which he has, not undeservedly, been styled the father. His other works are, "*Thesaurus Temporum*," folio, 2 vols.; a Latin translation of the Arabian proverbs in Erpenius' collection, "*De Tribus Sectis Judæorum*," 4to, 2 vols.; "*Canones Isagogici*;" a great variety of epistles, poems, &c.; besides valuable commentaries on the works of Seneca, Varro, Pompeius Festus, Ausonius, and other classical authors; the *Chronicon* of Eusebius, &c. In their religious opinions, the elder Scaliger was a Roman Catholic, the younger a Huguenot.—*Now. Dict. Hist. Moreri*.

SCAMOZZI (VINCENTIO) a celebrated Italian architect of the sixteenth century, the contemporary and rival of Palladio, who was, like himself, a native of Vicenza in Lombardy. Scamozzi was born in 1550, and after learning the rudiments of the art under his father, who was of the same profession, travelled for improvement through France and over a large proportion of the north of Europe. On his return to Italy, he followed the example of his great compatriot in taking up his abode at Venice, then the principal seat of the arts, where there are yet in existence several noble monuments of his genius. The citadel of Parma is also one of his greatest works. As an author Scamozzi is known by several tracts on professional subjects, of which the principal are "*A Treatise on the Antiquities of Rome*," folio; and "*L'Idée dell' Architettura Universale*," in ten books, left incomplete by his death. Of this valuable work only six books appeared, in two folio volumes. His death took place in 1616.—*Tiraboschi*.

SCANDERBEG, prince of Albania, whose proper name was George Castriot, son of John, prince of that country, was born in 1404. Being given by his father as a hostage to sultan Amurath II, he was educated in the Mahometan religion, and at the age of eighteen was placed at the head of a body of troops, with the title of Sanjiac. After the death of his father, in 1432, he formed the design of possessing himself of his principality; and having accompanied the Turkish army to Hungary, he entered into a secret agreement with the famous Hunniades to desert to the Christians, during the first battle which should occur. This design he put into execution; and having defeated the Turks, and taken Amurath's secretary prisoner, he compelled him to sign an order for the governor of Croia, the capital of Albania, to deliver that place and the citadel to its bearer. This stratagem succeeding, he ascended the throne of his fathers, and renounced the Mahometan religion. A long warfare followed; but although frequently obliged to retire to the fastnesses of mountains, he always renewed his assaults upon the first favourable occasion, and destroyed a vast number of his enemies. A similar course of war-

fare was continued for eleven years, under Mahomet II, until that powerful sultan proposed terms of peace to him, which were accepted. At the request of the pope, Scanderbeg then repaired to Italy, to the succour of Ferdinand II, king of Naples, besieged at Bari; and having caused the siege to be raised, he contributed greatly to Ferdinand's subsequent victory over the count of Anjou. The Venetians having entered into a war with Mahomet II, induced Scanderbeg to renounce his treaty with that sultan, and to make an inroad into his dominions. He again obtained repeated victories over the Turkish generals, and saved his own capital, although invested by an army commanded by Mahomet himself. He was at length carried off by sickness at Lissa, in the Venetian territories, in 1467, in his sixty-third year. His death was considered by the sultan as relieving him from the most formidable of his enemies; and it was soon followed by the submission of all Albania to the Turkish dominion. Scanderbeg was one of the greatest warriors of his time, and his personal strength and address were such, as to make his prowess in the field resemble that of a knight of romance; whilst his enterprise and military skill constituted him one of the most able and successful of generals. His jesuit historian, Poncet, has painted him as a genuine Christian hero; but there was little but his cause to sanction this character, as he often exhibited both cruelty and perfidy. His private life was, however, praiseworthy, and he preached continence and sobriety to his soldiery. When the Turks took Lissa, they dug up his bones, of which they formed amulets, to transfer his courage to themselves; an absurd, but sincere testimony of involuntary admiration.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

SCAPULA (JOHANN) the author of a valuable lexicon of the Greek language, published originally in quarto, in 1583, which has since gone through a variety of editions, particularly an excellent one from the Elzevir press. This work, useful as it is, is scarcely more a monument of the compiler's learning and diligence than of his treachery, Henry Stephens, while completing his laborious and voluminous "*Thesaurus*," having employed Scapula to correct the press, the latter took advantage of the opportunities afforded by his occupation, secretly to abridge the work, and printed the essence of its contents in the dictionary which now bears his name. The cheapness and comparative portability of his book, ruined the sale of that of his employer, who failed in consequence, and has left a proof of the indignant feelings which this breach of confidence occasioned, in his "*Latinitas Lipsius*." Of the birth or decease of Scapula little is known.—*Morhoff*.

SCARBOROUGH (sir CHARLES) a skillful physician and good mathematical scholar, born in 1616, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, in which society he obtained a fellowship, and while there is said to have been blessed with so retentive a memory, that he had all the problems of Euclid and Archimedes by heart. During the civil wars, his

attachment to the royal party caused the deprivation of his fellowship, on which, after a temporary retreat to the sister university, he finally took up his abode in the metropolis, where he soon obtained great practice in his profession. After the Restoration he became physician to the court, and continued so during that and the two following reigns, having received the honour of knighthood from the hand of Charles II. He assisted Harvey in the compilation of his work "De Generatione Animalium," and succeeded him as anatomical and surgical lecturer at Surgeon's-hall. Besides a translation of Euclid, he published an original treatise on trigonometry, an elegy on the death of the poet Cowley, an abridgment of Lily's grammar, "Syllabus Musculorum," &c. His death took place in 1696.—*Biog. Brit.*

SCARLATTI. There were three celebrated Italian composers of this name, the first, and by far the most famous of whom was ALESSANDRO, justly considered as the great regenerator of the Neapolitan school of music. He was born at Naples in 1650, and although the name of his master is unknown, made, at an early age, a very surprising progress in his favourite science. The reputation of Carissimi, the head of the Roman school, having reached Naples, Scarlatti, at that time confessedly the greatest harpist of his day, went to Rome, and by means of his instrument, introduced himself to the acquaintance of that accomplished master, which ripened into a sincere friendship, and tended much to their mutual improvement. From the metropolis of the arts he visited Bologna, Florence, Venice, and eventually Vienna, where he made the first essay of his talents for composition both in sacred and theatrical music, and in both kinds was equally successful. On his return to Naples, he directed the whole of his attention to the improvement of the national taste in music; and to his exertions is owing the reformation produced in the overture, which, from a mere obligato symphony, became in his hands a species of musical prologue or programme of the action of the opera. He was also the most original, as well as the most voluminous composer of cantatas; and there are few of the musicians of the early part of the last century, who have not benefited more largely by his talents than they have had the candour to avow. Alessandro Scarlatti was the instructor of the celebrated Durante, and is said to have produced nearly a hundred operas (of which his "Principessa Fidele" is quoted as the best), besides oratorios, and near two hundred masses, composing faster than any ordinary copyist could write. He died in 1723, and is still spoken of by his countrymen as the "glory of the art."—His son, DOMENICO SCARLATTI, born in 1683, was the successor rather than the disciple of his father. He was educated under Francisco Gaspari, and after visiting the various schools of Italy, especially that of Venice, then in the zenith of its reputation, acquired in this last mentioned city the friendship of Handel, whom he

accompanied to Rome, and continued to enjoy his society and instructions till the offer of the mastership of the chapel to the king of Portugal induced him to repair to Lisbon. In this capital he remained till 1726, producing in the interim several operas, as well as some sacred music, after which he visited Rome and Naples, but settled finally at Madrid on the appointment of chapel master to the queen of Spain, whom he also instructed in the management of the harp. Here he produced his "Merope," the most celebrated of all his dramatic compositions, and passed the remainder of his life. At what time it terminated is uncertain.—GIUSEPPE SCARLATTI, a grandson of Alessandro, was also born at Naples in 1718, but passed the greater portion of his time at Vienna, in which city and at Venice he produced thirteen operas. He died at Vienna in 1776.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

SCARRON (PAUL) nicknamed Cul de Jatte, from his singular deformity, a comic writer of great wit and humour, born at Paris in 1610. His father, a French advocate, designed him for the church, and a canonry at Mans was actually procured for him; but he was compelled to relinquish all idea of taking holy orders, by a severe attack of palsy, brought on by dissipation, which, in his twenty-seventh year, deprived him of the use of his limbs. His mental faculties were, however, still unimpaired, and he not only induced cardinal Richelieu to become reconciled to his father, who had offended that haughty minister, but procured himself a pension of five hundred crowns from the court; and what is still more extraordinary, the hand of the beautiful and witty mademoiselle d'Aubigné, after his death known as the widow Scarron, and eventually rendered still more famous as madame de Manteau. His principal writings are his "Comic Romance," and his "Virgile Travesti," works of unquestionable talent, but abounding in that licentious style of thought and expression, which is said to have been but too faithful a transcript of his early life. After his marriage, his own wit and that of his wife drew around him all the choicest society of France, till his death, which took place in 1660.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

SCHAAF (CHARLES) an eminent Orientalist, who was born in the territory of Cologne in Germany, in 1646, and died at Leyden in 1729. He studied at Augsburg, was professor of the Eastern languages at Duisbourg, and afterwards at Leyden; and he distinguished himself by the publication of the New Testament, in Syriac, with a Latin version, and a Syriac Lexicon and Concordance, printed in 1717, 2 vols. 4to. He was also the author of "Opus Aramæum completens Grammaticam Chaldaico-Syriacum, et Lexicon," L. Bat. 1686, 8vo; and "Epitome Grammaticæ Hebrææ," 8vo.—*Niceron, xxxix. Biog. Univ.*

SCHADOW (ZENO RIDOLFO) a sculptor, born at Rome, in 1786. His father in 1788 removed to Berlin, where he was appointed

sculptor to the king, and afterwards director of the Academy of the Fine Arts. Ridolfi and his younger brother, who is one of the most distinguished painters in Germany, received from their father their first instruction in the art of design; and the former continued to study at home till the age of eighteen, when he was sent with a pension from the king to continue his studies at Rome. There he was noticed by Canova and Thorwaldsen, under whom he made great improvement. His first important work was a statue of Paris deliberating on the judgment he was to pronounce between the rival goddesses. He afterwards executed many admired sculptures and bas-reliefs; and among the latter, a monument for the marquis of Lansdown. He was engaged on a colossal group of Achilles defending the body of Penthesilea, in marble, when he was cut off by death, January 31, 1822.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHAEFFER (JACOB CHRISTIAN) born at Querfurt in Germany, in 1718, was one of the most distinguished philosophers of his time. He was the son of a clergyman, but losing his father when he was young, it was with difficulty that he supported himself while studying at the university of Halle, where he completed his education. Professor Baumgarten then procured for him the office of tutor to the son of a merchant at Ratisbon, where he was chosen minister of one of the churches in 1741. He published several theological dissertations and other religious works, in consequence of which he obtained the diploma of DD. from the university of Wittenberg. He died at Ratisbon, January 5, 1790. Among his numerous publications, chiefly relating to natural history, are "Fungorum qui in Bavaria nascuntur Icones," 1762—70, 4 vols. 4to; "Icones Insectorum circa Ratisbonam indigenorum," 1766, 5 vols. 4to; "Elementa Entomologica," 1766, 4to; "Botanica expedition," 1762, 8vo. Persoon published a volume of commentaries on the work of Schaeffer relating to the Bavarian Fungi, in 1800; and in 1804 Panzer published "Iconum Insectorum Schaefferi circa Ratisbonam indigenarum Enumeratio systematica," 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHAFEI (ABU ABDALLA MOHAMMED BEN EDRIS AL) a celebrated Mahometan doctor, born at Gaza in Palestine, AD. 767. He visited Bagdad and Mecca, and afterwards going to Egypt, to visit a famous iman, he died there in 819. He was the first of the moslem theologians who wrote on jurisprudence; and he was the author of a treatise entitled "Ossoul," or the fundamentals of Islamism, comprising the entire code of the Mahometans, civil and sacred. He composed likewise two other works on legal topics; and his doctrine is generally received among the orthodox moslems. Sultan Saladin founded at Cairo a college for the exclusive inculcation of the principles of Al Schafei.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

SCHALKEN (GODFREY) a painter of eminent talents and eccentric manners, was born at Dort in 1643, and studied under Gerard Dow, from whom he caught a great delicacy

in finishing. He chiefly excelled in painting candle-lights, on which occasion he used to place the object and candle in a dark room. He also drew portraits, and with that view came to England, where he painted William III. As the piece was to be by candle-light, he gave the king the candle to hold, until the tallow ran down upon his fingers. Many similar anecdotes are related of his rudeness and inattention to the forms of polished society. He died at the Hague in 1706.—*Walpole's Anec.*

SCHEELE (CHARLES WILLIAM) a celebrated chemist, who contributed greatly to the improvement of the science which he cultivated. He was born at Stralsund in Sweden, December 19, 1742, and he was apprenticed to an apothecary at Gothenburgh. He became his own instructor in chemistry, and read the works of Lemery, Neumann, Kunckel, and Stahl; at the same time making experiments which added greatly to the knowledge he had acquired. After occupying different situations as an assistant in pharmacy, he went to Upsal in 1773, where his abilities introduced him to the notice of professor Bergmann; and being employed to perform some chemical experiments before prince Henry of Prussia and the duke of Sudermania, when they visited the laboratory of the academy of Upsal, his merit became known, and he was admitted an associate of the Academy. He subsequently became director of a pharmaceutical establishment at Kiöping; where, notwithstanding some advantageous proposals which he received to induce him to settle in England, he continued to the close of his life. The services which he rendered to the cause of science were numerous and important. He discovered the fluoric acid and the acids of tungsten and molybden; and his experiments on barytes, chlorine, various animal and vegetable acids, on the composition of water, and several other subjects, are in the highest degree curious and important. He carried on a correspondence with men of science; and he was a member of the electoral scientific society at Erfurt, and of the physical society of Berlin. He died May 24, 1786. A volume of Chemical Essays, by Scheele, translated into English, was published in 1786, 8vo; and a "Collection of the Researches of C. W. Scheele on Physics and Chemistry," edited by S. F. Hermbstaedt, appeared at Berlin, 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Univ.*

SCHEFFER (JOHN) a learned antiquary, born at Strasburgh, in 1621, and according to some authors descended in a right line from Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim, one of the inventors of typography. John Scheffer, after having acquired the reputation of great erudition by a work on the ships of the ancients, removed to Sweden, and in 1649 he obtained the chair of rhetoric and public law at Upsal. He was afterwards nominated honorary professor, assessor of the royal college of antiquities, and librarian to the university. He died March 26, 1679. Besides many tracts on classical archaeology, published in the collec-

tions of Grævius and Gronovius, he was the author of a work entitled "*Lapponia, seu Gentis Regionisque Lapponicæ Descriptio accurata*," of which there are English, French, and German translations; and he produced several treatises on Swedish history and antiquities; and edited the works of Ælian, Arrian, Phædrus, and Pacatus.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*—SCHEFFER (HENRY THEOPHILUS) grandson of the preceding, was an eminent chemist. He was born at Stockholm in 1710, and having lost his parents when young, his uncle, baron Scheffer, provided for his education. He studied mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, under professor Andrew Celsius; and he afterwards received lessons on chemistry from George Brandt, at Stockholm. He then visited the Swedish mines, and having established a laboratory at Stockholm, he made some useful experiments on the art of dyeing, and on the analysis of minerals. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in the Swedish metropolis, and he contributed largely to the memoirs of that learned society. In 1740 he was appointed assay-master in the royal college of mines; and having been ennobled in 1756, he died three years afterwards. Scheffer's lectures on chemistry were thought deserving of publication by Bergmann in 1776.—*Biog. Univ. Aikin's G. Biog.*

SCHELHAMMER (GUNTHER CHRISTOPHER) a physician and anatomist, born at Jena, where his father was professor of medicine, in 1649. He studied at Leipsic, and afterwards at Leyden; and having visited England, France, and Italy, he returned home in 1677, and took the degree of MD. He subsequently became professor of botany, at Helmstadt, whence he removed to Jena, and at length obtained the medical chair at Kiel, where he died in 1716. He was the author of several works on natural history, anatomy, and medicine, among which are "*The Anatomy of the Sword-fish*," Hamburg, 1707, 4to; "*The Anatomy of the Seal*," 1707, 4to; and a treatise entitled "*Ars Medendi universa*," 3 vols. 4to.—*Gronov. Bibl. Reg. Animag.* *Biog. Univ.*

SCELHORN (JOHN GEORGE) one of the most celebrated bibliographers of Germany, born at Memmingen, December 8, 1694. He studied at Jena, and then at Nuremberg; and returning to his native place, he took holy orders, and was attached as a preacher to one of the principal churches. Becoming known for his erudition, he was in 1724 appointed librarian of the academy of Memmingen, of which he soon after became co-rector. At the age of sixty he received the degree of doctor of theology, which was necessary in order to his obtaining the office of ecclesiastical superintendant, which he held till his death, May 31, 1773. He was a member of the imperial academy of Roveredo, and of the ducal society of Jena. Among his publications may be noticed "*Amenitates Litterariæ*," 1724—1731, 14 vols. 8vo; "*Amenitates Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ et Litterariæ*," 1737, 4 vols.

8vo; "*De Religionis Evangelicæ in Provincia Salisburgensi Ortu, Progressu, et Fatis*," 1732, 4to; "*De antiquissima Latinorum Bibliorum Editione, seu primo Artis Typographicæ Fœtu et rariorum Librorum Phenice*," 1760, 4to; and "*Commercii Epistolariæ Uffenbachiani selecta, variis Observationibus illustrata*," Ulm, 1753—56, 5 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHELLER (EMANUEL JOHN GERARD) a philological writer, who was a native of Saxony. He studied at Leipsic, where he supported himself by acting as a private tutor and assisting in literary journals. In 1760 he published a dissertation "*De Historiæ antiquæ utilitate*;" and in 1761 he was appointed rector of a school in Lower Lusatia, which place he exchanged in 1771 for that of rector of the gymnasium of Brieg in Silesia. In 1778 he published a valuable work, entitled "*Præcepta Styli bene Latini, in primis Ciceroniani, seu Eloquentiæ Romanæ*," 2 vols. 8vo; and he was also the author of a Latin and German dictionary, 7 vols. 8vo; and a Latin grammar. He died July 5, 1803.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHERZ (JOHN GEORGE) one of the writers who principally contributed to explain the ancient monuments of the German language. He was born at Strasburgh in 1678, and he studied at his native place, and in the university of Halle. In 1702 he obtained the philosophical chair, and in 1711 that of jurisprudence at Strasburg, where he died April 1, 1754. His principal work appeared posthumously, under the title of "*Glossarium Germanicum mediæ ævi, potissimum Dialectici Suevicæ*," published with the notes and supplements of Oberlin, in two volumes, folio, 1781—84. Scherz was a contributor to Schilter's "*Thesaurus*," and he edited the third volume of that work.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHEUCHZER (JOHN JAMES) a physician and naturalist, the son of a physician of the same name at Zurich, in Switzerland, where he was born in 1672. He was educated partly at Altorf, and then went to Utrecht, and took the degree of MD. in 1694. He settled at Zurich, where he became one of the public stipendiary physicians, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. Botany was his favourite study, in the pursuit of which he made excursions in different parts of the Alps in 1702, 1703, 1704, and 1711, and published an account of his researches, entitled "*Itinera per Helvetiæ Alpinoes Regionis facta, Annis 1702—11*," 4to. In 1712 he received an invitation from Peter the Great to settle in Russia; but he was prevented from accepting it by offers of additional emolument from the council of Zurich. He died in 1733, leaving a valuable library, a cabinet of medals, and a rich museum of natural history, the result of his own researches. Besides his Alpine itineraries, he was the author of "*Specimen Lithologiæ Helveticæ curiosæ*," 1702, 8vo; "*Herbarium Diluvianum*," 1709, folio; "*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Historiæ Naturalis*," 1716, 8vo; "*Museum Diluvianum*," 1716, 8vo; "*Physica Sacra*," 1735, 4 vols. folio,

published the same year at Amsterdam, with descriptions in Dutch, fifteen volumes.—*Gronov. Bibl. Reg. Animal. Biog. Univ.*

SCHUCHER (JOHN) brother of the subject of the last article, was distinguished as a botanist. He was born in 1684, and after completing his studies at Zurich, he engaged in military service in Holland, and was secretary to count Marsigli, whom he accompanied to Italy. Returning home he applied himself to mechanics and fortification; and in 1712 he was appointed engineer of the canton of Zurich. In 1718 he became professor of botany at Padua, which office he lost on account of his being a Protestant. He then travelled in Holland, France, Italy, and Germany; and in 1732 he was made secretary of the states of the county of Baden. On the death of his brother he succeeded him as professor of natural history and physician at Zurich, where he died March 8, 1738. He published a work, entitled "Historia Graminum," 1719, 4to; "Dissertatio philosophica de Tessæris Badenensibus," 1735, 4to; "Agrostographia," and other works.—**JOHN CASPAR SCHUCHER**, the son of J. J. Schuchzer, became a physician, and resided many years in England, where he died in 1792, at the age of ninety. He was the author of an academical thesis "De Diluvio," Tiguri, 1722, 4to; and he translated into English Koempfer's "History of Japan."—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

SCHIAVONETTI (LOUIS) a very ingenious artist, was born at Bassano, in the Venetian territory, April 1, 1765. His father, who was a stationer, could give him but a limited education, but having shown an early taste for drawing, he was placed under an able painter named Golini, who, after affording him three years of useful instruction, died in his arms. He subsequently obtained employment from count Renaudini, whose extensive typographical and chalcographical concerns had previously given occupation to Bartolozzi and Volpato. He was ultimately induced to come to England, where he became acquainted with Bartolozzi, and lived in his house until enabled to work upon his own account. He cultivated his genius with a success commensurate with the expectation formed of him, and acted with a degree of uprightness and integrity that made him universally esteemed. He died at Brompton, June 7, 1810, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Some of his principal performances are the Madre Dolorosa, after Vandyck; Michael Angelo's celebrated cartoon of the Surprise of the Soldiers on the Banks of the Arno; the Landing of the British Troops in Egypt, from Louthenbourg; and the etching of Stothard's Canterbury Pilgrimage, from Chaucer, which he left unfinished. Schiavonetti, in the estimation of his biographer, ranks with Andrews, Edelinck, Strange, and Woollet.—*Life by Cromek, in Gent. Mag. vol. xxx.*

SCHIAVONI (ANDREA) an eminent artist, was born at Sebenico in Dalmatia, in 1522. His parents, who were in humble circumstances, placed him with a house-painter

at Venice, where at his leisure hours he studied the works of Parmegiano, Giorgione, and Titian. The latter great painter, informed of his talents, generously took him under his care, and soon after employed him in the library of St Mark, where he is said to have painted three entire ceilings. He was accounted one of the finest colourists of the Venetian school. Two of his compositions are in the church of the Padre Teatini at Rimini, representing the Nativity, and the Assumption of the Virgin. His Perseus and Andromeda, and the Apostles at the Sepulchre, are in the royal collection at Windsor. He died at Venice in 1582.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

SCHILL (FERDINAND VON) a Prussian officer, distinguished for his military talents and daring courage. He was born in 1773, at Soththoff in Silesia, of a noble family, originally from Hungary. He studied at the college of Breslau, and in 1789 he entered into a regiment of hussars as a cadet. He afterwards removed into the regiment of the queen of Prussia's dragoons, in which he served at the battle of Jena, where he was badly wounded. On his recovery, he formed a free corps, at the head of which he displayed great ability as a partizan officer. The peace of Tilsit put an end to his operations; and being appointed major, and afterwards colonel, he went with his regiment to Berlin, where he was much noticed by the court. Nourishing in his breast a profound hatred against the French, he was extremely dissatisfied at the subjection of his country to the influence of Buonaparte. He therefore boldly resolved to erect the standard of revolt, and make an effort for the liberation of Germany. He set off from Berlin at the head of his regiment on the 29th of April, 1809. He visited Wittenberg, Dessau, and other places, seizing the public money, and everywhere replacing the arms of Westphalia by those of Prussia. Near Magdebourg he gained some advantage over a body of French troops; and after various manœuvres he arrived at Stralsund, which place he entered the 25th of May. He had not time to repair the fortifications, which had been destroyed, when he was attacked by a numerous detachment of Dutch and Danish forces, under generals Gratian and Ewald. His little army, in spite of the obstinate valour of their leader, was overwhelmed and almost extirpated. Schill himself was found under a heap of dead, after he had, with his own hand, killed the Dutch general, Carteret. He thus perished, May 31, 1809.—*Land. Mag. vol. iv. Biog. Univ.*

SCHILLER (FREDERICK) one of the most illustrious of the German poets, was the son of a major in the Bavarian service, and was born at the little town of Marbach, in the Wurttemburgh territories, November 10, 1759. He was distinguished in his childhood for great ardour of imagination, and one of his favourite books was that of Ezekiel, in the Old Testament. His father, whose circumstances were far from flourishing, being extremely anxious that the boy should be brought up to the ministry, placed him at an early age under the

superintendence of the pastor of Lorch, from whose tuition he removed him at the expiration of three years to the public school at Ludwigsburg, the routine of which neither suited his temper nor genius. In classical acquirements he is said to have exhibited no premature or extraordinary progress, and in the opinion of his instructors, ranked by no means superior to the rest of his schoolfellows. A fondness for solitary contemplation, and for witnessing the grander operations of Nature, as exhibited in storms and tempests, seems even at this period of his life to have discovered the future and peculiar bent of his genius. Notwithstanding his repugnance to scholastic discipline, he remained at school for upwards of six years, when the invincible dislike which he manifested towards his destined profession, wrung from his father a reluctant consent that his studies should be henceforward directed to that of medicine. The works of Shakspeare, Goethe, Klopstock, and Lessing, continued however to occupy all his attention to the exclusion of the *materia medica*; and even at the early age of fourteen, like our own Pope, he became the author of an epic poem, which was subsequently most judiciously consigned to the flames. Five years after appeared his tragedy of "The Robbers," which at once raised him to the foremost rank among the dramatists of his country; it is so powerfully conceived, that it is said to have induced several students at Leipsic to desert their college, in order to form a troop of banditti in the woods of Bohemia. This play, wild and extravagant as it is, displays, according to madame de Staël, much of "the intoxication of genius," and is, perhaps, only to be considered inferior to the "Wallenstein" of his maturer years. The reputation he acquired by this, and two dramas which succeeded it, "Fiesco," and "Cabal and Love," induced the Mannheim theatre, then the most flourishing in Germany, to offer him the post of dramatic composer, for which he gladly resigned his situation as surgeon to a regiment. Here he completed his translation of "Macbeth," and commenced his tragedy of "Don Carlos," which, however, was not published until ten years afterwards. His "Philosophical Letters" were commenced about the same period; and on the termination of his Mannheim engagement he retired to Leipsic, where he commenced his labours as a historian. His first production in that capacity was a "History of the Remarkable Conspiracies and Revolutions in the Middle and Later Ages." A volume of poems having gained him the patronage of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, he removed to Weimar in 1787, and became acquainted with Wieland, Herder, and Goethe. His new patron also conferred upon him the title of aulic counsellor, and nominated him to the professorship of history and philosophy at Jena. He accordingly took up his residence in that university, and soon after married a woman of family and fortune, who is said to have fallen in love with him through his writings, and to have sent him a matrimonial challenge;

which he immediately accepted. At Weimar commenced his "History of the Thirty Years' War," which work appeared in 1791, and is considered his chef-d'œuvre as a historian. In the course of the same year he underwent a severe pulmonary attack, from which he never entirely recovered; for although he experienced a partial and temporary restoration, during which he composed "Wallenstein," the most elaborate and splendid of his dramas, as well as some other of the most finished of his productions, he was carried off by a relapse on the 9th of May, 1805, and was interred with great solemnity. In his private character Schiller was friendly, candid, and sincere; but in youth he affected eccentricity in his manners and appearance, and a degree of singularity seems always to have appertained to him. As a dramatist he has some pretensions to head the school which looks inward for character and sentiment; and is more or less disposed to give the metaphysical hue of the author to the creation of his fancy, than to enter into the real varieties of human existence, and to lose self in a borrowed train of associations. In his earlier dramatic productions, the brilliancy of his genius concealed its extravagance, and to the last he went to the extreme of the taste of his country for high wrought representations of passion, to the violation of nature and probability, to support which violation, an ingenious theory has in the mean time been expressly adopted. Both in this and every other department in which he engaged, however, his claims to exalted genius are undeniable. Besides the works already mentioned, Schiller wrote a singular romance, entitled "The Ghost Seer," which displayed his peculiar turn of mind as much as his other productions. Schiller was made a citizen of France without his solicitation, as also a German noble; but so little was he flattered by this sort of distinction, that he never adopted the title of baron, thereby conferred on him. It will be seen that this distinguished man of genius died in the prime of mental life, having fallen short of completing his forty-sixth year.—*Ann. Biog. Month. Mag.*

SCHILTER (JOHN) a German antiquarian and juridical writer, born at Pegau in Misenia, in 1632. He studied at Leipsic and Naumbourg, and afterwards at Jena. In 1662 he entered into the service of the duke of Saxe Zeitz, who nominated him bailiff of Suhl in 1668. Some years after, he became privy counsellor to the duke of Saxe Weimar, and on the death of that prince, in 1678, he went to Jena; but being disappointed of a professorship there, he removed to Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, and afterwards to Strasburgh, where he was nominated counsellor of the city and honorary professor. He died there in 1705. Besides some works of less importance, he produced "Codex Juris Allemannici Feudalis," 3 vols. 4to; and "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum," 3 vols. folio.—See SCHURZ (J. G.).—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHLOEZER or SCHLOTZER (AUGUSTUS LOUIS VON) knight of the order of St Wladi-

univ. and professor of history at Gottinger, where he died September 10, 1809. He distinguished himself by a number of valuable works on the history of the north of Europe, among which may be mentioned his "Universal History of the North," 4to; "History of Lithuania," 4to; "The Monetary and Metallurgic History of Russia, from 1700 to 1789," 8vo, in which he was assisted by his learned daughter, the wife of the senator Rodde of Lubeck; and a critical edition of the Annals of the Russian Chronicler Nestor. He has related by what means he was enabled to cultivate with so much success the study of Russian history and antiquities in his *Oeffentlichen und Privateben*," (Public and Private Life) during his residence in Russia, from 1761 to 1765. This autobiographical work is highly interesting to philologists and historians, containing much information relative to Russia, and anecdotes of Catherine II. Schloezer published, under the title of "Correspondence," a political, historical, and statistical journal, from 1776 to 1782, 10 vols. 8vo, which was continued to 1794, under the title of "Staatsanzeigen," 18 vols. 8vo. He was also one of the conductors of the "Literary Gazette of Gottingen," reckoned the most learned of the German journals.—*Zopf Hist. Univ. Biog. Univ.*

SCHNEBBELE (JACOB) an architectural draughtsman, born in 1760 in Westminster, where his father carried on business as a confectioner. He was brought up to the same employment, but having a taste for drawing, he relinquished his business, and applied himself particularly to the delineation of buildings and antiquities. He was appointed draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries, and his pencil was employed in decorating their publications, and those of Mr Gough. He also conducted the "Antiquaries' Museum," and assisted in a collection of "Antique English Dresses." His death took place in 1792.—*Gent Mag.*

SCHNEIDER (EULOGUE) a German priest, who was vicar to the constitutional bishop of Strasburg, and afterwards civil commissary to the French republican army at Alsace, and public accuser before the criminal tribunal of the Lower Rhine. This wretch was one of the most pernicious agents of Robespierre and his confederates, whose tyranny was rendered more intolerable by his vindictive malice and wanton cruelty. Armed with the authority of St Just and Lebas, commissioners from the Convention at Strasburg, Schneider proceeded through the department with a body of troops, and followed by the guillotine, on which he immolated citizens of every rank, sex, and age, where interest or revenge furnished the slightest motive for their execution. In one of his progresses he arrived at the village of Epsig, where he found the local magistrate, M. Kuhn, about to sit down to dinner with some friends. Schneider was invited to join them; and he appeared for a time to be much pleased with his host and his entertainment. At length, suddenly starting up from the table, he asked the master of the house if he

had any more wine such as they were drinking. Kuhn replied, that he had a few bottles, which were much at his service. "Well, then," said the monster, "make haste, and fetch us one more, for in three quarters of an hour your drinking will be entirely at an end." He then ordered the guillotine to be drawn into the court-yard of his host, and on the pretext that he had been receiver-general to the cardinal de Rohan, formerly archbishop of Strasburg, he had him beheaded, in the presence of his family, friends, and domestics, who in vain begged for his life. Schneider was about to set on foot novades at Strasburg, similar to those of Nantes, when he was cut short in his career through the jealous policy of the conventional commissioners, whose pride he had insulted by making a pompous entry into Strasburg, in a carriage drawn by six horses, preceded by couriers, and surrounded by guards with drawn swords. St Just and Lebas displeased, not by his crimes, but by his arrogance, had him arrested on the 20th of December, 1793, and shortly after conveyed to Paris, where he was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal and guillotined, at the age of thirty-seven. His sentence purported that he had been convicted of having, by cruel and immoral violence, and vexatious proceedings, and by the most revolting and most sanguinary abuse of the name and authority of a revolutionary commissary, oppressed, robbed, assassinated, and ravished the honour, the fortune, and the tranquillity of peaceable families. Such were the miscreants to whom the French republicans delegated their power, and thus made themselves answerable for the enormities of their instruments.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

SCHOEFLIN (JOHN DANIEL) a learned German historian, who was born at Sultzbourg, in the territory of Baden Dourlach, in 1694. He became professor of rhetoric and history at Strasburg; and his vast erudition procured him the title of historiographer to Louis XV. He published a number of works of research, among which may be noticed his "*Alsatia illustrata*," 2 vols. folio; "*Alsatia diplomatica*," 4 vols. folio; "*Vindiciæ Typographicæ*," 1760, 4to; and "*Historia Zaringo-Badensis*," 7 vols. 4to. This last work, which has been praised for the elegance of its style, was prepared for the press by M. Koch, a pupil of Schoepflin. This learned and industrious author, after having for more than half a century been the great ornament of the university of Strasburg, died in that city in 1771. He left to the public his valuable library and museum.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

SCHMIDT. There are three German writers of this name, of whom some brief mention may be desirable. CHRISTOPHER SCHMIDT, a learned German, was born at Nordheim in 1740, and studied law at Gottingen. In 1762 he visited Russia, in the train of count Munich; and contracted so great a fondness for that country, and its language, that he employed much of his future time on its history. He produced various works, published in

German; "Letters on Russia;" "Materials for a Knowledge of the Government and Constitution of Russia;" "Introduction to the History of Russia," &c. He was also author of "Historical Miscellanies," and a "History of Germany," which is well spoken of. On his return from Russia, he lectured on history, public law, and statistics, in the Caroline college at Brunswick; and in 1779 was made keeper of the archives at Wolfenbützel. He died in 1801.—ERASMUS SCHMIDT, an excellent Greek scholar, was born at Delitzsch, in Misnia, in 1560. He became eminent for his skill in the Greek tongue, and lectured in that language, and on mathematics, in the university of Göttingen. He died in 1637. He published an edition of Pindar, in 1616, -to, with a Latin version and learned notes, which, with some exceptions, is well spoken of by Heyne. He also wrote notes upon Lycophron, Dionysius Periegetes, and Hesiod; and was author of an able "Concordance to the Greek Testament," the best edition of which is that of 1717.—JOHN ANDREW SCHMIDT, a learned Lutheran divine, was born at Worms in 1632. He wrote various works upon subjects connected with ecclesiastical history, and is highly spoken of by Mosheim.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHMITZ (NICHOLAS) a learned jesuit of the last century, was a native of Oldenburgh, in Hungary, and taught the belles lettres and theology in the schools of his order with great reputation. He died 1767, leaving several works, the principal of which is, "Imperatores Ottomanici, à Capta Constantinopoli cum Epitome Principum Turcarum, ad Annum 1718," 2 vols. folio, 1760. All his works are purely and elegantly written, but the foregoing Turkish history is particularly esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHOMBERG (ALEXANDER CROWCHER) an eminent writer on jurisprudence, who studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded MA. in 1781, and also obtained a fellowship. He took clerical orders, but never held any preferment in the church. In 1785 he published an ingenious tract, entitled "An Historical and Chronological View of the Roman Law," 8vo; which was followed by "A Treatise on the Maritime Laws of Rhodes," 8vo; "Remarks on the Commercial Treaty with France;" and a "Sea Manual, recommended to the young Officers of the British Navy," 1789, 8vo. He died in 1792, at the age of thirty-five.—*Gent. Mag.*

SCHOMBERG (FREDERIC duke of) a distinguished military officer, who was a native of Germany. He was born about 1619, and was the son of count Schomberg, a German nobleman, by the daughter of Edmund, baron Dudley. He commenced his military career under Frederick Henry, prince of Orange; and he afterwards went to France, where he became acquainted with the prince of Condé and marshal Turenne. He was then employed in Portugal, and he established the independence of that kingdom, obliging the Spaniards to recognise the claims of the house of Bra-

ganza. He commanded the French army in Catalonia in 1672; and was afterwards employed in the Netherlands, where he obliged the prince of Orange to raise the siege of Maestricht. For these services he was rewarded with the staff of a marshal of France in 1675; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, marshal Schomberg, who was a Protestant, quitted the French service, and went to Portugal. Being also driven from that country on account of his religion, he retired to Holland, and subsequently engaged in the service of the elector of Brandenburg. He came to England in 1688 with William III; and after the Revolution he was created a duke, and obtained a grant of one hundred thousand pounds. He was sent to Ireland in the following year to oppose the partizans of James II. Being joined by king William, he was present at the battle of the Boyne, in which he lost his life, July 1, 1690, owing, it is said, to an accidental shot from his own troops, as he was passing the river to attack the enemy.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SCHOMBERG (ISAAC) a Jewish physician, who was a native of Cologne, but settled as a practitioner of medicine in London, where he died in 1761. He was the author of "Aphorismi Practici," 1752, 8vo; and other professional publications. He had two sons who were physicians.—ISAAC SCHOMBERG, junior, studied at Leyden, where he obtained the degree of MD. He afterwards procured a diploma from Cambridge, and endeavoured to get admission into the Royal College of Physicians. Dr Battie, then one of the censors, distinguished himself by his opposition to Schomberg, who instituted a lawsuit against his opponent, and being unsuccessful, he took his revenge on Dr Battie by publishing a mock heroic poem, entitled the "Battiad," which he appears to have written in conjunction with Moses Mendez and Paul Whitehead. He died in 1780.—RALPH SCHOMBERG, brother of the preceding, practised medicine at Bath, and afterwards at Reading, where he died in 1792. He was the author of a life of Meccenas.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

SCHOMBERG (ISAAC) a naval officer and historian, who died at Chelsea, January 20, 1813. He served as a lieutenant in the American war, and distinguished himself in the victory gained by admiral Rodney over count de Grasse. During the subsequent peace he commanded a frigate in the East Indies, where his health became impaired, and he contracted a disease of the liver, from which he never entirely recovered. He was captain of the Culloden, which belonged to the fleet of lord Howe, in his engagement with the French, June 1, 1794; and when hostilities commenced after the peace of Amiens, he commanded the sea-fencibles at Hastings. He subsequently retired from the maritime service, and obtained a seat as a commissioner at the navy-board. His leisure in the latter part of his life was devoted to the composition of a work entitled "Naval Chronology," 1802, 5 vols. 8vo, containing an account of maritime

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affairs from the origin of the British navy to the peace of 1783.—*Gent. Mag.*

SCHONNING, or SCHOENING (GERARD) a learned Norwegian, was born in Nordland in 1722. He was educated at Copenhagen, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences in that capital, in 1758. In 1764 he was appointed professor of history at Sora, and received literary honours from various societies. He died in 1780. His works are numerous, but many of them are academical dissertations. Among those of a more permanent form, are "An Essay towards the ancient Geography of the Northern Countries;" "Observations on the old Northern Marriages;" "De Anno Rationale apud Veteres Septentrionales;" "A History of Norway," 1771—1781, 4 vols. 4to; "Travels through Norway," &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHOUWALOF (PETER IWANOF, count) a field-marshal in the Russian service, who was one of the first favourites of the empress Elizabeth. His services in promoting her accession to the throne were rewarded with the rank of major-general in 1741; and in 1746 he received the title of nobility, to which was added an ample fortune. Being an officer of the artillery, he contributed much to the improvement of that branch of the Russian army. He enjoyed the confidence of his imperial patroness till his death, and he survived her only two days, dying January 9, 1762.—His son, count ANDREW SCHOUWALOF, succeeded to his titles and fortune. He was chamberlain to the empress Elizabeth, and was in great favour with her and with Catherine II. He travelled in various European countries, and resided a long time at Paris, where he acquired an intimate knowledge of French literature, and he wrote the language with facility. Many of his poetical compositions are extant, the most remarkable of which are "Épître à Voltaire," and "Épître à Nivon," the latter of which attracted much notice. Count Schouwalof corresponded with Voltaire, whom he visited at Ferney, and who gave him the title of the Russian Mæcenas. His death took place in 1789.—Count PAUL SCHOUWALOF, son of the last mentioned, lieutenant-general and aide-de-camp to the emperor Alexander, attended him in his last war against the French. He was one of the commissaries who conducted Buonaparte to the Isle of Elba; and in 1817 he was present at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. He died December 12, 1823.—*Biog. Univ. Bing. Nouv. des Contemp.*

SCHOTT (ANDREW) a learned jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1552. He studied at the university of Louvaine, and afterwards at Paris, where he became acquainted with Dupuy, Scaliger, Passerat, and Pithou. He then went to Spain, and obtained the professorship of the Greek language at Toledo, whence in 1584 he removed to Saragossa. At length he entered into the order of the jesuits, and was sent to Rome, where, for three years, he taught rhetoric in the college of his order. He died at Antwerp, according to Niccron in 1629,

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though other authors place his death in 1636. Schottus published a collection of Greek proverbs, with annotations; a work entitled "Hispania illustrata," 4 vols. folio; and editions of several of the classics, with notes.—*Nicron, xvi. Freheri Theatr. Moreri.*

SCHOTT (CASPAR) an ingenious philosopher, born in the diocese of Wurtsburg, in Germany, in 1608. He was the disciple of the celebrated Kircher, taught philosophy and mathematics at Palermo and at Rome, and died in 1666. He belonged to the order of St Ignatius. His works are "Physica curiosa, seu Mirabilia Naturæ et Artis, lib. xii," Heribol. 1662, 4to; "Magia universalis Naturæ et Artis," 1658-59, 4 vols. 4to; "Organum Mathematicum;" "Anatomia Physico-hydrostatica Fontium et Fluminum;" and "Technica curiosa." In these works he has collected with great industry the wonders of natural philosophy and natural history; but amidst the multiplicity of his details are inserted many questionable narratives, and not a few which are obviously erroneous, so that his authority can seldom be implicitly relied on.—*Reimman. Hist. Lit. vol. iv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

SCHIRADER (JOHN) a modern Latin poet and philological writer, born in Friseland, in 1721. He studied at Leeuwarden, whence he removed in 1738 to Franeker, and subsequently to the university of Leyden. He became professor of rhetoric and history at Franeker, and in 1754 he was promoted to the chair of national history. He died November 26, 1782. His works are "Observationum Liber," 1761, 4to; "Liber Emenationum," 1776, 4to; "Carmina," published collectively after his death at Leeuwarden, 1786, 8vo; and "Epistola Critica," addressed to Peter Burman: and he also edited "Museum Hero et Leander," 1742, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHREBER (JOHN CHRISTIAN DANIEL, von) a German naturalist, born in 1739. He studied medicine at Halle; but being inspired with an extraordinary passion for natural history, he went to Upsal in 1758, that he might attend the lectures of Linnæus. Having taken his doctor's degree, and greatly extended his acquaintance with the science of nature, he returned to Germany, and was appointed physician to the school of Butzow. In 1764 he removed to Leipzig, where he became secretary to the Economical Society; and in 1769 he was called to the university of Erlangen, as ordinary professor of medicine, natural history, and botany, with the title of aulic counsellor. Twenty-two years after, he was nominated president of the imperial academy of naturalists, imperial counsellor, &c.; and he received from the emperor of Germany letters of nobility. He died December 10, 1810. Schreber, who was a member of forty learned societies, was the author of "Icones Plantarum minus cognitarum Decas," 1766, folio; a treatise on grasses, in German; "Spicilegium Floræ Lipsicæ," 1771, 8vo; "Plantarum Verticillatarum Unilabiatarum Genera et

Species," 1774, 4to; a treatise on mammiferous animals, in German, &c.; and he published the eighth edition of the "*Genera Plantarum Linnæi*," Frankfort, 1789, 8vo, in which he made considerable alterations. His principal work is that on grasses, ("*Beschreibung der Gräser*,") which is illustrated by coloured plates. A great number of dissertations by Schreber are printed in the *Acta Soc. Naturæ Curiosorum*.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHREVELIUS (CORNELIUS) a learned critic, was the son of Theodore Schrevelius, rector of the school at Haerlem, where he was probably born in 1622. His father afterwards became rector of the school of Leyden, in which office he was succeeded by Cornelius in 1642. The latter had taken his degree in medicine; but on his promotion to the school he turned his attention exclusively to classical pursuits, in the course of which he published several variorum editions of the classics, which display more industry than taste or judgment. His name is now principally known by a manual Greek and Latin Dictionary, which has been reprinted in most countries of Europe, and in England has been improved by Hill, Bowyer, and others. He died in 1667. —*Foppen's Bibl. Belg. Moreri.*

SCHROEDER (JOHN JOACHIM) a learned Orientalist, distinguished for his knowledge of the Armenian language. He was born in the territory of Hesse Cassel, in 1680, and he studied at Marburg. His strong predilection for Eastern literature induced him to undertake a journey to Armenia; but various accidents impeded his progress, and he reached no farther than Moscow. He returned to Holland, where he had been previously studying under Schultens and Surenhusius. He prosecuted his researches concerning the Armenian language with the assistance of an Armenian settled at Amsterdam, where he published his "*Thesaurus Linguae Armenicæ*," 4to; he also composed a dictionary of the language, the MS. of which is preserved in the public library of Cassel. In 1713 he was nominated professor of the Oriental tongues, and of ecclesiastical history, at Marburg; and in 1737 he obtained the chair of theology. He died in 1756, leaving four sons, who all cultivated with success Eastern literature.—NICOLAS WILLIAM SCHROEDER, born at Marburg in 1721, was professor of the Oriental languages at his native place, and in 1748 became professor of Greek and the Oriental languages at Groningen. He died in 1798. He published various academical opuscula; and his "*Institutiones ad Fundamenta Linguae Hebrææ*," 1768, 8vo, is one of the most complete and philosophical works extant on Hebrew philology.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHROEDER (PHILIP GEORGE) a German physician, brother of N. W. Schroeder, was born at Marburg in 1729. He studied there, and at Jena and Halle; and in 1754 he was chosen professor of anatomy and surgery at Rinteln. In 1763 he obtained the title of first professor at Marburg, and the following year he removed to fill the same office at Got-

tingen, where he died March 14, 1772. His academical writings, rich in scientific observations, were published collectively, under the title of "*P. G. Schroederi Opuscula Medica*," Nuremberg, 11 vols. 8vo.—*Id.*

SCHROETER (JOHN SAMUEL) a Lutheran minister, born in 1735, at Rastenburg in Thuringia, where his father was rector of the public school. He was educated at Jena, and became rector of the school of Dornburg in 1756, and in 1763 pastor at Thangelstaedt. He subsequently removed to Weimar, where he became inspector of the cabinet of natural history, and at length superintendent and first pastor at Bukstaedt. His death took place March 24, 1808. Schroeter cultivated natural history, and distinguished himself especially as a conchologist and mineralogist. Among his works, all in German, are a "*Lithological Dictionary*," Berlin, 1772—88, 8 vols. 8vo; "*An Introduction to Conchology*," Halle, 1783—86, 3 vols. 8vo; and "*Remarks and Observations on Natural History, particularly relating to Shells and Fossils*," Leipsic, 1784—87, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Baldinger's Biog. of Living Naturalists. Biog. Univ.*

SCHULTENS (ALBERT) a learned divine, was born at Groningen about 1680. He studied at Leyden and Utrecht, and entering the ministry was chosen pastor of Wassemæer, and afterwards professor of the Oriental languages at Franeker, and next at Leyden, where he died in 1750. Of the numerous learned works of Schultens the most considerable are "*A Commentary on the Book of Job*," 2 vols. 4to; "*Vetus et Regia Via Hebrazandi*," "*Origines Hebraicæ*;" and a Latin version of the "*Life of Saladin*," from the Arabic of Hariri.—He was succeeded by his son, JOHN JACOB SCHULTENS, who died in 1778.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SCHULTENS (HENRY ALBERT) son of John Jacob Schultens, and grandson of the above, was born at Herborn in 1749. He was educated at Leyden, where he studied Arabic and Hebrew. He also made himself master of the English language, and in 1772 published his "*Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum*." He soon after visited England, and became a commoner in Wadham college, Oxford, where he received the degree of master of arts. He also acquired the friendship of sir William Jones, who recommended him to study the Persian. On his return to Holland he was chosen professor of the Oriental languages at Amsterdam, where he resided until the death of his father, whom he succeeded at Leyden, and where he died in 1793. Besides the work already mentioned, he published an edition of Pilpay's Fables, and a supplement to the "*Bibliothèque Oriental*" of D'Herbelot. After his death appeared his translation of the Book of Job, and an edition of Me danus.—*Monthly Rev.* vol. xv. N. S.

SCHULZE (BENJAMIN) a Danish missionary of the Lutheran church, who, having finished his studies at Halle, was sent to the East Indies. He arrived at Tranquebar, Sep-

tember 16, 1719, shortly after the death of Ziegenbalg, the chief of the mission. He studied the Malabar language, and received ordination in 1720. He continued a translation of the Bible into the Tamul dialect, which had been commenced by Ziegenbalg, and the work was finished in 1725. He removed in 1726 to Madras, and engaged in the service of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, under whose auspices he founded a new church. He then studied the Telinga and the Sanscrit; and into the former language he translated the Bible, and Arndt's *True Christianity*, and "Garden of Paradise." Ill health induced him to return to Europe in 1743. The following year he settled at Halle, where he employed himself till his death in 1760, in the printing of his translations and other learned labours, among which are "Conspicuum Litteraturæ Telingicæ, vulgo Warugicæ," 1747, 4to; and "The Master for the Oriental and Occidental Languages, containing One Hundred Alphabets, Polyglott Tables, &c." Leipsic, 1738, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCHULZE (JOHN HENRY) professor of medicine in the university of Halle, was born at Colbitz, in the duchy of Magdebourg, in 1687. His father, who was a tailor, was unable to afford him the means of education; but he was fortunate enough to meet with friends who procured him admission into the orphan house at Halle, where he afterwards assisted as a tutor. In 1704 he was received into the university, where he studied medicine. He became, in 1708, teacher at the Pædagogium at Halle, in which situation he remained seven years. He then resumed the medical profession, and in 1720 obtained the anatomical chair at Altorf. In 1732 he was appointed professor of rhetoric and antiquities at Halle, where he died October 10, 1744. He was the author of "*Historia Medicinæ à Rerum Initio ad An. Urbis Romæ 535 deducta*," 1728, 4to; and other works which display great erudition.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

SCHURMANN (ANNA MARIA de) a lady who gained a high literary reputation in the latter part of the seventeenth century. She was descended from a noble family of the Protestant religion, and was born at Cologne, November 5, 1607. From her earliest years she displayed a taste for study, and to a knowledge of classical literature she added a great degree of skill in music, painting, sculpture, and engraving, which union of talents procured her the appellation of the modern Sappho. She knew enough of Greek and Hebrew to read the Bible in the original text; and she studied Ethiopic sufficiently to compose a grammar of that tongue. After the death of her father, in 1623, she settled with her mother at Utrecht, where she devoted her time to the cultivation of learning and the arts. She corresponded with men of letters at home and abroad, and she was visited by Christina, queen of Sweden, and other distinguished personages. This erudite female at length became the victim of fanatical delusion. In 1653 she retired to a country seat at Lex-

mund, near Vianen, where she gave an asylum to the enthusiastic Labadie, to whom she is said to have been secretly married. After his death she assembled his followers, and conducted them to Wivert in Friseland, where she died in 1678. Mademoiselle Schurmann wrote "*Opuscula Hebræa, Græca, Latina, Gallica, prosaica et metrica*," edited by Fred. Spanheim, Leyden, 1648, 8vo; a dissertation "*De Ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam et meliores Litteras Aptitudine*," 1641, 8vo, which was translated into French by Colletet; and "*Ευκλῆντα, seu melioris Partis Electio brevem Religionis ac Vitæ ejus Delineationem exhibens*," Altona, 1673, 8vo, a defence of the opinions of the Labadists.—*Nicéron*, vol. xxxiii. *Chaufepie. Aikin. Biog. Univ.*

SCHURTZFLEISCH (CONRAD SAMUEL) one of the most industrious philological writers Germany has ever produced. He was born in 1641, at Corbach, in the county of Waldeck; and he studied at his native place, at Giessen and at Wittemberg, where, at the age of twenty-three, he took the degree of doctor of philosophy. Returning to Corbach, he assisted his father, who was rector of a school, and afterwards he visited several German universities. In 1667 he engaged in the study of jurisprudence, and in private tuition, at Leipsic; where, in 1669, he gave offence by the freedom with which he expressed his opinion relative to the most celebrated German jurists, in a pamphlet, which he published under the Latinized appellation of Eubulus Theodatus Sarcasmus. This affair obliged him to remove to Wittemberg, where he became in 1671 extraordinary professor of history; four years after, he succeeded Carpow in the chair of poetry; and in 1678 he obtained the ordinary professorship of history, to which was added that of Greek. He travelled afterwards in the Low Countries, England, and Italy; and returning to Wittemberg, he in 1700 exchanged the Greek chair for that of rhetoric. He was also counsellor of the duke of Saxe Weimar, who made him his librarian. He died July 7, 1708, leaving to his brother a valuable collection of books, a cabinet of medals, and his MSS. Among his numerous works may be specified "*Disputationes Historiæ Civiles*," 1699, 4to; "*Dissertationes Academicæ*," 4to; "*Disputationes Philologico-philosophicæ*," 1700, 4to; "*Epistolæ selectiores*," 1712, 8vo; "*Epistolæ Arcanæ varii*," 1711-12, 2 vols. 8vo; and he continued Sleidan's treatise "*De Quatuor Imperiis*."—HENRY LEONARD SCHURTZFLEISCH, younger brother of the preceding, followed his example in his application to the study of classical and historical literature. In 1700 he succeeded him in the chair of history at Wittemberg, and he also, on his death, became librarian at Weimar. He died in 1723. He was the author of "*Historia Ensisferorum Ordinis Teutonici Livonorum*," 1701, 8vo; "*Notitia Bibliothecæ principalis Vimaricensis*," 1712, 4to, republished with additions at Jena, in 1714; and other learned works.—*Biog. Univ. Sazii Onom.*

SCHWARTZ (BERTHOLD) or Bartolus

Niger, a Franciscan friar of Friburg, or, according to some, a monk of Cologne, who has been regarded as the inventor of gunpowder and fire-arms. He is said to have been mixing together the ingredients of gunpowder, viz. nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, in an iron mortar, in the prosecution of some alchymical researches, when the composition exploded from an accidental spark occasioned by the collision of the pestle and mortar. The former being driven forcibly to a distance, Berthold thence conceived the idea of forming pieces of artillery. Such is the story commonly told of the invention of gunpowder, said to have occurred in the early part of the fourteenth century. There is however much discrepancy in the accounts of this discovery; and it is certain that Roger Bacon, who died in 1292, was acquainted with an inflammable composition similar to gunpowder, the knowledge of which Europeans appear to have derived from the Orientals.—*Orig.*

SCHWARTZ (CHRISTIAN FREDERIC) a German missionary to the East Indies, born at Sonnenburg, in the Newmark, October 26, 1726. He went to Halle in 1746, and entered at the university, by the advice of the missionary Schulze; and he was selected with another student to learn the Tamul language, that they might assist in the intended publication of Ziegenbalg and Schulze's Tamulian translation of the Bible.—(See SCHULZ, BENJAMIN.)—The printing of this work was relinquished; and Schwartz, who had continued his Oriental studies for a year and a half, was persuaded to go as a missionary to the East Indies. He proceeded to England with two other gentlemen destined for the same service; and in July 1750 they arrived at Tranquebar. In 1767 Mr Schwartz was employed by the English Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, when he removed to Trichinopoly; and there and at Tanjore he passed the remainder of his life, labouring with great assiduity in preaching the gospel to the infidels of Hindostan. At both places he received from the government of Madras 100*l.* a year, as garrison preacher, which sum he is said to have expended in building a church at Trichinopoly and otherwise promoting the purposes of the mission. He was held in high esteem for his character by the Hindoos; and the rajah of Tanjore made him tutor to his son. He died February 13, 1798, at Tanjore, where his body was interred in the church which he had erected.—*Memoir in Evang. Mag.* vol. xv.

SCHWARZ (CHRISTOPHER THEOPHILUS) a learned and laborious writer in philology, born at Leisnig, in Saxony, in 1675. He studied at Leipsic and Wittenberg; and having taken his doctor's degree, he returned to Leipsic, and subsequently became professor of morals and then of history at Altorf. His reputation attracted numerous pupils from all parts of Germany; and he had very advantageous offers made to induce him to remove elsewhere, but he refused them, and died at Altorf, February 24, 1751. Among his works are, "Dis-

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sertationes de Ornamentis Librorum apud Veteres usitatis," 1705—6, 4to; "De Libris plicatilibus Veterum," 1717; "De varia Supellectile Rei Libraria Veterum," 1725, 4to; and "Primaria quedam Documenta de Origine Typographiæ," 1740, 4to.—*Harles Vita Philologor. Biog. Univ.*

SCIOPPIUS (CASPAR SCHOPF, known under the Latinized name of) a very learned grammarian and philologist, distinguished as one of the most satirical writers of his age. He was born at Newmark in the Palatinate, in 1576. His family was obscure, and he owed his initiation in learning to his own industry; such being his proficiency, that at the age of seventeen he published Latin poetry. Being at Ferrara in 1598, when pope Clement VIII went to take possession of that city, he wrote a panegyric on the pope and the king of Spain; and following to Rome the pontiff, whose patronage he had thus obtained, he there abjured the Protestant faith. He was created a knight of St Peter, and received the apostolic title of count Claravalle. He published an edition of Varro, notes on Apuleius, and a commentary on the Priapeia, which last he had the decency to disavow. He became, from an admirer, the most virulent adversary of Joseph Scaliger; and the history of literature scarcely affords an instance of a polemical writer so widely engaged in hostilities with his contemporaries as Scioptius, or of one who conducted controversy with such disgraceful violence and rancour. In 1611 he published his "Ecclesiasticus," directed principally against our king James I; and his abuse of the memory of Henry IV, occasioned the burning of his writings at Paris, by the hand of the common hangman, November 24, 1612. He went to Spain in 1613; and at Madrid he received from the servants of the English ambassador a cudgelling for his invective against James I. In 1618 he published at Milan "Classicum Belli sacri," against the Protestants; and he afterwards wrote a number of satirical works against the jesuits. In his latter years he turned commentator on the Apocalypse; and he endeavoured, but in vain, to interest in his speculations cardinal Mazarin, whose protection he wished to secure. He died at Padua, November 19, 1649. Besides his controversial productions, he wrote notes on the "Minerva" of Sanctius, and other philological pieces, which may still be consulted with advantage.—*Bayle. Sarii Onom. Nicéron.* vol. xxxv. *Biog. Univ.*

SCIPIO AFRICANUS (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) an illustrious Roman general, descended from the patrician family of the Cornelii. He served under his father against Hannibal in Italy, and was present at the battle of Tesino, when he carried his father, who was wounded, off the field. He supported the sinking spirits of the Romans after their defeat at Cannæ, and proposed the bold measure of invading the territories of the Carthaginians, that they might be obliged to recall Hannibal. He was accordingly sent with an army into Spain, where he took New Car-

thage, and was generally successful. It was in this campaign that he displayed an example of generosity, in restoring the bride or betrothed mistress of Allucius, a Spanish prince, who had been taken captive. The continence and justice of Scipio, in not appropriating to himself his beautiful female prisoner, has been the subject of abundant panegyric, in poetry, declamation, and sculpture; a circumstance which indicates the low state of moral sentiment among the Romans, while it augments the glory of Scipio, that he was uncontaminated by the vicious practice of his contemporaries. Returning from Spain, he was elected to the consulship; after which he headed an expedition to Africa, and in two engagements he vanquished the Carthaginians under Asdrubal and Syphax, king of Numidia. The next year he beat Hannibal at the battle of Zama, and obliged the Carthaginians to submit to humiliating terms of peace. Scipio returning home triumphantly, was regarded as the saviour of Rome, and honoured with the surname of Africanus. Notwithstanding his great services, he became subsequently the object of public jealousy, being charged with carrying on a correspondence with Antiochus, king of Syria, prejudicial to the interests of the republic. Though he justified himself from this imputation, he was so disgusted at the ingratitude of his countrymen, in listening to his accusers, that he retired from the management of public affairs, and passed the remainder of his life in literary seclusion at Linternum. His death took place 189 BC.—**LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO**, brother of the preceding, was also a celebrated military commander. He was employed against king Antiochus, whom he defeated near Magnesia; and he was rewarded with a triumph, and the title of Asiaticus. He, like his brother, experienced the uncertainty of popular favour, and was the object of political persecution.—**PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS**, called Africanus Minor, was the son of Paulus Æmilius, and was, according to the custom of the Romans, adopted by the son of the elder Africanus. In his youth he served in the army in Spain, when he obtained a mural crown for scaling the walls of a besieged city, and conquered in single combat a Spaniard of gigantic stature. He afterwards carried on the third punic war, which terminated in the destruction of Carthage, and the subjugation of the Carthaginians. He also took and destroyed the city of Numantia in Spain. He was both a cultivator and a patron of literature; and Polybius the historian, and the philosopher Panætius, were among his intimate associates. The celebrated dialogue of Cicero, "de Amicitia," has immortalized the intercourse between Scipio and Lælius, who partook in the military expeditions, and the learned recreations of his illustrious friend; and to their corrections and improvements the dramatist Terence is believed to have been indebted for the polished elegance of language which adorns his comic scenes. Scipio Æmilianus was found dead in his bed, 129 BC; and he was sup-

posed to have fallen the victim of party revenge, being in the fifty-sixth year of his age at the time of his decease.—**SCIPIO NASICA**, the son of Cornelius Scipio, and the cousin of the last-mentioned Africanus, was a Roman senator, distinguished for his eloquence, wisdom, and courage; and such was his reputation for those virtues that he was constituted the guardian of the sacred image of the mother of the gods, which was always committed to the custody of a citizen of singular probity. He opposed the destruction of Carthage in the senate, though without success. His death took place about 100 years BC.—*Plutarch. Moreri.*

SCOPAS, a celebrated Grecian sculptor and architect, who flourished in the fifth century before the Christian æra. He was a native of the island of Paros, and the beautiful marble which it produced was the material of some of his most admired productions, particularly of a statue of Venus, which having been removed from Greece to Rome, was, according to Pliny reckoned superior to one erected by Praxiteles. Scopas erected the famous sepulchral monument consecrated by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to the memory of her husband Mausolus, and thence termed the "Mausoleum;" and he likewise constructed one of the marble columns for the temple of Diana, at Ephesus.—*Plinii Hist. Nat. Orlandi Abeced. Pittor.*

SCOPOLI (**JOHN ANTHONY**) an Italian naturalist and philosopher, born at Cavalese near Trent, in 1725. He was educated at Inspruck, where he graduated as M.D.; and he practised as a physician at his native place. He afterwards went to Venice, where he extended his acquaintance with science; and an excursion among the mountains of the Tyrol, suggested his Flora and his Entomology of Carniola. In 1754 he attached himself to the prince bishop the count de Firmian, whom he accompanied to Gratz and Vienna; and he subsequently was appointed first physician to the mines of Tyrol. In 1766 he was nominated counsellor in the department of the mines, and professor of mineralogy at Schemnitz, where he published his "Anni tres Historico-naturales." At length he obtained the chair of chemistry and botany at Pavia; and he died in that city, May 8, 1788. He published a Journal of Natural History; Elements of Chemistry; and "Delicæ Floræ et Faunæ Insubricæ."—*Biog. Univ.*

SCOTT (**DANIEL**) a dissenting minister, was the son of a merchant of London; the time of his birth is not recorded. He was educated with Butler and Secker, afterwards eminent prelates, under the learned Mr. Jones of Tewkesbury, whence he was removed to the university of Utrecht, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. On his return to England, he divided his residence between London and Colchester, having previously become a baptist. In 1725 he published an "Essay towards a demonstration of the Scripture Trinity." He is also author of "A New Version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with Notes," and of an "Appendix to H. Stephens's Greek

Lexicon," in 2 vols. folio, 1745, a work exhibiting great diligence and erudition. He died March 29, 1759.—He had an elder brother, THOMAS SCOTT, who published several occasional sermons, and "A Poetical Version of the Book of Job," a second edition of which was printed in 1774.—Another brother, Dr JOSEPH NICOL SCOTT, was first a minister and afterwards a physician. He published two volumes of sermons, preached in defence of all religions, whether natural or revealed. He died in 1774.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

SCOTT (GEORGE LEWIS) a mathematician, was born at Hanover, where his father resided in a public character, in the reign of the elector, afterwards George I, from whom the subject of this article received his Christian names. He received a liberal education, and was appointed sub-preceptor for the Latin language to his late Majesty. He distinguished himself highly as a mathematician, and became a fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Board of Longitude, and ultimately a commissioner of excise. He assisted in the "Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary," in two folio volumes. He died in 1780. His widow, who died in 1795, was sister to the celebrated Mrs Montagu. She wrote several novels, and the lives of Gustavus Ericson, king of Sweden, and of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigné.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxviii. and lxxv.

SCOTT (JOHN) a learned English divine, was the son of Mr Thomas Scott, a substantial grazier, and was born at Chippenham in Wiltshire, in 1638. He was apprenticed in London much against his will; but after a servitude of three years, he was allowed to enter himself a commoner of New-inn, Oxford. Having taken orders, in 1677 he was presented to the rectory of St Peter-le-Poor, and in 1684 collated to a prebend of St Paul's cathedral. In 1691 he obtained the valuable rectory of St Giles in the Fields, and was made a canon of Windsor. He died in 1694. Besides various sermons and controversial pieces, chiefly in opposition both to the church of Rome and the dissenters, he wrote a work held in much esteem, entitled "The Christian Life." All his works have been printed in two volumes folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

SCOTT (JOHN) a pleasing poet, was the youngest son of a respectable quaker tradesman resident in Grange-walk, Bermondsey, where he was born 9th January, 1739. In his tenth year his father retired with his family to Amwell, in Hertfordshire, where he carried on the malting trade. He was educated at a private day-school, and received little or no classical instruction. At the age of seventeen he discovered an inclination to cultivate poetry, and transmitted some of his earliest attempts to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In 1760 he published "Four Elegies Descriptive and Moral," which were favourably received, and acquired him the valuable praise of Dr Young, Miss Talbot, and Mrs Carter. In 1766 he became known to Dr Johnson, and the following year married a lady who died in childbed, a

misfortune which produced an elegy from her husband, that obtained considerable admiration. In 1776 he published his "Amwell," a descriptive poem, the most finished of his poetical productions. He did not confine his attention to poetry, but is said to have written answers to Dr Johnson's "Patriot," "False Alarm," and "Taxation no Tyranny." In 1778 he also published a work of great utility, entitled "A Digest of the Highway and General Turnpike Laws;" and in 1782 sent out a volume of poetry, including "Amwell," decorated with beautiful engravings. He died in London, of a putrid fever, on the 12th of December, 1783. A volume of "Critical Essays," written, it is said, in consequence of his dissatisfaction with some of the lives of Dr Johnson, was published in 1785 by Mr Hoole, who composed a life of the author, from which these particulars are taken. As a poet he may be regarded as possessing no mean descriptive powers, and a pleasing vein of pathos and moral sensibility; while in the active duties of life he was regarded as a useful, conscientious, and benevolent man.—*Life by Hoole.*

SCOTT (MICHAEL) a celebrated Scottish philosopher of the thirteenth century, and a reputed magician, was born at Balwirie, his paternal estate in Fife, about the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. He made an early progress in the languages and the mathematics, and after residing in France some years, repaired to the court of the emperor Frederick II, and applied closely to the study of medicine and chemistry. On quitting Germany he proceeded to England, and was received with great favour by Edward II. When he returned to his native country, he received the honour of knighthood from Alexander III, by whom he was also confidentially employed. He died at an advanced age in 1291. Michael Scott was a man of considerable learning for his time and being much addicted to the study of the occult sciences, passed among his contemporaries for a magician, and as such is mentioned by Pictus of Mirandula, Boccaccio, Folenga, and Dante. Respecting the place of his burial there is some difference of opinion, but the major part declare for Melrose abbey, and all agree that his books were either interred in his grave or preserved in the abbey where he died, of which tradition sir Walter Scott has availed himself in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. A Latin translation of the works of Aristotle is ascribed to Scott by Mackenzie, and other writers; but he is thought to have been only one of the many hands who rendered them partly from the Greek and partly from the Arabic, by command of Frederick II. He is also author of "De Secretis Naturæ;" "Questio Curiosa de Natura Solis et Lune;" a work on the transmutation of metals; "Mensa Philosophica," a treatise replete with the visionary science of chiro-mancy and astrology. A rambling treatise on the Sphere of Sacroscoto is also attributed to Michael Scott.—*Mackenzie's Lives. Encyc. Brit.*

SCOTT (REYNOLD or REGINALD) a sensible and learned English gentleman of the sixteenth century, was the younger son of sir John Scott, of Scott's-hall, near Smeeth in Kent, where he was, probably, born. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Hart-hall, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree; and returned to his native place, where he married, and gave himself up to study, which he diversified with the pursuits of gardening and husbandry. His first work was entitled "A Perfect Platform of a Hop-Garden," 4to. In 1584 he gave to the world his celebrated "Discoveries of Witchcraft," which was reprinted in 1651, 4to, under the elaborate title of "Scott's Discovery of Witchcraft; proving the common Opinion of Witches Contracting with Devils, Spirits, Familiars, &c. to be but imaginary, erroneous conceptions and novelties; with a Treatise on the Nature of Spirits, Devils, &c." In a preface, very honourable to his understanding and benevolence, he declares that his views are to prevent the abasement of God's glory, the rescue of the Gospel from an alliance with "such peevish trumpery," and to advocate "favour and Christian compassion" towards the "poor souls" accused of witchcraft, rather than "rigour and extremity." A doctrine of this nature, in an age when the reality of witches was almost universally admitted, exposed the author to every species of obloquy, and, according to some accounts, his book was actually burnt. It was against the "damnable opinions of Wierus and Scott," that, according to his own preface, James I favoured the world with his "Demonologie," printed first at Edinburgh in 1597; and Dr John Raynolds, Meric Casaubon, and one of the greatest and latest defenders of witchcraft, Joseph Glanvil, all express either their horror or contempt of so daring a revival of the old error of the Sadducees. Scott did not live to witness the full effect of his useful endeavours, dying so early as 1599; but the call for two editions of his work in the next century allowed the effect of his labours, and the progress of good sense, in spite of the prejudices of the learned, the superstitions of the vulgar, and what, it is lamentable to add, was the last to yield, the statute law of the land.—*Athen. Orm.* vol. i.

SCOTT (SAMUEL) an eminent painter of scenery, &c. born at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He took for his model Vandervelde, whom he equalled in the beauty of his sea-pieces, and surpassed in the ductility and variety of his talents. His views of London-bridge, and of the Custom-house Quay, and other aquatic scenes, have been much admired. The figures with which his pictures are ornamented, are admirably appropriate and well chosen; and they are finished with great taste and judgment. His sketches are by no means inferior, as such, to his most laboured productions. Many of his paintings were executed for Sir Edward Walpole. He died of the gout in 1772.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCOUGAL (HENRY) an eminent Scotch

divine, the second son of Patrick Scougal, bishop of Aberdeen, was born in 1650, at Saltoun in East Lothian. He was educated in the university of St Andrews, where he became professor of Oriental philosophy at the age of twenty. In 1673 he was presented by his college to a living, but recalled the following year, and made professor of theology. His great exertions, both in this capacity and as a preacher, threw him into a consumption, and he died greatly lamented in 1678, at the early age of twenty-eight. He was the author of an eloquent and able work, entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," which has run through many editions; and also of "Nine Sermons," by which he obtained the reputation of being one of the most elegant writers and able divines of his country and age.—*Encyc. Brit.*

SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, a Roman physician, who lived in the reign of the emperor Claudius. He studied under Apuleius Celsus, a physician of the Asclepiadic sect, and appears to have been a freedman. He was author of a work entitled "De Compositione Medicamentorum Liber," the best edition of which is that of Padua, 1655, 4to, with the notes of Rhodus. It is also printed in the *Medicæ Artis Principes* of Henry Stephens. It appears to be little more than a collection of nostrums and prescriptions, although of some value, as showing the state of medicine at that period.—*Halleri Bibl. Med.*

SCRIVERIUS (PETER) a Dutch poet and historian, professor of jurisprudence at Leyden, born in 1576 at Haerlem. His principal works are "Bataviæ Comitumque Omnium Historia;" "Batavia Illustrata" 4to; "Miscellanea Philologica;" "Hollandiæ Chronicon Populare;" "Collectanea Veterum Tragicorum;" and some miscellaneous poetry in the Dutch and Latin languages. He also published an edition of Vegetius "De Re Militari." Scriverius had retired from public life for some time previously to his decease, which took place in 1653.—*Moreri.*

SCRIMZEOR or **SCRIMGER** (HENRY) a native of Dundee in Scotland, who was educated at St Andrews and Paris, after which he went to Bourges, and studied jurisprudence under professors Baron and Duaren. He subsequently went to Italy with the bishop of Rennes, who was employed on a diplomatic mission; and he was at Padua at the time of the death of Francis Spira, whose history he wrote, and it was published under the name of Henry of Scotland. Scrimzeor afterwards went to Germany, where he was employed by Huldric Fugger to form a library, containing a number of valuable Greek and Latin MSS. He superintended the printing of these works at the press of Henry Stephen, at Geneva, where he was professor of philosophy, and afterwards of civil law. He died in 1571, at the age of sixty-five. Among the works which he published was an edition of the Novells of Justinian; and he wrote notes on Athenæus, which are praised by Casaubon.—*Teissier Eloges de H. S. Mackenzie.*

SCUDERI, the name of two French writers, brother and sister, who enjoyed considerable popularity in their day, but of whom the latter only has descended with any reputation to posterity. They were descended of an ancient family, settled at Apt, in Provence, and were born at Havre de Grace; GEORGE in 1603, his sister MAGDALENE in 1607. George de Scuderi devoted himself entirely to the cultivation of the belles lettres, and was the author of a great variety of compositions both in prose and verse, especially in dramatic poetry, of which he was also a professed critic; and in that capacity published a severe attack on the "Cid" of Corneille. His acrimony on this occasion is supposed to have been increased by the wish of paying his court to cardinal Richelieu, with whom his success was greater than with the public. The rapidity with which he wrote, producing generally, according to Boileau, a volume a month, is doubtless one great reason why his works are now so little known. He became a member of the French Academy, and died at Paris in 1667.—MAGDALENE was a woman of very superior intellectual endowments, and of a lively wit, of which latter quality the best proofs that have survived her are to be found in her poetical pieces, which have received the marked approbation of Voltaire. The taste of the age however in which she lived, tending principally towards romances, she, with the view of turning her talents as much as possible to pecuniary account, fell in with the reigning fashion, and produced many heavy tomes in this kind of composition, once much read, but now deservedly forgotten. They however contained some elegant writing and some real elevation and dignity of sentiment; although the long and affected compliments of the personages excited ridicule, especially when copied in real life by the precieuses of the time. Of these, "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," 10 vols. 8vo; "Clelia," 10 vols. 8vo; "Ibrahim, or the Illustrious Bassa," 4 vols. (translated into English in one quarto volume); "Almahide, or the Royal Slave," 8 vols; "Celina;" "Celanira;" "Matilda d'Aguilar," &c. are the principal. She was also the authoress of a treatise "On Glory;" and "Conversations and Discourses," in ten volumes. Mademoiselle de Scuderi, whose house was the resort of all the wits of the age, died in 1701.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCYLAX, an ancient mathematician and geographer, was a native of Caryanda in Caria; and is noticed by Herodotus, and by Suidas, the latter of whom has evidently confounded different persons of the same name. There is a periphus existing bearing the name of Scylax, which is a brief survey of the Mediterranean and Euxine seas, with a portion of the western coast of Africa. It has reached modern times in a corrupted state, and was first published from a palatine MS. by Hoeschelius and others in 1600, and afterwards by Isaac Vossius in 1639, by Hudson in 1698, and by Gronovius in 1700.—*Athenæum*, vol. iv.

SCYLITZA or SCYLITZES (JOHN) called

also Curopalates, from an office which he held in the imperial household, a Greek historian, is known only for his abridgment of history, from the death of Nicephorus Logothetes in 811, to the deposition of Nicephorus Botaniates in 1081. This history from 1067 is the same with that of Cedrenus, which has raised a doubt as to which is the original author. A Latin translation of this history was published at Venice in 1570; and the part, concerning which there is no dispute, was printed in Greek and Latin at Paris in 1647.—*Vossii Hist. Græc.*

SEABURY (SAMUEL) the first bishop of the episcopal church of the United States of America, born in 1728. He was the son of a congregational minister at Groton in Connecticut, and was educated at Yale college, after which he went to Scotland to study medicine. Preferring, however, the ecclesiastical profession, he directed his studies to the requisite branches of learning; and in 1753 he was ordained in London. He returned to America, and became pastor at different places before he fixed finally at New London in Connecticut. In 1784 he made a voyage to England, to obtain consecration as bishop of Connecticut. Meeting with obstacles to his wishes from the English prelates, he went to Scotland, where he was consecrated by three bishops of the Scottish episcopal church. He returned thus qualified to his native country, and fulfilled the duties of his pastoral office in a very exemplary manner till his death, which happened in 1796. Bishop Seabury published two volumes of sermons, to which a supplement was added in 1798; and he was the author of two religious tracts. *Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was the posthumous son of the infant John, by Joanna, daughter of the emperor Charles V. He succeeded to the crown at three years of age in 1577, on the death of his grandfather, John III. Possessed of a romantic disposition, and an extravagant admiration of valorous exploits, at the age of twenty he undertook an expedition against the Moors in Africa, in which, however, he performed nothing of consequence. Still impressed with this object, on the application of Muley Hamet, king of Fez and Morocco, to assist him against his uncle, Muley Moloch, who had dispossessed him of the throne, he determined to renew his attempt against the advice of his best friends and wisest counsellors. He accordingly embarked with all his military, and the flower of his nobility, in the summer of 1578, and proceeded to Arzila. Here he was met by a much more numerous army, headed by Muley Moloch in person, although so debilitated by sickness as to be carried on a litter. In the battle that ensued, the onset of the Portuguese army broke the first line of the Moors; and Muley, in rallying his men, was so exhausted, that he died in the arms of his guards; his last and much admired action being to lay his fingers to his lips, as an injunction to keep his death a secret, in order not to depress the spirits of the combatants. Sebastian, on the other hand,

fought with extreme bravery, and had two horses killed under him, while most of his attendants were slain by his side. He at length disappeared, nor was it ever known what became of him, although a body, supposed to be his, was restored by the Moors, and buried at Belem. So complete was the slaughter, not more than fifty Portuguese are said to have survived this wild expedition; yet such was the attachment of the people to a prince, who reminded them of their heroic times, that a disposition to believe that he would appear again, for many years prevailed, of which nation several impostors sought to avail themselves. An immediate consequence of this catastrophe was the annexation of Portugal to Spain, by Philip II.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

SEBUNDUS (RAYMOND) a Spanish physician and natural philosopher, who lived in the former part of the fifteenth century. He was professor in the university of Thoulouse; and wrote many treatises which remained unpublished, besides his *Physico-Theology*, or "*Liber Creaturarum sive de Homine*," printed at Strasburg, 1496, folio. Montaigne translated this work into French, and it was printed at Paris in 1581, 8vo.—*Trithemius de Script. Eccles. Moreri.*

SECKENDORF (VITUS LUDOVICUS de) a German divine and historian of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1626, at Aurach in Franconia, and received his education with the children of Ernest the Pious, duke of Saxe Gotha, to whom he became librarian, privy-counsellor, minister, and consistorial director. In 1664 he entered into the service of the duke of Saxe Zeitz; and at length into that of the elector of Brandenburg, who made him counsellor of state in 1681, and also chancellor of the university of Halle. His death took place in 1692. He was the author of an elaborate defence of Luther, in answer to father Maimbourg's *History of Lutheranism*, which appeared in 1688 and 1692, under the title of "*Commentarius Historicus et Apologeticus de Lutheranism, sive de Reformatione Religionis, ductu M. Lutheri*," 2 vols. folio; and he published a political work, entitled "*Deutschen Fürsten Staat*," Hanover, 1656, 4to, several times reprinted.—*Bayle. Nicéron*, vol. xxix. *Biog. Univ.*

SECKER (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate distinguished for his piety and learning. He was born of dissenting parents, at Sibthorpe, Notts, in 1693, and after receiving the rudiments of a classical education in various seminaries in the counties of Derby and York, was finally placed at an academy at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, where he had for his fellow student and intimate acquaintance, Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham. Being originally designed by his friends for the ministry in their connexion, he early directed his attention to theological pursuits; but from scruples of conscience he at length declined the appointment of a pastor, and went to Paris in 1719, with the view of practising a medicine, to the study of which faculty he had devoted the principal part of the three

preceding years. While in this metropolis, an introduction from his friend Butler, then preacher at the Rolls chapel, first laid the foundation of an intimacy with their mutual friend Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham, which eventually ripened into the sincerest friendship. By the persuasion of the latter, who promised him his father's interest in promoting his advancement, Secker openly declared the scruples which had prevented his assenting to the tenets held by his family, and became avowedly a member of the church of England. Some difficulties existing as to his taking a primary degree in an English university, he went to Leyden for three months, where having graduated as a doctor of physic, all impediments were removed to his taking the degree of bachelor of arts at Exeter college, Oxford, of which society he had entered himself a gentleman commoner. In 1722 he was ordained by bishop Talbot, and two years afterwards was collated by that prelate to the valuable rectory of Houghton le Spring, in the Palatinate. This piece of preferment he held till 1727, when he vacated it on being promoted to a stall in Durham cathedral, with the rectory of Ryton, near Newcastle. This last-mentioned living he exchanged in 1733 for that of St James's, Westminster, having, in the course of the preceding year, been appointed a king's chaplain, on which occasion he graduated as LL.D. Two years after, he was elevated to the see of Bristol, whence he was translated in 1737 to that of Oxford, with which he held the valuable deanery of St Paul's. On the death of archbishop Hutton in 1758, the duke of Newcastle, then at the head of the cabinet, placed bishop Secker in the vacant primacy, without any solicitation on his part, or previous consciousness of the dignity about to be conferred on him. In this exalted situation he conducted himself with great dignity, munificence, and proper severity against any laxity in the morals and manners of the clergy under his more especial superintendence. At the coronation of king George III, archbishop Secker officiated as primate, and placed the crown upon the head of the sovereign: he afterwards, in the same capacity, baptized the present king. As a scholar he was elegant rather than profound, although in some of his writings, especially in his "*Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England*," he displays much depth of argument as well as perspicuity of style. His works, consisting of the productions already mentioned, charges, and sermons, have been collected and printed in twelve octavo volumes, 1795, with a life by Dr (afterwards bishop) Porteus, his chaplain. There was also published by him in his life-time, a reply to "*Mayhew on the Charter and Conduct of the Society for propagating the Gospel*," without the author's name. This controversy relates to a proposed establishment of bishops in the American colonies. Archbishop Secker died at Lambeth palace, August 3, 1768, of a complication of chronic disorders, aggravated by the fracture of a thigh bone,

which having become perfectly carious, was broken by an effort that he made to turn himself in his bed. The great increase of methodism took place under the primacy of archbishop Secker, who, perceiving a large body of zealous religionists wavering between an adherence to and a separation from the church, thought it best to treat them as future friends rather than enemies. Moderation and discretion, without negligence or laxity, formed the basis of his ecclesiastical policy, and although some difference of opinion has been entertained in respect to his general merit, perhaps few have filled the same station more usefully to the public and reputably to themselves.—*Life prefixed to Sermons.*

SECOUSSE (DENIS FRANÇOIS) a learned and ingenious French writer, born at Paris, January 8, 1691. He studied under Rollin, and commenced life as an advocate, but subsequently abandoned the dry study of the law for the belles lettres. Besides a great variety of papers to be found among the transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member, he wrote a "History of Charles the Bad," in two quarto volumes; and "Mémoires of Coudé," 4to, 6 vols.; but the work by which he is chiefly distinguished, is his continuation of the great collection of statutes under royal patronage, commenced by M. Laurier, of which he composed five volumes, concluding at the ninth. He died at Paris, March 15, 1754, in his sixty-third year.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SECUNDUS NICHOLAIUS (JOANNES) or JOHN VAN TWEEDE, a modern Latin poet, descended from an ancient and illustrious family of the Netherlands, was born at the Hague in 1511. He studied the civil law at Bourges, under the famous Alciat, and took his doctor's degree in 1532. He then passed some time in Italy; after which he went to Spain, and became Latin secretary to cardinal Traversa, archbishop of Toledo. While in this situation he employed his leisure in the composition of a number of elegant Latin poems, of the lyric kind, in the style of Catullus, which he called "Basia,"—"Kisses." These exquisite little pieces have been alike admired for the purity and elegance of the language, and the singular delicacy of sentiment which they exhibit. Secundus accompanied Charles V in his unfortunate expedition against Tunis; and he was afterwards obliged, through ill health, to return to his native country, where he died in 1536. The "Basia" were translated into English in the seventeenth century by Stanley, author of the History of Philosophy; another version of them was published in 1731; and a third, with the original text, and an essay on the life and writings of Secundus, in 1774, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Nicéron*, xvi. and xx.

SECURIS (JOANNES) a physician and medical writer of some eminence in the sixteenth century. He studied at New college, Oxford, in the reign of Edward VI, and afterwards went to Paris, where he applied himself to medicine and astronomy. Returning home

he settled at Salisbury, where he probably continued till his death, towards the close of the reign of queen Elizabeth. He annually published his "Prognostications," which appear to have been a kind of almanacs, in which astrological predictions were combined with medical counsels. Anthony à Wood mentions two, for the years 1579 and 1580, to the latter of which was appended "A Compendium of Instructions how to keep a moderate Diet." He was also the author of "A Detection and Querimony of the Daily Enormities and Abuses committed in Physic," London, 1566, reprinted in 1662; and of a tract with the strange title of "A great Galley lately come into England out of Terra Nova, laden with Physicians, Surgeons, and Pothecreries." 1554.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medic.*

SEDAINE (MICHAEL JOHN) a French dramatic writer, was born at Paris June 4, 1719. Abandoned by his friends at the age of thirteen, he was obliged to quit his studies, and learn the business of a mason, from which he ascended to the profession of architecture. He was also led by inclination to cultivate polite literature, and the drama, and wrote various small pieces and comic operas, which rather exhibit a knowledge of stage effect than higher qualifications. The principal of these, "The Deserter," and "Richard Cœur de Lion," have been very popular, both in France and England. He died in May 1797, aged seventy-eight.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SEDLEY (sir CHARLES) a celebrated wit, courtier, and poet of the age of Charles II. He was the son of sir John Sedley, of Aylesford, near Maidstone in Kent, where he was born in 1639. At the age of seventeen he was entered a gentleman commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, but quitted the university without a degree; and retired to his estates till after the Restoration, when he became at once one of the most distinguished gallants about the court. His credit with the king was not a little heightened by the circumstance of his never asking him a favour, although the debauchery into which he plunged soon made serious inroads on his pecuniary resources. These were not mended by a fine of 500*l.* in which he was amerced by chief-justice Hyde, for an indecent riot committed by him at a public-house, in Bow-street, Covent-garden, where he was accused of haranguing the mob naked from the balcony, in company with lord Buckhurst and sir Thomas Ogle. The termination of this outrageous frolic seems to have sobered him a little, as from this period he turned his attention less to pleasure and more to politics; and being returned member of parliament for the borough of New Romney in Kent, in 1661, sat for that place in four successive parliaments. Though himself a profligate, he yet had sufficient virtue left to be much annoyed by an intrigue which James II carried on with his daughter, afterwards created by that monarch countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles was so little pleased by this elevation, that it is said to have been the principal cause of his subse-

quently taking so strenuous a part in bringing about the Revolution; and an anecdote has been repeated of his replying to a gentleman who taxed him with a want of loyalty on the occasion, that "as the king had made his daughter a countess, the least he could do in common gratitude was to assist in making his majesty's daughter a queen." Sir Charles died about the commencement of the last century, preserving his spirits and the fascination of manners for which he was remarkable, to the last. In his poetical character he is known as the author of six dramatic pieces, printed together with his miscellaneous poems by Briscoe, in 1719, in two octavo volumes, with a dedication to the duke of Chandos. These latter consist of Pastorals, original and translated, Prologues, Songs, Epilogues, and occasional pieces, which, if they are not altogether free from the licentiousness of the age in which he lived, are at least clear of much of its grossness.—*Cibber's Lives*.

SEED (JEREMIAH) an English clergyman of the last century, whose merits as an able scholar and ingenious writer were universally acknowledged at the time in which he lived. He was a native of Clifton, near Penrith in Cumberland, and after receiving the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school of Lowther in that county, became a member of Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated in 1725, and seven years after became a fellow. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed curate to the celebrated doctor Waterland, at Twickenham, till, in 1741, the college living of Enham, Hants, becoming vacant, fell to him as an option. This piece of preferment he held nearly six years, till his death, which took place at his rectory in 1747. As a divine he was eloquent and impressive, as well as exemplary in his moral character. Two octavo volumes of his sermons were printed by him during his lifetime, and after his decease two additional volumes were published by his friend and fellow-collegian Mr Hall, in 1750.—*Biog. Brit.*

SEELN (JOHN HENRY van) a philological writer, born in the duchy of Bremen in Germany, in 1687. After finishing his academical studies at the gymnasium of Stade, he became a Lutheran minister, but devoted his time to literary occupations. He taught Latin and Greek in the seminary where he was educated, and in 1713 he was appointed rector of a similar institution at Flensburg, and five years after of another at Lubeck, where he died in 1672. Besides a great number of dissertations, and biographical eulogies and notices, he was the author of "*Stada Litteraria*," 1711, 4to; and several other works, principally relating to the history of literature; and he assisted in a periodical journal, called "*Bibliotheca Lubecensis*," 1725—31, 12 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Saxii Onom. Lit.*

SEEMILLER (SEBASTIAN) an Orientalist, born in 1752, at Veldin in Bavaria. He studied among the jesuits at Landslut and Munich, and in 1770 he entered into the order of the Augustine canons at Polling. He after-

wards applied himself to theology, history, and the Oriental languages, at the university of Ingolstadt; and having taken the degree of doctor of theology and philosophy in 1776, he returned to his convent. In 1781 he became professor of the Eastern languages at Ingolstadt, librarian to the university, and electoral counsellor. He was appointed minister of Fontenney at Munich in 1797, and he died the following year. His works, which are all in Latin, relate to bibliography and biblical criticism. Among the former may be mentioned "*Bibliotheca Acad. Ingolstadiensis Incunabula Typographica*," 1787—92, 4to; and the latter include a translation of the Catholic Epistles of St James and St Jude, with notes.—*Biog. Univ.*

SEETZEN (ULRIC JASPER) a German traveller, who was a native of East Friseland, and was educated at Gottingen, where he particularly studied the sciences of philosophy and natural history, under professor Blumenbach. Having published some tracts on natural history, statistics, and political economy, he was appointed aulic counsellor to the czar in the principality of Jever. He was desirous of visiting Africa and the East, and being encouraged by the dukes Ernest and Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, he set off in August 1802 for Constantinople. He proceeded to Syria, and remained a considerable time at Aleppo, making excursions into the neighbouring territories. In 1806 he explored the course of the river Jordan and the Dead Sea, travelled through Palestine, and went to Hebron and mount Sinai. His enthusiastic desire of knowledge prompted him to profess Mahometism, that he might undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, which he visited in 1809 and 1810. In the month of November 1810 he was at Mocha, whence he wrote the last letters which arrived from him in Europe. Having had his property seized by the Arabs, under the pretext of his being a magician, he proceeded towards Saana, in December 1811, to complain to the imam of that place; and a few days after his departure he died suddenly at Taëa, probably from the effects of poison given him by order of the imam. No complete account of the researches of this unfortunate traveller ever appeared; but his letters, which he addressed to baron von Zach, were inserted in his "*Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence*," a periodical work published at Gotha; and a translation was printed in the French "*Annales des Voyages*," 1809—14. Extracts from his letters to Blumenbach and others also were published in the "*Magasin Encyclopédique*."—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

SEGAR (sir WILLIAM) an English herald in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was imprisoned in consequence of a shameful imposition, by which he was induced to make out a grant of a coat of arms for the common executioner, whose name was Brandon; (not knowing his office or character, but viewing him merely as a descendant of the noble family of Brandon,) he made a grant of the

royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant. It being made manifest that he had been the dupe of a conspiracy, he was released from his confinement. He held the office of Norroy herald in 1602, when he published a work entitled "Honor, Military and Civil, contained in four bookes," folio; and he was afterwards garter-king-at-arms. His death took place in 1633. Edmondson's Baronage is said to have been principally compiled from sir W. Segar's MSS.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

SEGNÉ (JOHN ANDREW von) a learned professor of mathematics and physics, born at Presburg in Hungary, in 1704. After some preliminary application to study in his native country, he went to Jena in 1725, to apply himself to medicine and mathematics; and in 1730 he took the degree of MD. Returning to Presburg he engaged in the practice of medicine, and in 1731 became town-physician at Debreccin. Thence he removed to Jena to give lectures on mathematics on the invitation of professor Teichmeyer, whose daughter he married. In 1733 he was nominated extraordinary professor of philosophy in that university, whence, in 1735, he went to Gottingen, where he obtained the chair of mathematics and natural science. He exchanged this situation for one in the university of Halle, with the title of privy counsellor; and the Prussian government conferred on him letters of nobility. He died October 5, 1777. Professor Segner enriched both mathematics and natural philosophy with new discoveries, and acquired the credit of being one of the greatest mathematicians of his time. He belonged to many scientific societies, and was the author of various academical dissertations and essays, besides an "Introduction to Physics," Gottingen, 1746, 8vo; "Astronomical Lectures," Halle, 1775—6, 2 vols. 8vo, both in the German language; and several mathematical treatises, written in Latin.—*Meusel Gehl. Teutschl. Biog. Univ.*

SEGRAIS (JEAN RENAUD de) a French poet, was born at Caen in 1624, and studied in the college of jesuits in that town. As he grew up he applied himself to French poetry, and by his literary industry supported a large family of brothers and sisters, whom the extravagance of their father had left in very narrow circumstances. In his twentieth year he was recommended to mademoiselle de Montpensier, who appointed him her gentleman in ordinary, which situation he lost by opposing her marriage with M. de Lauzun. He found a new patroness in madame de la Fayette, whom he assisted in her celebrated romances of Zaide, and the Princesses of Cleves. In 1679 he retired into the country, and married his cousin, a rich heiress. He was admitted a member of the French Academy in 1662, and was the means of re-establishing that of Caen. He died of a dropsy in 1701. Segrais obtained his chief distinction by his lyric and pastoral poetry, and by a collection of stories, entitled "Nouvelles Françaises," the style of which is entitled to much commendation. He also translated the *Æneid*

into French verse, a work which, although feeble, was much esteemed at the time. After his death appeared his version of the "Georgics" of Virgil, which is praised by Boileau and d'Alembert; and a "Segraisiana," or miscellany of anecdotes and literary opinions.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SEGUR (JOSEPH ALEXANDER, viscount de) the second son of the marshal de Segur, who died in 1801. He engaged when young in military service, and was successively colonel of the regiments of Noailles, of royal Lorraine, and of the dragoons of his own name. Having attained the post of mareschal de camp in 1790, he gave up his time entirely to the cultivation of literature. His first production was a romance, entitled "Correspondence Secrète entre Ninon de l'Enclos, le Marq. de Villarsceaux, et Mad. de Maintennon." He published in 1791 another romance, "La Femme Jalouse;" and between 1789 and 1804 he wrote a number of dramatic pieces. His last work, which has been translated into English, is entitled "Les Femmes, leur Condition, et leur Influence dans l'Ordre Social," 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. He died at Baginieres, July 27, 1805.—*Biog. Univ.*

SEID MOUSTAPHA, a Turkish engineer, employed by the grand seignor Selim III, in whose misfortunes he became involved, and perished in the insurrection at Constantinople in 1808. He published in 1803 a French work, entitled "Diatribes sur l'Etat actuel de l'Art Militaire, du Génie et des Sciences à Constantinople," 8vo. This little tract issued from the printing-press established by sultan Selim at Scutari, which was destroyed by the insurgent janizaries in 1808. M. Langlès reprinted it in the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, 1809, vol. v.—*Biog. Univ.*

SEJANUS (ÆLIUS) the son of a Roman officer of the equestrian order, who became the favourite and prime-minister of the emperor Tiberius. Having attained the utmost ascendancy over his imperial patron, his ambition prompted him to aim at securing the sovereignty to himself; and with that view he caused several individuals, among whom was Drusus, the emperor's son, to be assassinated. He had carried on an intrigue with the wife of that prince, after whose death he wished to have married her; but Tiberius, offended at his presumption, and alarmed for his own safety, gave orders to have him arrested on the charge of treason, and he was executed on the same day, A.D. 31. Being the object of general hatred, the people of Rome displayed the utmost joy at his destruction, throwing down the statues erected in honour of him, and treating his corpse with the utmost indignity.—*Suetonius. Crevier.*

SËLCHOW (JOHN HENRY CHRISTIAN von) a German jurist, born at Werningerode in 1732. He studied at Gottingen, where he was appointed professor of jurisprudence in 1757, and he passed with the same title to Marburg in 1782. His lectures on jurisprudence for a long time attracted students from all parts of Germany; and his reputation was

increased by the publication of his "*Elementa Juris Germanici privati hodierni*," of which eight editions appeared between 1757 and 1795, and which was adopted as a text-book in most of the universities of Germany. He died April 25, 1795. He was the author of "*Elementa Juris privati Germanici*," 1769; and he was concerned in several critical journals.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology. Biog. Univ.*

SELDEN (JOHN) a distinguished scholar and eminent political character, was born December 16, 1584, of a respectable family at Sabington, near Tering in Sussex. He received his early education at the grammar-school of Chichester, and at the age of fourteen, or, as Wood says, of sixteen, was removed to Hart-hall, Oxford. After a residence of three or four years he repaired to Clifford's-inn, London, to study the law, and about two years after removed to the Inner Temple, and on being called to the bar acted principally as a chamber counsel. The first object of his studies was the history and antiquities of his own county; and so early as 1607 he drew up a work entitled "*Analectum Anglo-Britannicum*," a treatise on the civil government of Britain before the coming of the Normans. It was succeeded in 1610 by "*England's Epinomes*," and "*Jani Anglorum Facies altera*," a Latin and an English treatise on the progress of English law. These performances acquired him the esteem of several eminent literary characters, among whom were Camden, Spelman, sir Robert Cotton, Ben Jonson, Browne, and Drayton, whose *Polyolbion* he copiously illustrated. In 1614 appeared his largest English work, a treatise on "*Titles of Honour*," which is regarded as a standard authority in regard to all which concerns the degrees of nobility and gentry in this kingdom. This able production was followed in 1617 by his celebrated work "*De Diis Syriis*," the primary purpose of which was to treat on the heathen deities alluded to in the Old Testament; but he extended it to an inquiry into the Syrian idolatry in general. He had hitherto passed his life as a man of letters; but in 1618 he entered the field of politics by his "*History of Tythes*," the object of which was to deny their divine right, although allowed to be due to the clergy by the laws of the land. This publication highly offended James I, and brought the author before the high-commission court, on which, without retracting any portion of his opinions, he declared his sorrow for publishing the work in question. Several replies to him were written by divines and others, to which he was not permitted openly to rejoin. In 1621, James I, in his speech to parliament, having asserted that their privileges were grants from the crown, Selden was resorted to as the ablest legal antiquary; on which occasion he spoke so freely before them in opposition to this doctrine, and was so instrumental in drawing up their spirited protestation, that on their dissolution he was committed to custody. His confinement was not, however, rigorous; and he was discharged at the expiration of six weeks on pe-

tion. In the following year he was elected member of parliament for Lancaster, and was again a member in the two first parliaments of Charles I, in the second of which he was appointed to support the impeachment of the duke of Buckingham, and otherwise became a leading opposer of the arbitrary measures of the court. In 1629 he drew up his learned treatise, entitled "*Marmora Arundelliana*," on the occasion of the importation of the celebrated Greek marbles by the earl of Arundel. On the dissolution of the parliament, Selden was one of the eight members of the Commons who were imprisoned in the Tower on a charge of sedition, and who refused to give security for their good behaviour. This confinement lasted two or three years, with more or less severity; but at length he was admitted to bail, and finally released in the beginning of 1634. During this suspension of political action, he wrote some of his learned treatises on Jewish antiquities; and in 1635 he sent out his important treatise, entitled "*Mare Clausum*," in answer to the "*Mare Liberum*" of Grotius; in opposition to the reasoning of which he endeavours to historically establish the British right of dominion over the circumjacent seas. Some of the following years of his life were occupied in Hebrew studies, the result of which appeared in a work entitled "*De Jure Naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Ebraeorum*," a valuable, but not very well digested repertory of all the matter afforded by history or tradition in relation to the subject. In 1640, memorable for the meeting of the long parliament, Selden was unanimously elected member for the university of Oxford. His name appears on several committees appointed to inquire into abuses; but he neither concurred in the prosecution of lord Strafford, nor seemed desirous to abrogate the episcopal form of church government, although anxious to check the encroachments of ecclesiastical power. So well affected was he on the whole to the existing constitution of church and state, that when the king withdrew to York, he had some notion of appointing him chancellor. When the differences between king and parliament were manifestly tending to open hostilities, he opposed the attempts of both parties to gain possession of the sword, and when he failed, withdrew as much as he was able from public business. He remained, however, with the parliament, and was one of the synod which met at Westminster for the establishment of church government. In 1643 he was appointed by the house of Commons keeper of the records in the Tower, and the year following he was induced to subscribe the solemn league and covenant. The year following he was elected one of the twelve commissioners of the Admiralty; and in 1646 the parliament voted him 5,000*l.* as a reward for services. He continued to sit in parliament after the execution of the king, but employed all his influence for the protection of learning, and rendered considerable services to the king's friends in the university of Oxford, and other places. He also refused to gratify Cromwell by writing

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an answer to the Eikon Basilike. In the beginning of 1654 his health began to decline, but he lingered until the 30th of November in that year, when he expired in the seventieth year of his age. The public character of this eminent scholar and politician will be sufficiently obvious from the tenor of the preceding abstract. Like most of the ablest characters of the period on both sides, he seems to have been often led by the current of circumstances to act against his own personal convictions; but he certainly enjoys the merit of having done his utmost both to prevent the ultimate appeal to the sword, and uniformly exercised his influence to moderate the injurious consequences which flowed from it. In private life he appears to have been universally esteemed for his goodness of heart and urbanity of manners, while as a liberal benefactor and protector of literature he has extorted praise from all parties. As a scholar, he must be deemed one of the most learned men of his day; but possibly a portion of this learning may not have been expended on the most useful subjects, added to which, his style is often laboured and uncouth, although his speeches and conversation were peculiarly luminous and clear. Some opinion of the latter may be collected from his very popular "Table Talk," published after his death by his amanuensis. He died rich, and left his valuable library and museum to his executors, who honourably gave it up to the Bodleian library, for which he had intended it, until offended by a refusal to lend him a book without security. Having adverted to the principal of his works, it is unnecessary to add the titles of his numerous productions of minor notoriety, especially as the whole were collected in three folio volumes (usually bound in six), by Dr David Wilkins, 1726. Of these volumes the two first contain his Latin, and the third his English works; and the editor has also added a long Latin life of the author.—*Wilkinsii Vit. Seldenii. Aikin's Lives of Selden and Usher.*

SELKIRK (ALEXANDER) a Scottish sailor, who passed some years alone on the island of Juan Fernandez, and whose adventure has been supposed to have been the foundation of the story of Robinson Crusoe. He was a native of Largo in Fifeshire, and went to sea when young. In 1703 he sailed as master in the Cinque Ports privateer, under captain Stradling. In consequence of some difference with his commander, he was, with his own consent, put ashore at Juan Fernandez. Before the vessel quitted the island he changed his mind, but the captain would not receive him; and he remained in his solitude till he was taken away by captain Woods Rogers in January 1709. Returning to England he is said to have employed Daniel Defoe in drawing up a narrative of his adventures for the press.—*Barrow's Collection of Voyages and Discoveries*, vol. ii.

SELLE (CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS) a physician, who was born at Stettin in Pomerania, in 1748. He was educated at Jena, Göttingen, and Halle, at which last university he

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graduated as MD. in 1770. His treatise on fevers, "*Rudimenta Pyretologiae Methodice*," published at Berlin in 1773, procured him much reputation; and soon after he went to Heilsberg, to reside in a medical capacity with the bishop of Warmia. Returning to Berlin, he became physician at the hospital of Charity. In 1777 he published in German an "Introduction to the Study of Nature and of Medicine," 8vo, which was translated into French by Dr Coray; and other works, which were extremely well received. Selle was favoured with the confidence of Frederick the Great, who made him his physician; and after the death of that prince he drew up a particular detail of his last illness. He was admitted into the Berlin Academy of Sciences; and in 1790 he went to Paris, where he visited, incognito, the hospitals and other public establishments, and on his return he published two memoirs on animal magnetism, and others against the critical philosophy of Kant, inserted in the Transactions of the Academy. He attained the highest honours in his profession, being appointed privy counsellor and director of the college of medicine and surgery, &c. His death took place at Berlin, November 9, 1800, in consequence of phthisis pulmonalis.—*Biog. Univ.*

SEMLER (JOHN SOLOMON) a celebrated Lutheran divine, born in 1725, at Saalfeld in Saxony, where his father was a minister. He was educated under professor Baumgarten at Halle; and after quitting the university he resided some time at Saalfeld, whence in 1750 he removed to Coburg, to become editor of the Gazette. In 1751 he obtained the chair of rhetoric and poetry at Altorf; and two years after, that of theology at Halle, where he remained till his death, which happened March 14, 1791. Semler was one of those German divines who reduced the principles of Christianity to a near accordance with deism, explaining away every thing miraculous in the Gospel history, and criticising the Bible with a temerity beyond all bounds, rather like an advocate of infidelity than of Revelation. Michaelis, who had witnessed the commencement of the great revolution which took place in the opinions of the German Protestant clergy in the last century, said, "Heretofore I was reckoned heterodox, but now I am only too orthodox." The principal works of Semler are "Historica Ecclesiastica selecta Capita," 1767—69, 3 vols. 8vo; "An Introduction to Exegetic Theology," 8vo; "Apparatus ad liberalem N. Test. Interpretationem," 8vo; "Apparatus ad lib. V. T. Interpretationem," 8vo; and he also wrote the history of his own life, published at Halle, 1781, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SENAC (JOHN BAPTIST) first physician to Louis XV, was born in Gascony in 1693. In his youth he was a Protestant, and a candidate for the ministry; but he afterwards became a Catholic and a jesuit, previously to his adopting the profession of medicine. Before he appeared at court he was attached to marshal Saxe, whom he cured of a dangerous dia-

ease during the war in 1745. In 1762 he was appointed first physician to Louis XV, who bestowed on him the utmost confidence, and he retained his situation and credit till his death, which took place December 20, 1770. He had a patent of counsellor in ordinary to the king, and he was superintendent of the mineral waters of the kingdom, and was also a member of the Academy of Sciences. Senac is principally known as the author of "Traité de la Structure du Cœur," 1748, 2 vols. 4to, republished in 1777 and 1783 with additions and corrections by M. Portal. He also wrote some other works, besides memoirs published by the Academy of Sciences.—GARRIET SENAC DE MEILHAN, son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1736. He became a master of requests, and afterwards successively intendant of the provinces of Aunis, Provence, and Hainault; and in 1775 he was nominated intendant at war, under the ministry of the count de St Germain. At the Revolution he went to Germany, and afterwards to Russia, which country he left on the accession of Paul I. His death took place at Vienna in August 1803. He was the author of "Des Principes et des Causes de la Revolution Française," 1790, 8vo; "Du Gouvernement, des Mœurs, et des Conditions en France avant la Revolution," 1795, 8vo; besides novels, a translation from Tacitus, and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL) a Polish alchemist, born about 1566. He was destined for the church, but before he had finished his studies he acquired a taste for books on alchemy; and having made an acquaintance with Nicholas Wolsky, grand-marshal of Poland, who was a firm believer in the mysteries of that delusive science, he was sent by his patron into Germany, to learn the secret of the philosopher's stone. He returned, of course, unsuccessful; but for a considerable time he kept up the expectations of Wolsky, who supplied him with money which he wasted in the prosecution of his researches. At length he went to Germany, where he is said to have imposed on the emperor Ferdinand II, and to have obtained from that prince the gift of an estate in Silesia, and a house at Olmutz, where he died in 1646; but according to some authors he died in poverty at Cracow in Poland. His writings, amidst abundance of jargon, contain some chemical information of importance. An English translation of his "New Light of Alchymy, with a Treatise of Sulphur," and other tracts, was printed in London, 1650, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

SENEBIER (JOHN) a natural philosopher and historian of eminence, born at Geneva in 1742. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and having finished his course of theology he was admitted a minister in 1765. Philosophy and natural history occupied more of his attention than divinity; and he made a visit to Paris to study declamation under the actor Brizard, and to consult the royal library. Returning to Geneva, he published "Moral Tales," in imitation of those of Marmontel,

which were translated into German. By the advice of Bonnet he wrote a memoir on the question proposed by the literary society of Haerlem, "En quoi consiste l'Art d'observer?" and he obtained the prize which had been offered. In 1769 he was chosen minister of Chancy; and in 1773 he obtained the office of public librarian at Geneva. He became one of the conductors of the Journal of Geneva in 1787, and he enriched it with a great number of important articles. The revolutionary commotions at Geneva in the latter part of the last century obliged him to remove into the Pays de Vaud; but he afterwards returned home, and died in 1809. His principal works are "Essai sur l'Art d'observer, et de faire des Experiences," 1802, 3 vols. 8vo, an amplification of his prize essay; "Mémoires Physico-Chimiques sur l'Influence de la Lumière Solaire sur les Trois Règles de la Nature," 1782, 3 vols. 8vo; "Rapports de l'Air avec les Êtres organisés," 1807, 3 vols. 8vo; and "Histoire Littéraire de Genève," 1786, 3 vols. 8vo; and he also published "Catalogue des MSS. dans la Bibliothèque de la Ville de Genève," 1779, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SENECA (MARCUS ANNEUS) a Roman orator, who was a native of Corduba in Spain, and settling at Rome he obtained great eminence in his profession. His declamations, or forensic discourses, are still extant, and have been repeatedly published together with the works of his son. He flourished AD. 59.—SENECA (LUCIUS ANNEUS) the eldest son of the preceding, was a most celebrated Roman philosopher, moralist, and statesman, born at Corduba near the commencement of the Christian æra. He received a liberal education at Rome, being instructed in rhetoric by his father, and in philosophy by Attalus the stoic, Demetrius the cynic, and other professors of different sects. He adopted the principles of the stoics, which he illustrated by his writings. His prudence prevented him from appearing in the forum in the reign of Caligula, but he afterwards pleaded some causes, and filled the offices of quæstor and prætor. Having offended Messalina, the profligate wife of the emperor Claudius, she procured his banishment to the island of Corsica, on the charge of adultery; and he resided there eight years, devoting his time to study. He wrote two treatises, "De Consolatione," one addressed to his mother Helvia, and the other to Polybius, one of the imperial attendants. In the latter he has not been sparing of adulation towards the emperor, which is so much the more reprehensible, as he satirized the object of it unmercifully after his death. Agrippina, the second wife of Claudius, obtained his recall from exile, and appointed him tutor to her son Nero. On the accession of his pupil to the empire, he was for a while the confidential adviser of Nero; but his credit diminished when the latter became attached to Tigellinus and Poppæa; and it is related that the emperor endeavoured to rid himself of a troublesome monitor by getting Seneca poisoned, which scheme was rendered abortive by the cautious

policy of the philosopher, who subsisted entirely on fruits. At length he was accused of being an accomplice in the conspiracy of Piso against the imperial monster whom he had educated, and his death being decreed, he was permitted to choose the method of execution. He consequently, with the characteristic ostentation of a stoic, finished his life in the midst of his friends, conversing on philosophical topics while the blood was flowing from his veins, which he had caused to be opened for that purpose. His death happened A.D. 65, at the age of sixty-three. A warm bath having been used to hasten the mortal hæmorrhage, Tacitus says that as Seneca entered the bath, he took some of the water and sprinkled it on the friends who stood near him, saying, that he offered it as a libation to Jupiter the Deliverer. This statement sufficiently confutes the idle tale of Seneca's having been a convert to Christianity; in support of which notion have been produced some of his alleged letters to the apostle Paul, which are manifestly spurious. The character of Seneca presents the not unfrequent anomaly of a moral philosopher, deeply skilled in the theory of virtue, but unable to practise his own precepts. His marriage, late in life, with the young, rich, and beautiful Paulina, has been considered as an action not consistent with the rigid principles of stoicism. But this is quite a venial transgression compared with his intrigues as a statesman and a courtier; his concern in the murder of Agrippina, which he advocated; and his accumulation of vast wealth by very unjustifiable means, particularly by lending money on usury. Dion Cassius ascribes the revolt of the Britons under Boadicea to the distress to which they were driven through the rapacity of Seneca, or rather of his agents. His works have been often published, and among the best editions are those of Leydeu, 1649, 4 vols. 12mo; and the Bipontine, 1782—1810, 5 vols. 8vo. There are translations of the works of Seneca extant by Lodge and L'Estrange; and Dr Morell published his "Epistles" in English, with notes, 1786, 2 vols. 4to. The only existing specimens of Roman tragedy are ascribed to L. Annæus Seneca; but whether they were written by the philosopher is uncertain. A valuable edition of "Senecæ Tragediæ" was published by Schroder, Delphis, 1728, 4to. —*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

SENNERTUS (DANIEL) an eminent physician and philosopher, born in 1572, at Breslau, in Silesia. His father was a shoemaker, but he received an academical education, studying first at Wittemberg, and afterwards at Leipsic, Jena, and Frankfurt on-the-Oder; and in 1601 he visited Berlin. He returned to Wittemberg the same year, took the degree of M.D., and was appointed to a medical professorship in that university. He gained high reputation by his writings and his practice, and received applications for advice from various parts of Europe. He attended the elector of Saxony, whom he cured of a dangerous disease in 1626, and he was physician in ordinary to that prince, though he continued to

reside at Wittemberg. Notwithstanding the plague repeatedly prevailed there, he remained at his post; and after having escaped for a time, he at length fell a victim to professional duty, dying of that malignant disease in July 1637. He had the merit of first introducing the study of chemistry into the university of which he was a professor; and he distinguished himself by the boldness of his speculations, and his independence of the trammels of authority. Having advanced some peculiar opinions concerning the origin and nature of souls, he was accused of impiety and blasphemy, and represented as teaching that the souls of brutes were immortal. But he denied this inference, which his accusers deduced from his principles, and thus avoided the danger of persecution. Among his writings are, "Epitome Naturalis Scientiæ," 1618, 8vo, repeatedly printed; "Liber de Chymicorum consensu et dissensu cum Aristotelicis et Galenicis," 1629, 4to; and "Hypomnemata Physica," 1630. His works, which were much in request in the seventeenth century, were published collectively at Lyons, 1676, 6 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Nicéron*, vol. xiv. *Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*—**SENNERTUS** (ANDREW) eldest son of the preceding, received a learned education at Wittemberg; and after visiting Leipsic, Jena, and Strasburg, and the Dutch universities, he returned to Wittemberg, where he became professor of the Oriental languages. He died in 1679, aged sixty-three. Besides a number of philological dissertations, he was the author of "Hypotyposis Harmonica Linguarum Orientalium, Chaldaæ, Syræ, Arabicæ, cum Matre Hebræa," 1666, 4to; "Sciagraphia Doctrinæ inextricabilis adhuc de Accentibus Hebræorum," 1664, 4to; "Dissertatio de Linguarum Orientalium Originibus, Antiquitate, Progressione, Incrementis," 1669; besides other works.—*Goetii Elog. Philolog. quorund. Hebræor.*

SEPULVEDA (JOHN GNES de) a Spanish divine and historian, was born at Cordova in 1491, and became historiographer to the emperor Charles V. He is ignobly conspicuous as the author of a "Vindication of the Cruelties of the Spaniards against the Indians," in opposition to the benevolent representations of Bartholomew Las Casas. Sepulveda affirmed that it was the duty of the Indians to submit to be governed by the Spaniards in consequence of their own inferiority: but, to their credit, the Spanish universities, as well as Charles V, prohibited the circulation of the book, which was, however, printed at Rome. This defender of some of the greatest barbarities that ever disgraced human nature, died at Salamanca, of which he was a canon, in 1572. He was author of several Latin translations, as also of a life of Charles V, in 4 vols. 4to, which was reprinted at Madrid in 1780.—*Anton. Bibl. Hisp.*

SERAPION (JOHN) an Arabian physician, who flourished, according to Priestley, A.D. 190. He is cited by Rhazes and by Hali Ebn Abbas, the latter of whom censures him for not treating more fully of the small-pox. His

works were first printed at Venice, 1497, folio, and reprinted in 1550.—SERAPION OF ALEXANDRIA, has been sometimes confounded with the preceding. He was a Greek physician, who lived in the first century.—Another SERAPION, of the eleventh century, is supposed to have been the writer of a tract, "*De Medicamentis tam simplicibus quam compositis*."—*Freind. Hutchinson.*

SERASSI (PIER ANTONIO) an Italian biographer, was born at Bergamo in 1721. At the age of twenty, he was elected a member of the Academy of Transformati; and on his return to Bergamo was appointed professor of belles lettres. His first work was a dissertation on the birth-place of Tasso; after which he published several biographies, which are much esteemed, including the lives of Maffei, Molza, Politian, Capella, Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso; the last and most distinguished of which productions has proved serviceable to Mr Black, in his life of the same eminent poet. Serassi was employed in several offices of the papal government, and in the college of Propaganda. He died February 19, 1791, at Rome, in the seventieth year of his age.—*Black's Preface to Life of Tasso.*

SERENUS SAMMONICUS (QUINTUS) a Roman physician of the third century, who is said to have written various tracts on natural history, which are no longer extant. He was also the author of a poem, "*De Re Medica*," published in the "*Corpus Poetarum*" of Mattaire. Serenus was put to death by the emperor Caracalla, about AD. 217; and he left behind him a library, containing six thousand two hundred volumes.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

SERGEL (JOHN THOMAS) a celebrated Swedish sculptor. He was born at Stockholm September 8, 1740, and began his career as a stone-mason; but afterwards became a pupil of L'Archeveque, whom he accompanied to France. He subsequently went to Italy, at the expense of the king of Sweden, where he acquired great celebrity. In 1778 he returned to Sweden, visiting Paris in his way, where he was nominated a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. He then visited London, and reached Stockholm in 1779, where, on the decease of his old preceptor, he succeeded to his place. In 1784 he accompanied Gustavus III on his travels to Italy, and in 1795 was a knight of the polar star; and 1810 received letters of nobility, and was appointed superintendent of the police. His numerous able works are chiefly confined to Sweden; but an admired "*Diomedes stealing the Palladium of Troy*," is in England. He died February 26, 1814.—*Biog. Univ.*

SERRES (JOHN DE) in Latin Serranus, a learned Frenchman, was born in the sixteenth century, and was of the reformed religion. He studied at Lausanne, where he was taught Latin and Greek; and on his return to France, applied himself to divinity, in order to become a minister. He distinguished himself by his writings, and became a minister of Nismes in 1582, but was never looked upon as a very zealous Protestant. He

is supposed to be one of the four ministers who declared to Henry IV that he might be saved in the Romish as well as the Protestant religion, a concession which much offended his brethren. He published in 1597 a tract to reconcile the two religions, which as usual pleased neither side. He died suddenly in 1598. Serranus published several works in Latin and French, relating to the history of France; and among the rest, "*Mémoires de la troisième Guerre civile et derniers Troubles de France sous Charles IX*;" "*Inventaire général de l'Histoire de France*;" "*Recueil des Choses mémorables sous Henri II, François II, Charles IX, et Henri III*." Besides his theological and historical works, he gave a Latin version of Plato, which is printed with Henry Stephens's edition of that author. Stephens also published, in 1575, a Greek version, by Serranus, of twenty-four of the Psalms, with two "*Idyllia*," from Daniel and Isaiah, of which scarce work a new edition was published in London, 1772, 12mo.—*Niceron. Moret.*

SERRES (JOHN THOMAS) an artist of considerable merit and reputation in the delineation of sea pieces, which procured him the appointment of marine painter to the king. He was descended of a noble family, long resident in their seat of Beaupierre, near Oche in France, whence his father, count Domenic de Serres, nephew of the then archbishop of Rheims, eloped, in order to avoid an ecclesiastical life, to which he was destined by his family. Entering the Spanish service he was taken prisoner by the English, received his liberty on parole, and though afterwards all restrictions were removed, he continued to reside in this country, and to exercise his talents as a marine draughtsman, which at length procured him the honour of a seat among the fellows of the Royal Academy.—His eldest son, the subject of this article, inherited his father's genius, and besides the many proofs of his talents as a painter yet extant, was the author of a work, entitled "*The Little Sea Torch, a Guide for Coasting Pilots*," folio, 1801. Mr Serres, who was husband to the soi-disant princess Olive of Cumberland, so notorious since his decease, died December 28, 1825.—*Ann. Biog.*

SERRES (OLIVER) an able French agriculturalist, was born in 1539, at Villeneuve de Bery, near Viviers. He showed himself so able a manager of his own estate, that Henry IV called him to Paris, and entrusted him with the management of the royal domains. Serres had the merit of introducing the white mulberry tree into France, and was the author of so many valuable agricultural improvements, as to be regarded as an eminent benefactor to his country. He died in 1619. The works of this respectable and philanthropic individual are, "*A Treatise on the Culture of Silk*," 1599; "*Feconde Richesse du Murier Blanc*," 1603; "*Théâtre d'Agriculture et Ménage des Champs*," which last work has been repeatedly printed, and is much esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SERVANDONI (JEAN NICOLAS) an eminent architect, particularly celebrated for his talents in theatrical decorations, was born at Florence in 1685. He was employed by most of the sovereigns of Europe on the occasion of magnificent public spectacles, and at Paris was under-architect, painter, and decorator to the king of France. He gave a number of designs for the theatres of London and Dresden, and was similarly employed at Vienna and Lisbon. As an architect he has left an admired specimen of his taste in the portico and front of the church of St Sulpice. He died in 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SERVETUS (MICHAEL) a learned Spaniard, memorable as a victim of religious intolerance, was born in 1509, at Villa Nueva in Arragon. He was the son of a notary, who sent him to Toulouse for the study of the civil law. Excited by the discussions of the reformers in that city, he began to read the Scriptures, and conducted his researches with so free a spirit, that he printed a tract in disparagement of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity, entitled "*De Trinitatis Erroribus*," printed at Haguenau in 1531; which production was followed the next year by his "*Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri duo*." His circumstances being depressed, he engaged for some time with the Frellons, booksellers of Lyons, as corrector of the press. He then went to Paris, where he studied physic, and carried into that science the same inquisitive and pertinacious spirit which distinguished him in theology. He graduated at Paris, but quarrelled with the faculty, and repaired to Charlieu, near Lyons, where he practised three years, whence, at the instance of the archbishop of Vienne, he removed to the latter city. During this time he was in constant correspondence with Calvin, with whom he discussed points of controversy, consulting him, it is said against his will, in respect to his writings and Arian notions. Of this confidence Calvin subsequently made a most base and indefensible use, by producing his letters and MSS. as matters of accusation against him. In 1553 Servetus published his matured theological system, without his name, under the title of "*Christianismi Restitutio*;" but Calvin took care that the magistrates of Vienne should be duly informed of it, and Servetus was committed to prison, whence he contrived to escape, and thereby avoided that fate from Catholic hands which he was soon after to suffer from those of the reformers. Purposing to proceed to Naples, he imprudently took his way through Geneva, where Calvin, who by this time indulged against him the full bitterness of theological hate, induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy, advanced against him by a person who had been a servant in Calvin's family. In order to ensure his condemnation his various writings were sifted for accusations, and as a proof of the malignity and injustice which he encountered, one of the charges was extracted from his edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*, in which he asserted that Judea

had been falsely extolled for its beauty and fertility, modern travellers having found it both sterile and unsightly. The magistrates of Geneva were, however, aware that many eyes were on them, in respect to this extraordinary treatment of a person who was neither a subject nor a resident, but, properly speaking, a traveller kidnapped in his passage. They thought proper, therefore, to consult the magistrates of all the Protestant Swiss cantons, who referring the matter to their divines, the latter unanimously declared for his punishment. As he refused to retract his opinions, therefore, he was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution the 27th of October, 1553, in the forty-fourth year of his age. This act, says the authors of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, has furnished Catholic writers with an irresistible argument *ad hominem* against the Protestants when they complain of the similar treatment of the Calvinists of France. That it was, however, disapproved by many is rendered probable by Calvin's earnest attempt at apology; but it is melancholy to observe that the deed was warmly sanctioned by Melancthon. The main defence of Calvin rests on the fact that every Christian church sanctioned persecution: but the use that he made of documents addressed to himself, and the spirit in which the charges were brought forward, cannot be sanctioned even by this general plea, and accordingly the fate of Servetus will remain an eternal blot upon the memory of the stern reformer of Geneva. The Arian doctrines of Servetus are described by Mosheim, who dwells, and probably with justice, on his proud and contentious spirit and "invincible obstinacy," which he himself no doubt regarded as steadiness of principle, as he chose to die for its maintenance. This remarkable person is numbered among the anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood. The passage is in his latest work, "*De Restitutione Christianismi*," and it clearly states the circulation of the blood through the lungs, and the production of a vital principle from the mixture of air and blood in that organ, but proceeds no further. The life of Servetus has been written in Latin by Mosheim.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Halleri Bibl. Anat. Life by Mosheim.*

SERVIN (LOUIS) a patriotic French lawyer, was born of a good family in the Vendomois. He cultivated polite literature with assiduity, and in 1589 was chosen advocate-general to the parliament of Paris. In 1590 he published a work in favour of Henry IV of France, entitled "*Vindiciæ secundum Libertatem Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ*;" and in 1598 was joined in a commission for the reformation of the university of Paris. In the reign of Louis XIII he made some strong remonstrances in favour of the right of parliament to register the royal edicts; and was firmly, but respectfully, making a remonstrance to the king on the subject, when he fell down and expired. This event occurred in 1626.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SERVIUS (MAURUS HONORATUS) a grammarian and critic, who flourished in the reign

of Arcadius and Honorius. He is principally known by his commentaries on Virgil, which contain some valuable notices of the geography and the arts of antiquity. The commentaries of Servius are given most correctly in the Virgil of Burman, 1756. A tract on the prosody of verse, by the same author, entitled "Centimetrum," is printed in the collections of the ancient grammarians.—*Tiraboschi*.

SESOSTRIS, a famous king of Egypt, who by some has been deemed the Sesaac of Scripture. He is generally placed by chronologers in the fifteenth century BC.. Among the many fabulous stories concerning him, it may be collected that he was a great politician and conqueror, who overran Asia, and probably crossed the Ganges. He is also thought to have left an Egyptian colony at Colchis, and it is agreed that Thrace was his farthest western progress. He is said to have erected, by the hands of his captives, magnificent temples in all the cities of his empire, to have built a great wall on the eastern boundary of Egypt, and to have dug a number of canals from the Nile, for the purposes of commerce and irrigation. He is reported to have died a voluntary death on becoming blind. Sir Isaac Newton thinks that he is the Osiris of the Egyptians, and the Bacchus of the Greeks.—*Hist. Univ.*

SETTLE (ELKANAH) an English poet of the 17th century, was the son of Joseph Settle, a resident of Dunstable in Bedfordshire, where he was born in 1648. At the age of eighteen he entered as a commoner at Trinity college, Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree; and coming to London, commenced author by profession. His first essay in literature was as a political writer, attached to the whig party, in which capacity he produced a piece, entitled "The Character of a Popish Successor," in favour of the Exclusion Bill, then the principal subject of conversation. This was answered by a pamphlet called "The Character of Rebellion," printed in 1682, in which the author inveighs bitterly against Settle; and another reply soon after appeared, from the pen of sir Roger L'Estrange, under the title of "The Character of a Papist in Masquerade." To this latter performance Settle rejoined in a pamphlet, "The Character of a Popish Successor compleat," which was considered the smartest and best written piece which appeared on either side. On the coronation of James II, these two obnoxious pamphlets were, together with the Exclusion Bill itself, publicly burnt by the fellows of Merton college, Oxford, in the middle of their quadrangle. During the party squabbles of this period, Dryden had published a poem, entitled "The Medal," occasioned by the whig party striking a medal to commemorate the throwing out of the bill against the earl of Shaftesbury; in reply to this, Settle wrote a piece called "The Medal Reversed;" and soon after a poem, entitled "Azaria and Hushai," designed as an answer to the "Absalom and Achitophel" of the same poet. Eventually however, if Anthony à Wood is to be depended on, Settle changed

sides; and it is certain that in 1683 he wrote a "Narrative," in eight folio sheets, against Titus Oates. He is also said to have been the author of some "Animadversions on the last Speech and Confession of Lord William Russell," as well as of some "Remarks on the Paper delivered by Algernon Sidney to the Sheriffs at his Execution," London, 1683. In 1685 he published a poem on the coronation of James II, and commenced a weekly paper in favour of the court; he also about the same time obtained a pension from the city, for writing an annual inauguration panegyric on lord mayor's day. Settle was besides an indefatigable writer for the stage, and produced fifteen dramatic pieces, none of which are now known on the boards. In the decline of life he received an annual salary from the proprietor of a booth at Bartholemew fair, as a writer of "Drolls," which were generally very successful; and he is said to have been at that time the best contriver of theatrical machinery in the kingdom. He died at the Charterhouse in 1724.—*Cibber's Lives*.

SEVERUS (CORNELIUS) a Roman poet, who lived in the reign of Augustus, was the author of a poem, entitled "Ætna," which has been attributed to Virgil. An elegant edition of the remains of this writer, with notes, was published at Amsterdam, by Le Clerc, 12mo, 1703; and they are also printed in Mattaire's "Corpus Poetarum."—*Fossii Poet. Lat.*

SEVIGNE (MARIE DE RABUTIN marquise de) a French woman of quality, greatly distinguished for her epistolary talents, was born in 1626. Her father, the baron of Chantail, who was the head of the house of Bussy Rabutin, left her, during infancy, his sole heiress. The graces of her person and conversation procured her many admirers; and in 1644 she married the marquis de Sevigné, who was killed in a duel in 1651, leaving her the mother of a son and daughter. She formed no second union; but devoted herself to the education of her children, and to the cultivation of her mind, by reading and literary society. She was extremely attached to her daughter, who in 1669 married the count de Grignan, and accompanied him to his government of Provence, an absence from the metropolis, which gave rise to the greater part of the letters which have gained her so much reputation. The subject of many of these epistles are so entirely domestic as to produce little interest; but others abound with court anecdotes, remarks on men and books, and the topics of the day, which are conveyed with great ease and felicity. In point of style, they are deemed models of the epistolary, which have seldom been surpassed, owing to a perfectly natural mode of expression, animated with lively touches of sentiment and description, and a gay playfulness, which gives grace and interest to trifles. In her letters to her daughter, the reader is sometimes wearied with an excess of flattery of her beauty and talents, the preservation of the former of which seems to have formed the principal ob-

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ject of her maternal anxiety. In fact, although endowed with abilities and penetration, she did not rise much above the level of her age in taste and principles. She was highly attached to rank and splendour, loved admiration, and felt the usual predilection of high life for manners and accomplishments in preference to solid worth. She had a strong feeling of religion, but was often inconsistent in her sense of it, and in reference to the proceedings against the French Protestants, expresses herself with bigotry and want of feeling. The best editions of her "Letters" are that of Perrin, 1775, 8 vols. 12mo; and of 1801, 10 vols. 12mo. An English translation was published in London about 1758. She died in 1696, at the age of seventy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SEVIN (FRANÇOIS) a French man of letters, was born in the diocese of Sens, in 1699, and educated in the seminary of the *Trente Trois* of Paris. In 1724 he became an associate in the Academy of Belles Lettres, and in 1728 was sent by the order of Louis XIV, with the abbé Fournart the younger, to Constantinople, in search of MSS. of which he brought back a large number, and was rewarded in 1737 with the office of keeper of the MSS. in the king's library. His letters relative to this journey were published in 1801, 8vo, and are deemed very curious and interesting. Various papers by Sevin are published in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres*.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SEWARD (THOMAS) an English divine and poet, who was rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, and canon residentiary of Lichfield, where he died at a very advanced age, March 4, 1790. He was the author of a treatise entitled "The Conformity between Popery and Paganism illustrated in several Instances, and supported by a variety of Quotations from the Latin and Greek Classics;" and he likewise published an edition of the dramatic works of Beaumont and Fletcher, 1750, 10 vols. 8vo; and was a contributor to Dodsley's Collection of Fugitive Poetry.—SEWARD (ANNA) daughter of the preceding, obtained considerable celebrity in the literary world. She was born at Eyam in 1747; and even in childhood she exhibited a taste for poetical composition, which was rather checked than encouraged by her father. At length she became acquainted with Mrs. Miller, of Bath Easton, and was a contributor to that lady's literary vase and volumes of "Poetical Amusements." Miss Seward's first separate publication was an "Elegy on the Death of Captain Cook, with an Ode to the Sun," 1780, 4to; and this was followed by a "Monody on Major André, with Letters to her from Major André, written in 1769," 1781, 4to; a "Poem to the Memory of Lady Miller, of Bath Easton Villa," 1782, 4to; "Louisa, a Poetical Novel, in four Epistles," 1784, 4to. In 1799 she published a collection of sonnets; and in 1804 appeared her "Life of Dr Darwin," in which she preferred a claim to the authorship of the first fifty lines of Darwin's "Botanic Garden." She died at the Brooc. Dict.—Vol. III.

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episcopal palace at Lichfield, March 25, 1809, and by will she left her MS. correspondence to Mr Constable of Edinburgh, and it was published with a biographical memoir, 6 vols. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

SEWARD (WILLIAM) a writer of biography and personal anecdote, who was born in London in 1747. His father was a partner in Calvert's brewery, and from him he derived an independent fortune, which enabled him to lead a life of literary leisure. He studied at the Charter-house school and Oxford university; and he became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and cultivated the acquaintance of Dr Johnson, and other eminent writers. In 1789 he began publishing, in the *European Magazine*, a series of literary anecdotes; and in 1794 appeared the first two volumes of his "Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries," to which he added three more volumes. He subsequently published a sequel to this work, under the title of "Biographiana," 1799, 2 vols. 8vo. He died of dropsy, April 24, 1799.—*Europ. Mag.*

SEWEL (GEORGE) an ingenious poet and miscellaneous writer of the last century, by profession a physician, born at Windsor, where his father held the situation of treasurer and chapter clerk. From Eton he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge, where he graduated as a bachelor in medicine, and then passed over to Holland for the purpose of completing his physical education under the celebrated Boerhaave. On his return to England, he commenced practice at Hampstead, his vicinity to the metropolis enabling him at the same time to cultivate the acquaintance of many of the wits of the age, and to bring forward his own literary productions. These consist of "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy, 1719; "Epistles to Mr Addison, on the Death of Lord Halifax;" "Cupid's Proclamation," &c. His prose writings are, "A Life of John Phillips, Author of the Poem on Cyder;" "A Vindication of the English Stage," and some political pamphlets levelled principally against the bishop of Salisbury. He also published translations of Addison's Latin poems, and of part of the works of Lucan, Ovid, and Tibullus. His death took place at Hampstead, February 8, 1726.—SEWEL (WILLIAM) the son of an English refugee, was born at Amsterdam in 1650, where his father followed the profession of a surgeon. He was apprenticed to a weaver, but is principally known as the author of a History of Quakerism, to which class of dissenters he belonged. This work, originally written in Dutch, he afterwards translated into English, folio, 1722. There is also a Dictionary of the English and Dutch Languages, which goes under his name. His death took place in 1725.—*Cibber's Lives Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, a Greek philosopher and physician, is supposed to have flourished in the reign of the emperor Commodus. He is not the same with Sextus the Stoic, the preceptor of Marcus Aurelius; and

his surname of Empiricus indicates that he belonged to the sect of physicians so called. He was the author of many works, two of which have been preserved, "Pyrrhonianum Hypotyposium Lib. III," or "Institutes of Pyrrhonism," deemed the most elegant summary of the principles of the Pyrrhonian or Sceptic sect; and "Adversus Mathematicos, Lib. X," a work against dogmatists in philosophy. The former of these dissertations was translated into Latin by Henry Stephens, and the latter by Hervetus; and both versions, with the original Greek, were printed at Geneva, in 1621. A later and superior edition, by Fabricius, was published at Leipsic in 1718, folio.—*Vossii Hist. Lat.*

SEYBOLD (DAVID CHRISTOPHER) a German philologist and miscellaneous writer, born in 1747, at Brakenheim in the territory of Wurtemberg. Having taken the degree of MA., he became professor of the belles lettres at Jena, in 1771, when he pronounced an inaugural oration "On the Eloquence of Homer." He was afterwards rector of the gymnasium of Spire, and then successively of those of Grunstadt, in the county of Linange; and of Buchsweiler, in Alsace. The French Revolution having occasioned the destruction of the latter seminary, he removed to Tubingen, and obtained in that university the chair of ancient literature. He died in 1804. Among a multitude of works which he published, may be mentioned with approbation his "Christomathia Poetica Græco-Latina;" and his "Mythology," written in German.—*Biog. Univ.*

SEYMOUR (EDWARD) duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward VI, to whom he was maternal uncle, being the son of sir John Seymour, of Wolf-hall in Wiltshire, and brother of lady Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII. He was educated at Oxford, and early devoted himself to the military profession. In 1533 he attended the duke of Suffolk in his expedition to France, when he received the honour of knighthood. On the marriage of his sister with the king, in 1536, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of viscount Beauchamp, and the following year created earl of Hertford. In 1540 he was made a knight of the garter; and in 1542 appointed lord chamberlain of England for life. He commanded in a maritime expedition against the Scots in 1544, when he landed a body of troops at Leith, and took and set fire to the city of Edinburgh. The same year he was with the king at the expedition to Boulogne, and participated in the victory gained over the French before that place. On the death of Henry VIII, he rose to unbounded power, both in the church and state. By the will of Henry he had been nominated one of the sixteen executors forming the council of regency, during the minority of Edward VI; but not content with his share of power, he set aside the testamentary disposition of his brother-in-law, and procured himself to be appointed governor of the king and protector of the kingdom; and he obliged the bishops to take out new com-

missions for their ecclesiastical offices. In 1548 he obtained the post of lord treasurer, was created duke of Somerset, and made earl marshal. The same year he headed an army, with which he invaded Scotland; and after having gained the victory of Musselburgh, he returned in triumph to England. His success excited the jealousy of the earl of Warwick and others, who procured his confinement in the Tower, in October 1549, on the charge of arbitrary conduct and injustice; and he was deprived of his offices, and heavily fined. But he soon after obtained a full pardon from the king, was admitted at court, and ostensibly reconciled to his adversary, lord Warwick, whose son, lord Lisle, espoused one of the daughters of Somerset. The reconciliation was probably insincere, as Warwick, who had succeeded to his influence over the young king, caused Somerset to be again arrested in October 1551, on the charge of treasonable designs against the lives of some of the privy counsellors. He was tried, and being found guilty, was beheaded on Tower-hill, January 22, 1552. While in confinement the first time, he wrote a religious tract, entitled "A spiritual and most precious Pearl, teaching all Men to love and embrace the Cross as a most sweet and necessary thing," printed in 1550, 18mo; and some other pieces are ascribed to him.—*Birch's Lives of Illust. Pers. Berkenhout's Bing. Lit. Walpole's Cat. of Royal and Noble Auth.*

SEYSSSEL (CLAUDE de) an historical and political writer, was born, according to some, in Savoy, and to others in Bugei. He professed the law with great credit at Turin, and obtained the place of master of requests and counsellor to Louis XII of France. He was promoted to the bishopric of Marseilles in 1510, and to the archbishopric of Turin in 1517. He died in 1520. He published a number of works, theological, political, and historical; as also French translations of Eusebius, Thucydides, Appian, Diodorus, Xenophon, Justin, and Seneca. His "Grande Monarchie de France," published in 1519, and translated by Sleidan into Latin, maintains the bold proposition that the French constitution was a mixed monarchy. In his "Histoire de Louis XII, Père du Peuple," 1508, he is a great panegyrist of that prince, but he freely exposes the vices of Louis XI. He is praised as the first who wrote French with an approach to purity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SFORZA (JAMES) a partizan officer, in the wars in Italy, in the beginning of the 15th century, whose proper name was Jacomuzzo Attendulo. He was the son of a shoemaker at Cotignola, in the Roman territory, and was bred to husbandry. As he followed the plough, he was attracted by the glittering arms and martial music of a band of soldiers, and he quitted his peaceful occupation to become a common soldier. His courage procured him promotion, and at length he found himself at the head of seven thousand men, entirely at his devotion. He afforded the assistance of his mercenaries to various of the contending states of Italy, and thus became so powerful, that pope John

XXIII appointed him gonfalonier of the church, and made him a count. He was also constable of Naples; and after having driven Alphonso, king of Arragon, from the walls of that city, he was suddenly cut off in the midst of his successful career, being drowned in crossing the river near Pescara, in pursuing the flying enemy. This catastrophe took place in 1424.—FRANCIS SPORZA, the natural son of Jacomuzzo, following the example of his father, and possessing equal courage and ambition, raised himself to sovereign power. He married the daughter of the duke of Milan, on whose death he made himself master of the duchy; and he afterwards gained possession of Genoa. He died in 1466, and his descendants long held the dukedom of Milan.—*Comines. Mort.*

SHADWELL (THOMAS) an English dramatic poet, was descended from a good family in the county of Stafford, but was born at Stanton-hall, Norfolk, a seat of his father's, about 1640. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and afterwards placed at the Middle Temple, where he studied the law for some time, and then visited the continent. On his return from his travels, he applied himself to the drama, and wrote seventeen plays with so much success, at least, as introduced him to several critics of wit and quality, by whom he was much esteemed. His model was Ben Jonson, whom he imitated in drawing numerous characters, chiefly in caricature, of eccentricities in the manners of the day. Although coarse, and of very temporary reputation, the comedies of Shadwell are not destitute of genuine humour; but it appears that his writing was far excelled by his conversation. At the Revolution he was created poet laureat, on the recommendation of the earl of Dorset; and as he obtained it by the dispossession of Dryden, the latter exhibited the bitterest enmity towards his successor, against whom he composed his severe and able satire of "Mac Flecknoe." He died December 6, 1692, in consequence, it is supposed, of taking too large a dose of opium, to which dangerous custom he was perniciously attached. Besides his dramatic writings, he was author of several pieces of poetry of no great merit. The best edition of his works was printed in 1720, 4 vols. 12mo.—He left a son, Dr JOHN SHADWELL, who was physician to Anne, George I, and George II, by the former of whom he was knighted.—He had also a nephew, or younger son, named CHARLES SHADWELL, who wrote seven dramatic pieces, all of which were confined to the Irish stage, except "The Fair Quaker of Deal," and "Humours of the Army." His comedies were printed in 1720, in one volume, 12mo. He died in Dublin, where he enjoyed a post in the revenue, in 1726.—*Biog. Dram. Ciber's Lives.*

SHAKSPEARE (WILLIAM) the most illustrious name in the history of English dramatic poetry, and with some pretensions to the same rank as regards the drama in general, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, on the 23d of April,

1564. His father, who sprang from a good family, was a considerable dealer in wool, and had been an officer and bailiff of Stratford, where he for some time acted as justice of the peace. His mother was of the ancient family of Arden in the same county, one of undoubted gentility. The subject of this article, who was the eldest of ten children, received the common education of a country free-school, consisting of "a little Latin, and no Greek." At an early age he was taken by his father to assist in his own business; although Mr Malone is of opinion that he was placed in the office of some country attorney. Be this as it may, in his seventeenth or eighteenth year he married Ann Hathaway, the daughter of a substantial yeoman, who was eight years older than himself. Of his domestic establishment, or professional occupation, at this time, nothing determinate is recorded; but it appears that he was wild and irregular, from the fact of his connexion with a party who made a practice of stealing the deer of sir Thomas Lucy. This imprudence brought upon him a prosecution, which he rendered more severe by a lampoon upon that gentleman, in the form of a ballad, which he had affixed to his park gates. He also drolls in a kindred spirit upon the same magistrate, in the character of Justice Shallow, in the opening scene of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" which continued hostility, as he was indisputably a kind-hearted man, may presume an excess of rigour and of pertinacity on the part of sir Thomas Lucy. The consequence of this youthful imprudence drove him to London for shelter; and it is some proof that he had already imbibed a taste for the drama, that his first application was to the players, among whom, in one Thomas Green, a popular comedian of the day, he met a townsman and acquaintance. This removal is thought to have taken place in 1586, when he was in his twenty-second year. If tradition may be depended upon, he was necessitated, in the first instance, to become the prompter's call-boy or attendant, while another less probable story describes him as holding the horses of those who attended the play without servants, a custom of the period. As an actor, the top of his performance is said to have been the ghost in his own Hamlet. How soon he began to try his powers as a dramatist is uncertain, but it appears that Romeo and Juliet, and Richard II and III, were printed in 1597, when he was thirty-three years of age. There is however reason to believe that he made his first attempt in 1592, and Malone even places the first part of Henry VI in 1589. He appears to have been not only popular, but approved by persons of the highest order, as we are informed on the authority of sir William D'Avenant, that the earl of Southampton, to whom he dedicated his Venus and Adonis, and Rape of Lucrece, presented him with the then magnificent sum of 1000*l.* to complete a purchase. It is also asserted that he received a command from queen Elizabeth, who was much delighted with his Falstaff in Henry IV,

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to write another play, in which the facetious knight might appear in love; a task which he accomplished in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He was also favoured with an amicable letter from James I, in return, as Dr Farmer supposes, for the compliment in Macbeth. How long he acted has not been discovered, but he finally became a proprietor and manager by license, of the Globe Theatre in Southwark; and it was in this situation that he afforded Ben Jonson the opportunity of appearing as a dramatic writer. His connexion with the latter has been variously related; but the imputed malignity of Jonson has been much impugned, by the able research of Mr Octavius Gilchrist, in confirmation of the previous reasoning of Dr Farmer to the same effect. Nor does it follow that an occasional remark in Jonson's "Discoveries," upon the deficiency of Shakespeare's learning, and his careless manner of writing, the only apparent ground of the imputation, merits to be so regarded. Having a sobriety and moderation in his views of life, not very common in the profession which he adopted, our great dramatist retired early with a respectable fortune of from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, adequate possibly to 1000*l.* in our own day, and spent the remainder of his life in ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends. For some years before his death he resided at Stratford, in a house which he bought from the Clopton family, and which continued in the possession of his descendants until the Restoration, when it was repurchased by a member of the same family, the representative of which, sir Hugh Clopton, a baronet knighted by George I, entertained Garrick, Macklin, and others, in 1742, under the mulberry-tree, planted by Shakespeare. It may be interesting to know, that his executor sold the house to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who being rated for the poor higher than it pleased him to pay, peevishly declared that the house should never pay again; and in spite to the inhabitants of Stratford, who were benefited by the company it brought to the town, he pulled it down, and sold the materials. He had previously cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel, but an honest silversmith purchased the whole of it, which he profitably manufactured into memorials of the poet. Having thus wreaked his vengeance, this sentimental divine finally quitted Stratford. Such was the fate of a residence in which Shakespeare exhibited so little solicitude for fame, or consciousness of his own merits, that a similar example of modesty is scarcely to be found in literary biography. He died on his birth-day, April 23, 1616, having exactly completed his fifty-second year. He was interred on the north side of the chancel of the great church of Stratford, where a monument is placed on the wall, in which he is represented under an arch in a sitting posture, a cushion spread before him, with a pen in his right hand, and his left resting on a scroll of paper. The following Latin distich is engraved under the cushion:—

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"Judicio Pylum, genio Socratem, arte
Maronem,
Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus
habet."

An error in quantity in the first syllable of Socrates, induces Mr Steevens to think that Sophocles was intended. To this Latin inscription may be added the lines to be found underneath it:—

"Stay, passenger, why dost thou go so fast?
Read, if thou canst, what envious death
hath plac'd
Within this monument; Shakespeare, with
whom
Quick nature dy'd; whose name doth
deck the tomb
Far more than cost; since all that he
hath writ

Leaves living art but page unto his wit."
This monument was erected within seven years of his death; but on his grave-stone beneath are written the following lines, which seem to have been engraven in a strange mixture of large and small letters, at the time of his interment:—

"Good Frend for Jesus sake forbear
To digg the dust enclosed here
Blese be the man that spares these stones
And curst be he that moves my bones."

His monument in Westminster abbey, which was erected in 1741, under the direction of the earl of Burlington, Mr Pope, and Dr Mead, and paid for by the produce of benefita for the purpose at the two patent theatres, is too well known to need description. Shakespeare left two daughters, the eldest of whom, Susannah, married Dr Hall, a physician, and left a daughter, married first to T. Nashe, esq. and afterwards to sir John Barnard, of Abington, Northamptonshire, but died without issue. Judith, the poet's second daughter, married a Mr Thomas Quiney, by whom she had three sons, who all died unmarried. The only notice recorded of the person of Shakespeare is to be found in Aubrey, who says, that "he was a handsome well-shaped man;" and adds, what is otherwise amply corroborated, that he was "verie good company, and of a verie ready, pleasant, and smooth witt." The first edition of Shakespeare's plays, in number thirty-six, did not appear until seven years after his death; of these only seven had been printed during his life-time, owing, it is thought, to his interest as proprietor and manager interfering with their publicity. This first edition was printed from copies in the hands of his fellow-managers, Heminge and Condell, who gave a second in 1632; but both these and some subsequent ones were full of errors, until in some degree corrected by the poet Rowe's edition of 1714. It is unnecessary to enumerate the various editions which have since appeared, or to describe the critical labours of Rowe, Pope, Theobald, Hanmer, Warburton, Steevens, Malone, and Johnson, by which much has been elucidated, and, in the confusion of opposing opinions, something perhaps obscured. The dramatic reputation of Shakespeare, although great in his own days

became partially obsolete during the period when French taste prevailed, and French models were studied under the second Charles; and rising again as it did on its own intrinsic pretension, until his productions established a national taste, the fact is still more honourable to his genius. That much of the admiration entertained for him is national and conventional, may be freely allowed; but giving all due weight to the cold hints of this nature, which pervade criticism of a certain tone, a fair appeal may be made on the ground of positive qualification, and a knowledge of the human heart, which, in its diversity at least, has never been surpassed. To this faculty must be added that of an imagination powerful, poetical, and so felicitously creative, that presuming the existence of the vivid offspring of his fancy, the adopted feelings and manners seem to belong to them alone. When he describes, to use the language of Dryden, "You more than see, you also feel it; and the force and copiousness of his moral sentiment are most extraordinary." That he frequently quibbles in his comedy, and swells to bombast in his tragedy, is indeed undeniable; but the fault in the first instance is redeemed by so much easy, natural, and spontaneous humour; and in the latter by such profound exhibitions of genuine passion, deep feeling, and elevated conception, that the flaw in the diamond is lost in the intensity of the blaze; and the faults of Shakspeare, when summed up in English hearing, are listened to with a degree of impatience that savours more of idolatry than criticism. Very lately a theory, favoured it may be feared by lord Byron—(see article SCHILLER)—has been encouraged, in disparagement of the order of intuitive genius, of which that of Shakspeare affords so brilliant an example. The spirit which can lose itself in its conceptions, is deemed inferior to that which eternally exhibits the author in his exertions; and the very ease and spontaneity which form the grand distinction of the genius are made the ground of its inferiority. That law of nature which clogs the most rich and luxuriant vegetation with a correspondent proportion of weeds, is forgotten on this occasion; and the prevalence of the one is more than fairly opposed to the fertility of the other. Voltaire observes, that Shakspeare has been the favourite of the English nation for more than a century; and that that which has engrossed national admiration for a hundred years, will by prescription, ensure it for ever. There is some truth in this remark, but, as in the case of Homer, great native strength of genius can alone establish the prepossession. Of late years, too, the genius of Shakspeare has engaged foreign attention in no mean degree; and that too with correspondent admiration. It has been conjectured that much in his least disputed plays may not have been his own, as it is known that he accommodated the pieces of other writers for representation; but in whatever degree this may have been the case, there is a predominant vein in all the superior passages, which is evidently the

flowing of one particularly constituted mind, which mind, being common to all of them, must necessarily have been that of Shakspeare. Another peculiarity attends the dramatic characters of this great master; whoever treats upon them is insensibly led to discuss them like realities, and not, as in most other instances, as mere fictions of the brain. This article may be concluded with a remark, that Shakspeare has been the innocent cause of much imposition, one of the latest and most impudent being the fabrication, in 1796, of an entire play called "Vortigern," with a mass of prose, verse, letters, &c. pretendedly in the hand-writing of Shakspeare. As in the similar attempt of Chatterton, the forgery deluded some very zealous antiquarians, and had produced much elaborate controversy, when the confession of the audacious contriver soon set it at rest for ever. Portraits have been forged with similar and safer impudence. Besides his immortal plays, Shakspeare was the author of two poems, entitled "Venus and Adonis," and "Lucrece;" and a collection of sonnets, which, although lost in the blaze of his dramatic genius, exhibit many scattered beauties. At all events they have been treated much too cavalierly by Stevens; although it is probable that they would not have availed of themselves to have made their author much known to posterity.—*Life prefixed to Variorum Edition of 1806. Rowe. Malone. Farmer.*

SHARP (ABRAHAM) an eminent mathematician, mechanist, and astronomer, was born at Little Horton in Yorkshire, about 1651. He was apprenticed to a merchant at Manchester; but his inclination and genius for mathematics induced him to choose the more congenial occupation of a schoolmaster at Liverpool. Having acquired an introduction to Flamsteed, the latter obtained for him a profitable employment in the dock-yard of Chatham; and aware of his mechanical accuracy, called him to his assistance in completing the astronomical apparatus at Greenwich, and forming the catalogue of fixed stars. This able and ingenious man seems entitled to the credit of being the first who exhibited any thing like modern accuracy in the department of hand division; his scales and instruments, both in wood and iron, far exceeding in precision and firmness every thing which had preceded them. He ultimately retired to a small estate at his native place, where he erected an observatory, furnished with instruments made by himself. He published a work, entitled "Geometry Improved," 4to, 1717. He died in 1741.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

SHARP (JAMES) archbishop of St Andrews in Scotland, an active and distinguished prelate of the 17th century. He was a native of Banffshire, born 1618; and from a strong development of precocious talent, was early destined by his family for the ministry. With this view he was placed at the Marischal college in Aberdeen, but objecting to take the "solemn league and covenant," quitted the university, and went to London. During the civil wars of the period he returned to his native country,

and there, through the patronage of the lords Leslie and Crauford, obtained a professorship in the university of St Andrews, with the appointment of pastor to a congregation at Crail. While in this situation his eloquence and reputation for general as well as theological attainments, caused him to be selected by the moderate presbyterian party in Scotland to advocate their cause with the Protector, Cromwell, against the demands of the more rigid Calvinists; and he was subsequently sent to Breda by Monk, then general of the troops in that part of the kingdom, for the purpose of procuring the sanction of Charles II to the proposed settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland. He returned to Scotland, and delivered to some of the ministers of Edinburgh a letter from the king, in which the latter promised to protect and preserve the government of the church of Scotland, "as it is settled by law." The clergy, understanding this declaration in its obvious sense, were satisfied; but it subsequently appeared, that Sharp acted thus with a view to subvert the church government which he affected to maintain, pleading to the friends of episcopacy that this letter would keep the presbyterians quiet, and pledge the king to nothing, as the parliament had only to enact episcopacy, to transfer the pledge of the monarch to its support. The presbytery being accordingly overturned by parliament, Sharp was rewarded with the primacy, and appointed archbishop of St Andrews; a preferment which at once set opinion at rest upon the perfidy of his conduct and the profligacy of his character. The absurd and wanton cruelties which followed, confirmed the horror entertained against him as a traitor and a renegade, and raised the fury of some of his more bigoted opponents to attempts against his life. In 1678 he narrowly escaped assassination from the hand of James Mitchell, an enthusiast, who was some time after taken and executed. A similar attempt the following year was more successful. His carriage, in which he was travelling in Magnus Muir, about three miles from St Andrews, on the 3rd May, 1679, was met by some fanatics, headed by John Balfour of Burley, who were waiting there to intercept a servant of the archbishop's, named Carmichael, who had rendered himself odious by his cruelty. To tempers thus heated and blinded by fanaticism, the appearance of the archbishop himself was deemed a sign of the intention of providence to substitute a more important victim; and regardless of the tears and entreaties of his daughter, they dragged him from his carriage, and despatched him with their swords, with which they inflicted no less than twenty-two wounds.—*Laing's Hist. of Scotland. Encyc. Brit.*

SHARP (JOHN) archbishop of York, descended of an ancient but decayed family of the same name, long settled at Little Norton in Bradford Dale, in that county. His father was a tradesman of some note at Bradford, where he was born in 1644; and after studying at Christ college, Cambridge, he completed

his degrees, and became domestic chaplain to sir Heneage Finch, the then attorney-general, in 1667. Five years afterwards he was promoted, through the interest of his patron, to the archdeaconry of Berkshire, which piece of preferment was succeeded by a stall in Norwich cathedral, and the rectory of St Bartholomew in the city of London. This latter living he exchanged soon after, for the more valuable one of St Giles-in-the-Fields; and the elevation of sir Heneage to the woolsack, paved his way for still further preferment. In 1681 he was accordingly made dean of Norwich; but before he had filled that situation five years, a sermon which he preached against the Romish church, gave such offence to James II, that an order was issued by that monarch to the bishop of London for his suspension. The prelate, refusing to carry this command into execution, incurred a similar sentence from the court. Dr Sharp appears, however, to have regained the king's favour, as he was eventually made one of his chaplains. In 1689 king William presented him to the deanery of Canterbury, and a bishopric was even offered to his acceptance, of those vacated by the prelates deprived for refusing to take the oaths. This he declined, but on the death of archbishop Lamplugh in 1691, succeeded him in the see of York. He was afterwards sworn of the privy council to queen Anne, made grand almoner, and preached the coronation sermon of that sovereign in 1702. This learned and eloquent prelate was the author of a great variety of sermons, which still maintain their popularity. After his decease, which took place at Bath in February 1714, they were collected and printed in seven octavo volumes. There is an elegant inscription to his memory in York Minster, where he lies buried.—*Eng. Brit.*

SHARP (THOMAS) a younger son of the preceding, was born about 1693. He was admitted at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1708, and became a fellow of his college and DD. in 1729. He received various preferments in the church of England, including the rectory of Rothbury in Northumberland, and a prebend in York cathedral; and was finally collated to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and made prebendary of Durham, where he died in 1758. He published "The Rubric in the Common Prayer, and Canons of the Church considered;" "Discourses on the Hebrew Tongue;" "Two Dissertations concerning the Meaning of the Hebrew Words Elohim and Bareith," in relation to the Hutchinsonian controversy.—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham.*

SHARP (GRANVILLE) an English gentleman, eminent for his philanthropy, purity of principles, and learning, and one of the sons of the preceding, was born in 1734. He was educated for the bar, but did not practise at it; he obtained a place in the Ordnance office, which he resigned at the commencement of the American war, the principles of which he did not approve. He then took chambers in the Temple, and led a life of private

study. He first became known to the public by his spirited defence of a poor and friendless negro named Somerset. This man, having been brought to England by his master, during a fit of sickness was turned out into the streets to die. With unparalleled baseness, when by the charity of Mr Sharp and others he had been restored to health, he was claimed again as property, the result of which was a series of law proceedings, which not only cleared Somerset from the contemptible being who asserted a right to his person, but determined that slavery could not exist in Great Britain. Such an incident could not fail to deeply impress a benevolent mind, and slavery in every country became the object of his unceasing hostility. Having succeeded in the case of an individual negro, he interested himself in the condition of others, whom he found wandering in the streets of London, and at his own expense sent a number of them to Sierra Leone; he also soon after became the institutor of the celebrated Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and with similar humanity sought to modify the harsh practice of impressment. He was likewise led by his political principles to be the warm advocate of parliamentary reform, in support of which he published "A Declaration of the People's Natural Right to a Share in the Legislature," in which work he contends for a revival of the system and political institutions of Alfred. This worthy individual, who attained the age of seventy-nine, died July 6, 1813, unceasing in study, and active in benevolence to the last. He was an able linguist, and versed in theology; in respect to which he exhibited an ardent zeal for the principles of the church of England; and his private conduct was as pious and regular as his exertions in the cause of humanity were spirited and enthusiastic. His library was very extensive, and he possessed a curious collection of Bibles, some of which he presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which he was also a zealous promoter. The principal works of this indefatigable scholar and philanthropist are, "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament, &c. to which is added a plain matter-of-fact Argument for the Divinity of Christ," 1798, 8vo; "A Short Treatise on the English Tongue;" Remarks on the Prophecies; Treatises on the Slave Trade, on Duelling, on the "Law of Nature and Principles of Action in Man;" Tracts on the Hebrew Language; Illustrations of the 68th Psalm, &c. In regard to most of these productions, the impression is likely to be very temporary; but as connected with a standing controversy, the Remarks on the Definitive Article may probably form a lasting manual in defence of the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, against the arguments of the Unitarians.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Life by Hoare.*

SHARP (WILLIAM) a modern engraver of great eminence and skill in his art, the son of a reputable gun-maker residing in Haydon-yard in the Minories, where he was born January 29, 1740. His father, observing early

manifestations of a taste for drawing in his son, apprenticed him to Mr Longmate, an artist who practised what is technically termed bright engraving, because it attracts attention to itself, and not to impressions from it. At the expiration of his indentures Sharp, then very young, married a Frenchwoman, and commenced business on his own account in Bartholomew-lane, when soon finding himself capable of greater things than the engraving of dog-collars and door-plates, he resolutely applied himself to the study of the higher branches of his art. One of his first essays is said to have been a plate of Hector, an old lion then in the Tower of London, from an original drawing by himself. In 1782 he removed to the neighbourhood of Vauxhall; but increasing fast both in business and reputation, soon after took a larger and more respectable residence in Charles-street, Middlesex hospital. About this period he became a convert to the mysterious reveries of Mesmer and Emanuel Swendenborg, in common with De Louthourbourg, and some others of the same profession as himself, none of whom, however, appear to have suffered their enthusiasm to carry them so far as the subject of this memoir. To these visionaries succeeded the notorious Richard Brothers, of whom Sharp immediately became a strenuous disciple, and actually engraved two separate plates of the soi-disant prophet, lest one should be insufficient to produce the requisite number of impressions which would be called for on the arrival of the predicted Millennium. When Brothers was incarcerated in a mad-house, Sharp, whose faith was not yet shaken in him, notwithstanding the failure of his prophecies in point of time, attached himself to the then rising school of Joanna Southcote, of whose pretensions he continued a staunch supporter to the day of his own death, although he survived considerably the object of his credulity, whom, in spite of the evidence of his own senses, he persisted in affirming to be only in a trance. In 1814, being then in the zenith of his reputation as an artist, he was elected member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna and of the Electoral Academy of Bavaria; and received through the president, sir Joshua Reynolds, an offer of a recommendation as an associate of the Royal Academy in London, which, in conformity with Woollett, Hall, and other engravers, who thought their art slighted by their not being allowed to become royal academicians, he declined. From London, Mr Sharp removed to Acton, and thence to Chiswick, where he died of a dropsy in the chest, July 25, 1824. Although professing Tory principles in the latter part of his life, he was at one time a member of the Society for Constitutional Information, and narrowly escaped being put upon his trial for high treason, with his friends Messrs. Horne Tooke, Holcroft, and Thelwall. He was arrested by order of government on this occasion, and was even examined before the privy council, when, it is said, the naïveté of his answers and behaviour fully convinced ministers that a person of his

description was little likely to engage in any serious conspiracy, and he was liberated after exciting a hearty laugh among the members who composed the board. Among the best productions of his graver are reckoned his "St Cecilia," after Domenichino; "Diogenes," from a painting by Salvator Rosa; an "Ecce Homo," from Guido; a "Madonna and Child," from Carlo Dolce; and a "Zenobia," from a picture by Michael Angelo in the collection of sir J. Reynolds. He also engraved several valuable portraits, and a large historical picture, by Turnbull, of the "Sortie from Gibraltar on the Morning of November 27, 1781."—*Ann. Bing.*

SHARPE (GREGORY) an eminent Oriental scholar and able divine, a native of Yorkshire, born 1713. He was first placed by his friends at the grammar-school of Hull in the same county, whence he removed to Westminster under Dr Freind, and thence again to the Scottish university of Aberdeen, where he became a pupil of professor Blackwell. Having taken holy orders in the communion of the established church, he obtained the appointment of preacher at a chapel in Westminster, but distinguishing himself by his learning and polemical disquisitions, was made a king's chaplain, and master of the Temple. He was the author of a variety of able works on theological subjects, the principal of which consist of "Three Discourses in Defence of the Christian Religion;" "Review of the Controversy concerning the Demoniacs of the New Testament," 8vo; "Defence of Dr Clarke against the Attacks of Leibnitz," 8vo; "Letter to Bishop Lowth;" "Rise and Fall of Jerusalem;" "On the Origin of Languages and the Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon;" "On the Greek Language;" "On the Latin Tongue;" "Syntagma Dissertationum quarum olim Auctor doctissimus Thomas Hyde;" a volume of sermons; and a translation of Holberg's "Introduction to Universal History," 8vo. This excellent scholar and amiable man died in London, 1771.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

SHAW (CUTHBERT) a minor poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rickmond, Yorkshire, about the year 1738 or 1739. Being the son of a shoemaker in humble circumstances, he received a very common education, which however enabled him to become usher at the grammar-school of Darlington. Here, in 1756, he wrote a poem entitled "Liberty," and soon after came to London, and obtained employment from the newspapers, and subsequently became a player both in London and Dublin. In 1762 he quitted the stage, and again took up the pen, and wrote a satire against Lloyd, Churchill, Coleman, and Shirley, which he entitled "The Four Farthing Candles." In 1766 he published "The Race," a poetical satire on the poets of the day. He soon after married, but lost his wife on the birth of her first child, which produced a pathetic "Monody," esteemed his best performance. The remainder of his life was miserable in the extreme, being equally the victim of disease and

poverty. He still, however, continued to write, and produced "Corruption," a satire, and an "Elegy on the Death of the Hon. Charles Yorke," just appointed chancellor, which was bought up, as intending to have all the effects of satire. This reckless and improvident man died in great distress, in 1771.—*Europ. Mag.*

SHAW (GEORGE) a distinguished writer on zoology and other branches of natural history, born in 1751, at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1772; and entering into clerical orders, he became curate to his father. In adopting the profession of an ecclesiastic, he had not however consulted his own inclinations, and he therefore quitted it, in order to study medicine, as a pursuit with which he could connect those scientific researches for which he had a peculiar predilection. He accordingly went to Edinburgh, as the best school of medical science; and after attending the lectures of the celebrated professors who adorned that university in the latter part of the last century, he returned to Oxford, where he regularly graduated as MD. doubtless with a view to the exclusive advantages enjoyed by physicians who have been admitted to their degrees at the English universities. But he had also a more immediate motive for securing his academical honours, as he became a candidate for the professorship of botany at Oxford, though in this he did not succeed, owing, it is said, to his having taken orders in the church. He then settled as a physician in London, and by his lectures and publications soon made himself known as a man of talent and information. On the foundation of the Linnæan Society, he was appointed one of the vice-presidents; and he delivered a course of lectures on zoology at the Leverian Museum, and published a descriptive account of the natural curiosities comprised in that collection. In 1789 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1791 he became one of the librarians and assistant keeper of the cabinet of natural history at the British Museum. In 1807 he obtained the office of principal keeper in the same department, which he retained till his death. That event took place July 22, 1813. Dr Shaw published "General Zoology," 1800—19, continued after his death to eleven volumes octavo; "Zoological Lectures," delivered at the Leverian Museum and at the Royal Institution, 2 vols. 4to; second edition, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo; "The Zoology of New Holland;" "Cimelia Physica;" and he conducted the "Naturalist's Miscellany," and other periodical works on natural history. He was also a contributor to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society; and he co-operated with Dr Charles Hutton and Dr R. Pearson in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. 1809, &c. 18 vols. 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

SHAW (PETER) a physician and natural philosopher of the last century, who was the author of some useful scientific publications.

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Nothing appears to be known of his early history. In 1725 he published "The Philosophical Works of the Hon. Robert Boyle, abridged, methodized, and disposed under the general Heads of Physics, Statics, Pneumatics, Natural History, Chymistry, and Medicine; with Notes, containing the Improvements made in the several Parts of Natural and Experimental Knowledge since his Time," 3 vols. 4to. This was followed by a treatise, entitled "The New Practice of Physic," 1726, 2 vols. 8vo; an abridgment of the works of Lord Bacon, 3 vols. 4to. &c. He probably delivered lectures on chemistry in the metropolis, which were published in an octavo volume, and they are still valuable on account of the technical and economical information they afford. Dr Shaw was chosen FRS. in 1755; and he obtained the appointment of physician to the king (George II), but he resigned it in favour of his son-in-law, Dr Richard Warren. His death took place in 1763.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Edit.*

SHAW (STEBBING) a divine and able topographer, was the son of a clergyman, and born in 1762, at Stone, in Staffordshire. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and entered into orders. He subsequently became tutor to Sir Francis Burdett, with whom he made the tour of the Highlands, an account of which he published. In 1788 he travelled through the western counties of England, a narrative of which journey he also published. In 1789 he commenced a periodical publication, entitled "The Topographer," in monthly parts, after which he commenced his "History of Staffordshire," the first volume of which appeared in 1798, and met with great approbation; a part of the second followed in 1801, previously to which the author had succeeded his father as rector of Hartshorn in Derbyshire. He died in the prime of life, the 28th October, 1802.—*Gent. Mag.*

SHAW (THOMAS) a learned divine and Oriental traveller, born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, about 1692. He entered at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1711, and he took the degree of AM. in 1719. He then entered into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Algiers; in which situation he continued several years, and during that time he visited Egypt, Palestine, &c. In 1727, while absent from England, he was chosen a fellow of his college; and returning home in 1735, he received the degree of DD. in the following year, when he was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1738 Dr Shaw published at Oxford his "Travels in Barbary and the Levant," folio. On the death of Dr Felton, in 1740, he was nominated principal of Edmund-hall; and he was also presented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampshire. He died in 1751. His travels are highly valuable, not only on account of their erudition and accuracy, but also for the information they afford relative to natural history, illustrative of the ancient classics, and of the sacred writings. A French translation of

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Dr Shaw's Travels was published in 1743, 4to; and a second edition of the original work, with additions, appeared in 1757, 4to, reprinted at Edinburgh, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Mem. pref. to Trav.* 1808, vol. i. *Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SHEBBEARE (JOHN) a physician and political writer in the reign of George II. He was a native of Bideford in Devonshire, where his father was a solicitor, and he was educated at a grammar-school kept by the rev. Z. Mudge at Exeter. At the age of sixteen he became apprentice to an apothecary at his native place, after which he settled in business at Bristol. Removing to London he commenced his career as a public writer, having previously made a visit to Paris, where he obtained the degree of MD. and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. On his return to England, he published, in 1754, "The Marriage Act," a satirical romance; and "Lydia, or Filial Piety," another satire. In 1755 appeared his "Letters on the English Nation," 2 vols. 8vo, a pretended translation from the Italian of Batista Angeloni, a jesuit. This was followed by a series of "Letters to the People of England," the most successful of his works, though it subjected him to a prosecution. On the publication of his "Third Letter," 1756, orders were issued for his arrest; but it was not till January 1758, after the "Sixth Letter addressed to the People of England" had made its appearance, that he was taken into custody, when a "Seventh Letter," then at the press, was likewise seized. He was tried for the alleged libel, and being convicted, he was sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds, be imprisoned three years, and to stand in the pillory. The latter part of his punishment was rendered nugatory by the indulgence of the under-sheriff of London, who permitted him to stand unconfined on the platform of the pillory, with a servant at his back, holding an umbrella. The populace were also favourably disposed towards him, so that his exposure was a scene rather of triumph than disgrace. On his release from confinement, under the reign of a new sovereign, and the administration of lord Bute, he obtained a pension, for which he defended the conduct of government in the American war. His apostasy from the popular cause consigned him to contempt, and he died almost forgotten in 1788, aged seventy-nine.—*Lempriere. Biog. Univ.*

SHEFFIELD (JOHN) duke of Buckingham, a nobleman of some note as a wit and a statesman, was born in 1649, being the son of Edmund earl of Mulgrave, to whose title he succeeded in 1658. He was privately educated, but early dismissed his tutor, and at the age of seventeen engaged as a volunteer in the first Dutch war. On his return, by the union of wit and spirit so agreeable to Charles II, he became a great favourite at court, and when only in his twentieth year, by his interest contributed to promote Dryden to the office of poet laureat. He again served in the second Dutch war, and was subsequently appointed colonel of a regiment of foot. As no military

transaction intervened, it must have been through special favour that, in 1674, he received the order of the garter, and in 1679 the posts of governor of Hull and lord lieutenant of Yorkshire. On the accession of James II he was made lord chamberlain; and his zealous attachment to that weak sovereign induced him to take a seat in the ecclesiastical commission, and practise other compliances, though, being himself free from bigotry, he opposed many of the counsels which brought speedy ruin on his unfortunate master. At the Revolution he took the part of an anti-courtier, but in 1694 became member of the cabinet, with a pension, and the additional title of marquis of Normanby. The accession of Anne, to whom he is said once to have been a suitor, advanced him to the dukedom of Buckingham, with other honours; but jealousy of the duke of Marlborough drove him from office until the change of 1710, when he was made first steward of the household, and then president of the council under the administration of Harley. After the death of Anne, he was again in opposition, but employed his time chiefly in literary pursuits, until his death in 1720. He was thrice married, and each time to a widow; his last wife, by whom he left a son, was natural daughter of James II by Catherine Sedley. The literary fame of this prosperous nobleman was mainly assisted by his rank and influence in his own day. Dr Johnson represents him as a poet who sometimes glimmers, but rarely shines; feebly laborious, and at best but pretty. In his "Essay on Satire" he was supposed to have been assisted by Dryden; and few of his other pieces merit attention. His duchess and widow published a splendid edition of his works in 1723, in two volumes quarto; the first of which contained his poems upon various subjects, and the latter his historical memoirs, character, speeches, critical observations, and essays, some of which were suppressed in subsequent editions, in consequence of matter offensive to the government. Johnson speaks with encomium of his style in history. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where a magnificent monument is erected to his memory, with something of a sceptical epitaph, written by himself, which in its day produced considerable animadversion.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Poets.*

SHEIDIUS, or SCHEID (EVERARD) a philological writer, distinguished for his acquaintance with Oriental learning. He was born at Arnheim in Holland, in 1742, and he became professor in the university of Harderwyck. Thence he removed to Leyden, where he succeeded professor J. Albert Schultens in the chair of Oriental literature; but he did not long enjoy that honourable office, dying in 1795. He published several works on biblical criticism, besides his "Glossarium Arabico-Latinum Manuale," 1769, 4to; "Præmæ Linææ Institutionum, sive Specimen Arabicæ Grammaticæ," 1779, 4to; "Opuscula de Ratione Studii," 1786—92, 8vo; and "Ebn Doreidi Katsyda, sive Idyllium Arabicum, cum Scholiis," 1786, 4to. Scheid had projected a

new Dutch translation of the Bible, and other works, which death prevented him from executing.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Sari Onom. Litt.*

SHELLEY (PERCY BYSSHE.) See Appendix.

SHENSTONE (WILLIAM) a popular and agreeable poet, was born at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, in 1714. His father was a gentleman farmer, who cultivated a moderate estate of his own, called the Leasowes, which has since been rendered very celebrated by the reputation and taste of his son. The latter was educated at the grammar school of Hales Owen, whence he was removed to that of a schoolmaster at Solihull; and in 1732 to Pembroke college, Oxford. Here he began to exercise his poetical talents upon some light topics, and he entertained thoughts of taking his academical degrees, and proceeding to the study of some profession, but was seduced, by obtaining full possession of his paternal property, to take up his abode in his own house, and to decline all farther views of an active life. Here he occupied himself in rural embellishments, and the cultivation of poetry. In 1737 he printed a volume of juvenile poems, which obtained little notice; and in 1740 he visited London, when Dodsley published his "Judgment of Hercules," addressed to his neighbour, lord Lyttelton. In the following year appeared his pleasing poem in the stanza of Spenser, entitled "The Schoolmistress," possibly the best of all his poems. After amusing himself with a few rambles to places of public resort, he sat down for life at the Leasowes, which it was his great object to render famous for picturesque beauty and elegance. He succeeded but too well, as it drew visitors from all parts, and led to expenses which he could but ill support, and he was by no means a happy inhabitant of the Eden which he had created. He seems to have been led into more than one amatory predilection, but his passion generally vented itself in elegy and pastoral, without leading to further consequences. As he was much respected, an application was made to the earl of Bute, to place him in easier circumstances by a pension; but he was carried off by a fever before the result of the application could be known, in February, 1763, in his fiftieth year. His works were collected by Dodsley, in three volumes, octavo, and they still retain a respectable share of popularity. The first consists of elegies, odes, songs and ballads, levities, or pieces of humour, and moral pieces; the second contains his prose works; and the third is made up of his "Letters to his Friends." Of his merits as a poet the general opinion seems tolerably uniform. He is regarded as elegant, melodious, tender and correct in sentiment, and often pleasing and natural in description, but verging towards the languid and the feeble. The prose works display good sense and cultivated taste, and, with occasional paradox, contain just and sometimes new and acute observations on mankind.—*Life by Johnson and by Graves.*

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SHERARD (WILLIAM) a learned botanist, whose proper name was Sherwood, instead of which he assumed that by which he is commonly known. He was born in Leicestershire in 1659, and was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, London, and St John's college, Oxford, where he entered in 1677. He afterwards obtained a fellowship, and proceeded bachelor of law in 1683. He then travelled in France and Italy, as tutor to two young noblemen; and he formed an acquaintance with Boerhaave, Hermann, Tournefort, Vaillant, Micheli, and other men of science abroad. In 1689 was published at Amsterdam an anonymous work, entitled "*Schola Botanica*," a systematic catalogue of the plants in the royal garden at Paris, reprinted in 1691 and 1699, of which Sherard appears to have been the author. In 1702 he was appointed British consul at Smyrna, a post which furnished him with an opportunity of forming a valuable collection of the plants of Greece and Asia Minor. He returned home in 1718; and in 1721 he made a new visit to the continent, and brought back with him from Germany the celebrated Dillenius, who became professor of Botany at Oxford. With Dillenius and his brother, Dr James Sherard, he devoted his time especially to the study of the Cryptogamic order of plants; and to their researches that obscure department of botany is indebted for considerable improvements. His death took place August 12, 1728. Besides the work already noticed, he assisted in editing Hermann's "*Paradisus Batavus*," and Vaillant's "*Botanicon Parisiense*;" and he aided with information, as well as with money, Catesby in his "*Natural History of Carolina*," and Dillenius in his "*Hortus Elthamensis*," though both these works appeared some time after his death. He left 3000*l.* for the foundation and support of a botanical professorship at Oxford; and to that establishment he bequeathed his library, herbarium, and the manuscript of his "*Pinax Botanicus*," which was never published.—His brother, **JAMES SHERARD**, acquired a considerable fortune by medical practice in London, first as an apothecary and then as a physician. He retired to Eltham in Kent, where he cultivated a number of exotic plants, and applied himself to the study of botany. He died February 12, 1737, aged seventy-two, and was buried at Fvington near Leicester.—*Rees's Cyclop. Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

SHERBURN (sir EDWARD) was descended from an ancient family of the same name at Stonyhurst in Lancashire. His father was knighted by Charles I, and made clerk of the ordnance, which office he held when his son was born in London, in September 18, 1618. The latter received a private education, after which he travelled on the continent, but was obliged to return in consequence of the illness of his father, to whose office he succeeded by reversion. The civil war soon deprived him of it; and being a Roman Catholic, and firmly attached to the king, he endured a long and expensive confinement in the custody of the

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usher of the black rod. On his release he followed the fortunes of the king, who made him commissary general of the artillery, in which capacity he witnessed the battle of Edge Hill, and afterwards attended Charles to Oxford, where he received the degree of A.M. On the surrender of Oxford, he repaired to London, and endured considerable distress, but appears not to have been molested, as he published his translation of Seneca's *Medea*, and other works, openly. In 1651 sir George Savile, afterwards marquis of Halifax, made him superintendant of his estates; and on the Restoration he regained his office in the ordnance, to which, in 1682, was added the honour of knighthood. At the Revolution, being unable to take the oaths, he again lost his post, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four, on the 4th November 1702. His works consist of "*Poems and Translations*," 1651; a "*Translation of Seneca's Tragedies*," and another of "*The Sphere of Manilius*." The poetry is not destitute of genius, although overloaded with the strained metaphors and allusions so common to his time. As a translator he appears to more advantage, and frequently conveys the sense of his author with considerable spirit. His sacred poems often display superior warmth and elegance.—*Biog. Brit. Dodd's Ch. Hist.*

SHEREBATOFF (prince) a Russian nobleman, who published several works in his native language, including "*The History of Russia from the earliest Times*," 4 vols. 4to. He also edited "*A Journal of Peter the Great*," 2 vols. 4to, published by order of the empress; "*The Russian History by an ancient Annalist, from 1114 to 1472*," and "*The Life of Peter the Great*," first published at Venice, which the prince reprinted with additions in 1773. Mr Coxe describes the History of Prince Sherbatoff as a most valuable work, founded on authentic materials drawn from the imperial archives, and supported by accurate references to the best authorities.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

SHERIDAN (THOMAS) an Irish divine, who was the son of a Protestant country gentleman possessed of an estate at Uagheraghy in the county of Cavan. He was born in 1694, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, through the kindness of his relative, Dr William Sheridan, the deprived bishop of Kilmore, the prodigality of his father having put it out of his power to assist him. Having taken his degrees, and entered into holy orders, he obtained a fellowship, which he soon forfeited by marrying a woman named Elizabeth Macfadden, whose mind, person, or manners, do not appear to have furnished any apology for such a piece of imprudence. As he was a good classical scholar, he set up an academy for youth at Dublin; and in this undertaking he was patronized by dean Swift, with whom he was a great favourite, partly on account of his facetiousness and good-humour, and partly on account of his high church principles. His success at first was great, but an attachment

to company and the pleasures of the table soon occasioned a reverse of fortune. His school, which at one time is said to have produced nearly a thousand a year, having declined so as to become unprofitable, he capriciously refused the offer of the endowed grammar-school of Armagh, worth about four hundred pounds per annum, and exchanged a living procured for him by Swift for one of half the value. He then mortgaged his landed property, persevered in all his former expenses, exchanged his new living for the free-school of Cavan, value only eighty pounds a year; and, at the end of two years, sold this for the sum of four hundred pounds. He at length settled in Dublin, where he died of a polypos of the heart, September 10, 1738, closing his singular and imprudent career in great poverty. Dr Sheridan was the author of some sermons, and of a prose translation of the satires of Persius.—*Month. Mag. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

SHERIDAN (THOMAS) the third son of the preceding, was born at Quilca near Dublin, in 1721. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Westminster, where he was admitted on the foundation. Being recalled in consequence of his father's embarrassments, he, after some delay, entered as a student of Trinity college, Dublin. After having proceeded to the degree of MA. he suddenly quitted the university for the stage, and made his first appearance in the character of Richard III, January 9, 1743-3, at the theatre in Smock-alley, Dublin. He obtained much celebrity in his new profession, both in his native country and in England. After a visit to London in 1744, he returned to the Irish metropolis, and became a theatrical manager. In this situation he experienced various misfortunes, partly arising from his attempts to reform the irregularities which prevailed among the frequenters of the Dublin theatre. At length the establishment of a rival theatre completed the ruin of his affairs; and he then for a while relinquished the stage, and commenced lectures on elocution, to which subject he endeavoured to draw the attention of the public by means of the press. He delivered his lectures in different parts of the kingdom, and was at first very successful, owing more to the novelty of the scheme than to its intrinsic merit. He was, however, fortunate enough to obtain a pension of 200*l.* a-year during the ministry of lord Bute, to whom he had dedicated one of his publications. He subsequently repaired to Blois in France, to avoid the persecution of his creditors; and while there he had the misfortune to lose his wife.—(See the next Article.)—Returning to England after the retirement of Garrick from the stage, he became manager of Drury-lane theatre, of which his son was one of the proprietors; but some disputes taking place, he retired from the office in disgust, and resumed his attention to oratory. The latest and most important of his literary labours was an "Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language," which appeared in a quarto volume in 1788. The declining state of his health induced him to set out

for Lisbon, in the hope of deriving benefit from its mild climate; but he had scarcely embarked when he died, off Margate, August 14, 1788, and his corpse was interred at that place. He published "British Education," Dublin, 1756, 12mo; and other pieces relative to elocution, besides his Dictionary, and a "Life of Dean Swift."—*Month. Mag. Theop. Dict.*

SHERIDAN (FRANCES) the wife of Thomas Sheridan the actor, was the grand-daughter of sir Oliver Chamberlayne. Before she was married, she advocated the cause of her husband in a well-written pamphlet, against a party in opposition to him on account of some theatrical disputes. She subsequently employed her pen in writing a novel, entitled "Sidney Biddulph," 3 vols. a very interesting but sombre tale; "Nourjahad," an eastern romance, since dramatized; and two comedies, "The Discovery" and "The Dupe." She was born in Ireland in 1724, and died at Blois in France, in 1767. An account of the life of this amiable and accomplished woman was recently published by her grand-daughter, Alicia Lefanu.—*Month. Mag.*

SHERIDAN (RICHARD BRINSLEY) the third and youngest son of the last-mentioned Thomas Sheridan, was distinguished as a statesman, wit, and dramatist. He was born in Dorset-street, Dublin, October 30, 1751. For the early development of his talents he was indebted to the instructions of his accomplished mother, and he was afterwards placed at a grammar-school at Dublin, whence, in 1759, he was removed in consequence of his parents leaving Ireland. They settled at Windsor, and he remained at home till 1762, when he was sent to Harrow-school, which seminary he left at the age of eighteen, owing to his father's embarrassments. With a view to the legal profession, he entered subsequently as a student of the Middle Temple; but the close application and industry requisite for success as a lawyer, were incompatible with his volatile disposition, and he relinquished all thoughts of being called to the bar, for politics and the drama. His early marriage also doubtless induced him to look out for some more immediate means of support than the practice of a junior barrister would have been likely to afford him. Having very soon after his marriage dissipated the moderate property with which he set out in the world, he turned his attention to dramatic composition as the means of adding to his resources. His first production was the comedy of "The Rivals," acted at Covent Garden in January 1775, with moderate success; but "The Duenna," a musical entertainment, which followed, was received with general admiration; and his "School for Scandal" gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from the management of Drury-lane Theatre, Sheridan, in conjunction with Dr Forde and Mr Linley, purchased Garrick's share of the patent. This property qualified him for a seat in parliament; and in 1780 he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. Lord

North was then minister, and Sheridan, joining the opposition, displayed so much ability, that on the retreat of the premier, and the conclusion of the American war, he was made under secretary of state for the war department. He resigned with his principal, in consequence of a dispute with Lord Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne, who was at the head of the ministry. His intimate connexion with Fox brought him again into office on the coalition of that statesman with Lord North, when Sheridan held the post of joint secretary of the treasury under the late duke of Portland. The dissolution of that ministry threw him again into the ranks of opposition, where he remained during the whole period of the political ascendancy of Mr Pitt. He now attained distinguished celebrity as a parliamentary orator, and his talents were particularly exhibited in his opposition to the extension of the revenue laws, and on the subject of the Westminster election; but the grandest display of his eloquence occurred during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. His triumph on this occasion has been thus celebrated by Lord Byron:—

“When the loud cry of trampled Hindoostan
Arose to Heav’n in her appeal to man,
His was the thunder, his the avenging rod,
The wrath—the delegated voice of God!
Which shook the nations through his lips,
and blazed,

Till vanquished senates trembled as they
praised.”

In 1792 Mr Sheridan lost his wife, who left one son; and three years afterwards he married Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester. With this lady he had a considerable fortune, which enabled him to purchase the estate of Polesdon, in Surrey; and as he held the office of receiver-general of the duchy of Cornwall, worth 1200*l.* a year, and retained his interest in Drury-lane Theatre, he seemed to be placed beyond the reach of pecuniary distress. The political changes consequent to the death of Mr Pitt in 1806, occasioned the exaltation of the party with which Sheridan was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of treasurer of the navy, and the rank of a privy counsellor. This administration being weakened by the loss of Mr Fox, who survived his celebrated rival only a few months, new alterations took place, and Sheridan was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the general election in 1806 he obtained a seat for Westminster, the great object of his ambition; but he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. The latter part of the life of this highly-talented individual was embittered by misfortunes, principally arising from his own indolence and mismanagement, though the destruction of Drury-lane Theatre by fire contributed to increase his difficulties. When the affairs of that establishment were arranged in 1811, Mr Sheridan and his son were to have on various accounts 40,000*l.* for their share of the property; but the portion

of the former was not sufficient to liquidate the debts and reserved claims to which it was liable. The dissolution of parliament, and his failure in an attempt to obtain a seat for Stafford, the borough he had formerly represented, completed his ruin. In the latter part of 1813 he had relinquished all thoughts of returning to the house of Commons; and the remainder of his existence was spent in attempts to ward off the dangers to which his improvidence had exposed him. At length every resource failed, and the disappearance of his property was followed by the arrest of his person. After a few days' detention, he was released, but only to experience fresh apprehension and alarm, from which he sought a temporary relief in that unrestrained indulgence and dissipation which had occasioned his misfortunes. Intemperance had undermined his constitution, and mental anxiety completed the destruction of his health. Even on the bed of sickness he was not exempted from the terrors of being arrested for debt; and his death, which took place July 7, 1816, amidst a complication of miseries, affords a striking example of the disastrous consequences of personal imprudence. Besides the plays already mentioned, Mr Sheridan was the author of “St Patrick's Day, or the Scheming Lieutenant,” a farce; “A Trip to Scarborough,” a comedy, altered from Vanbrugh; “The Camp,” a farce; “The Critic, or the Tragedy rehearsed;” “Robinson Crusoe, or Harlequin Friday,” a pantomime; and “Pizarro,” a play, from the German of Kotzebue. He also wrote “Verses to the Memory of David Garrick,” 1779, 4*to*; and “A Comparative Statement of the two Bills for the better Government of the British Possessions in India,” 1788, 4*to*. As a public man, on party principles, Mr Sheridan is entitled on the whole to the praise of consistency and disinterestedness, as he certainly might have obtained office and encouragement, had he chosen to desert the political body to which he adhered in all fortunes. This, as the embarrassment of his circumstances increased, was the more honourable to him, and even the imprudence of the man added to the self-denial of the politician. As a speaker he ranks among the most finished and varied of the rhetorical school; and his speech already alluded to against Warren Hastings has been deemed one of the most striking specimens of English eloquence upon record. As a dramatist he may be deemed the head of the department of that line of comedy which exhibits the polite malice, the civil detraction, the equivocal, intrigue, persiflage, and lurking irony which characterize social intercourse in the more cultivated grades of life. Wit usually takes the lead of humour in this species of composition; and, like Congreve, Sheridan has incurred the imputation of giving a portion of it to all his characters to a correspondent destruction of nature and verisimilitude. Something of this may be true, and still leave “The School for Scandal” the head of the comic modern drama in its own peculiar walk, and a very felicitous exemplification of

character, and of some of the most conspicuous of the well-bred vices and follies of fashionable life. The works of Sheridan appeared in 1821, in two volumes octavo, edited by Mr Thomas Moore, who has published an interesting life of the subject of this article.—*Genl. Mag. Month. Mag. Moore's Life of Sheridan.*

SHERIDAN (ELIZABETH) daughter of Thomas Linley, the musician, and first wife of the celebrated R. B. Sheridan. She was alike distinguished for her beauty, her fascinating manners, and her musical talents. There was a brilliancy and mellifluous sweetness in the tone of her voice, which penetrated the hearts of her hearers as much as her angelic looks delighted their eyes. In Handel's pathetic songs, in Purcell's *Mad Bess*, in the upper part of serious glees, or in any vocal music expressive of passion, she was sure to delight every hearer of sensibility. Sacchini, on hearing Miss Linley sing for the last time in public at Oxford, observed, that if she had been born in Italy, she would have been as much superior to all Italian singers as she was then to all of her own country. She relinquished her profession as a public singer on her marriage with Sheridan in 1773; and her death took place in 1792.—*Ross's Cyclop.*

SHERLEY or SHIRLEY (ANTHONY) a famous English traveller, who was born of a good family at Wiston in Sussex, in 1565. He studied at All Souls college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1581; after which he joined the English troops in the Netherlands. In 1596 he engaged in an expedition to the West Indies, against the Spaniards; and on his return home he was knighted. He was then sent by queen Elizabeth into Italy, to assist the people of Ferrara in their contest with the pope; but that being accommodated previously to his arrival, he proceeded to Venice, and, accompanied by his brother Robert, travelled thence to Persia, where he rose to great favour with the sovereign of that country, Shah Abbas, who despatched him in 1599 on an embassy to invite the Christian princes of Europe to join him in a war against the Turks. Hussein-Ali Bey, a Persian of distinction, was joined in this mission; and the two plenipotentiaries reached Moscow, whence Sherley despatched Hussein into Spain, and directed his course to Venice. The Persian was well received, while his coadjutor, having committed some crime, was thrown into prison, and would probably have been put to death, but for the interference of the Spanish ambassador, who procured his liberty. He then went to Spain, where he so advantageously distinguished himself, that the king made him admiral of the *Levant Seas*, and appointed him a member of the council of Naples. These honours excited the jealousy of his sovereign, James I, who commanded him to return home, but he refused to obey the order. He is supposed to have died about 1631. His *Voyage to the West Indies* was published by Hakluyt, and his *Travels in Persia* in Purchas's *Pilgrimages*.—**SHERLEY**

(**ROBERT**) younger brother of the preceding, born about 1570, after having served different European princes, went to Persia with Anthony, and was left there in a military employment in 1599. As he wished to return home, Shah Abbas sent him, in 1604, to propose a treaty of commerce with England. Sherley staid some time in Italy and at Prague, and did not reach England till 1612. On his return to Persia, the emperor gave him in marriage a Circassian who was related to one of his wives. He left Persia a second time, about 1616, on a mission to the European powers, to propose a league against the Turks. He reached England in 1623, and on his return to Persia he died, it is said, of a broken heart, July 23, 1627, chagrined at having been treated as an impostor by another ambassador from Persia, whom he encountered at the English court.—**SHERLEY (THOMAS)** elder brother of the two former, studied at Oxford, and afterwards resided for some years at Wiston with his father. The fame of his brothers' achievements at length roused his ambition, and he also became a traveller, and wrote an account of his adventures. The Sherleys had rendered themselves so famous by their travels and exploits, that in 1607 they were made the subject of a drama, entitled "*The Travels of the Three English Brothers*," written by John Day.—*Wood. Granger. Biog. Univ.*

SHERLEY (THOMAS) of the same family with the foregoing, was a native of Westminster, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards went to France, where he took his degrees in medicine, and returning home, he became physician to Charles II. He died in 1678. Dr Sherley was the author of a "*Philosophical Essay on the Probable Causes whence Stones are produced in the Greater World, &c.*" 8vo, said to be a curious performance; a paper in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*; besides other works.—*Lempriere's Univ. Biog.*

SHERLOCK (WILLIAM) an episcopal clergyman, born in Southwark about 1641. He studied at Eton, and afterwards at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D. in 1680. He was then presented to the rectory of St George, Botolph-lane, London; after which he obtained a prebend in St Paul's cathedral, and became master of the Temple, and rector of Therfield, Hertfordshire. After the Revolution he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III, in consequence of which he was suspended from the pastoral office; but on his subsequent compliance, he was restored, and in 1691 promoted to the deanery of St Paul's. His death took place in 1707. Dr Sherlock distinguished himself as a polemical divine against the dissenters, and he carried on a controversy with Dr South relative to the doctrine of the Trinity. His works on practical theology, especially his *Discourses on Death and on Judgment*, are much esteemed, and have passed through numerous editions.—**SHERLOCK (THOMAS)** son of the preceding, also adopted the clerical profession,

and distinguished himself as a theological writer. He was born in London in 1678, and received his education at Eton school, and Catherine-hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He succeeded his father as master of the Temple in 1704; and ten years after, he was chosen master of Catherine-hall. He was promoted to the deanery of Chichester in 1716, after which he entered into a controversy with bishop Hoadly, in defence of the corporation and test acts. In 1725 he published "Discourses on the Use and Intent of Prophecy," preached at the Temple church. These sermons, which were intended to obviate the infidel objections of Anthony Collins, were severely animadverted on by Dr Couyers Middleton, whose criticisms did not prevent the work from attaining a considerable degree of popularity. Dr Sherlock, in 1728, succeeded his antagonist Hoadly in the bishopric of Bangor, and in 1734 he again replaced him at Salisbury. He was offered the primacy on the decease of archbishop Potter in 1747, but he thought proper to refuse it; and the following year he was translated to the see of London, where he remained till his death, which took place at Fulham, July 18, 1761. Bishop Sherlock was the author of an ingenious tract entitled "The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus;" and his "Sermons" are among the best specimens of English pulpit eloquence extant.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

SHERWIN (JOHN KRYER) an eminent historical engraver, who, till the age of nineteen, exercised the humble occupation of a wood-cutter. He was at that period employed on the estate of Mr Mitford, near Petworth in Sussex, and being one day at the house of that gentleman on business, he was admitted into a room where some of the family were amusing themselves in drawing, when, on his appearing to view the process with more attention than could be excited by common curiosity, he was asked if he could do any thing in that way. Sherwin said that he could not tell, but he should like to try. Mr Mitford gave him a crayon, when he produced on the spot a drawing which surprised not a little those who witnessed his performance; and on its being exhibited to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. the self-taught artist was rewarded with a silver medal. He then removed to London, and was enabled to become a pupil of Bartolozzi, under whom he improved very rapidly. Among his principal works are engravings of "Christ and Mary Magdalen in the Garden;" and "Christ bearing his Cross;" from the altar-pieces of All Souls and Magdalen colleges, Oxford; and an admirable print representing the "Finding of Moses," which, with other excellent productions of his burin, render his early death, which took place in 1790, a subject of regret to the admirers of the fine arts.—*Europ. Mag.*

SHIPLEY, the name of two distinguished divines of the established church, father and son. JONATHAN SHIPLEY, the elder, was born in 1714, and received his education at

Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated in 1738. Having taken holy orders, he obtained a stall in Winchester cathedral, and the appointment of domestic chaplain to the duke of Cumberland, whom he accompanied in his continental campaign. On his return to England, he was preferred to a canonry at Christchurch, which he resigned in 1760, for the valuable deanery of Winchester. From this responsible situation he was afterwards elevated to the see of Llandaff, and thence translated to that of St Asaph in 1769. Bishop Shipley wrote some elegant lines on the death of queen Caroline, as well as some other miscellaneous poems of considerable merit, which have been collected and published in two octavo volumes. In the house of Lords he much distinguished himself against the American war, during which he signalized himself as a spirited, able, and eloquent opposer of administration. At his death, which took place in 1788, besides two daughters, he left behind him a son, WILLIAM DAVIES SHIPLEY, born at Midgham in Berkshire, October 5, 1745, who at an early age was sent by his father to Westminster school. On the appointment of the latter, however, to the deanery of Winchester, he carried his son with him to that city, and placed him in the college there, whence he removed to Oxford in 1763, and was admitted a student of Christchurch in that university. Here he graduated as M.A. in 1770, and the year following he was collated by his father to the vicarage of Wrexham in Denbighshire. On the death of Dr Herring, 1774, he was farther promoted to the deanery and chancellorship of the diocese of St Asaph. Dean Shipley appears to have inherited from his father a strong attachment to Whig principles, which engaged him in a contest then as attractive of public attention as ultimately productive of public benefit. His brother-in-law, the celebrated sir William Jones, having, about the close of the American war, published a little piece on the subject of government, entitled "A Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer," the dean republished it in Wales, on which he was indicted for a libel by a political adversary. The prosecution was long and vexatious, being twice brought for trial into the Welsh courts, and then removed by certiorari to Shrewsbury. It was in this celebrated cause that the question was first mooted, whether the jury were or were not judges of law as well as of fact. Judge Buller, in summing up, charged, in conformity with the doctrine laid down by the counsel for the prosecution, that the jury were not to decide whether the matter was or was not libellous; notwithstanding which the verdict brought in was, "Guilty of publishing only;" afterwards altered, at the suggestion of the prosecutor's counsel, to "Guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not, we do not find." On the question being subsequently brought before the court of King's Bench, the whole was quashed, through a flaw in the proceedings; but from this memorable contest arose the statute by which the right of the

jury to decide upon law, as well as fact, in cases of libel, was afterwards recognized and established, in opposition to the opinions of lords Thurlow and Kenyon. Throughout the whole transaction the dean's conduct was irreproachable; and it is not a little remarkable that the real and avowed author was, pendent lite, appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. Dean Shipley, in whom were united high intellectual powers, independence of mind, and great benevolence of heart, died at Bodryddan, June 7, 1826.—*Gent. Mag.* 1788. *Ann. Biog.*

SHIPPEN (WILLIAM) a distinguished political character during the administration of sir Robert Walpole. He was the son of the rev. W. Shippen, rector of Stockport in Cheshire; and about 1672 he married the daughter of sir Richard Stote, knight, with whom he obtained a fortune of seventy thousand pounds. He was chosen successively representative in parliament for the boroughs of Bramber in Sussex, Saltash in Cornwall, and Newton in Lancashire. One of his speeches in the house of Commons, in opposition to Walpole, was published; and he was the author of several pamphlets and political poems against that minister. Pope and Sheffield have alluded to him in their writings; the former terms him "downright Shippen." He died about 1741.—His brother, Dr ROBERT SHIPPEN, was a man of eminent abilities, and was principal of Brazenose college, Oxford, from 1710 to 1745.—*Cor's Life of Sir R. Walpole*, vol. iii.

SHIRLEY (A.) See SHERLEY.

SHIRLEY (JAMES) a poet and dramatic writer, was descended from an ancient family, and born in London about 1594. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and thence removed to St John's college, Oxford. He became a favourite with Dr Laud, who, however, discountenanced his entry into the church, on account of a large mole upon his cheek, which he deemed a disqualification by deformity, according to the canons. On removing to Cambridge, he met with no difficulty on this score, but entered into orders, and obtained a curacy near St Albans. His religious opinions being unsettled, he soon after went over to the church of Rome, and giving up his curacy, sought to establish a grammar-school in the same town. Failing in this endeavour, he removed to London, and became a fertile writer for the stage; and his efforts being successful, he acquired a reputation which caused him to be taken into the service of queen Henrietta Maria. His first comedy is dated 1629, and he wrote nine or ten between that year and 1637, when he accompanied the earl of Kildare to Ireland. He returned the following year, and when the civil war broke out, he left London, with his wife and family; and being invited by the earl of Newcastle, he accompanied that nobleman to the wars. On the decline of the king's cause, he returned to London; and the acting of plays being prohibited, he returned to his old occupation of a school, and educated several eminent men. At the Restoration many

of his plays were brought upon the theatre again, and he appears to have been comparatively prosperous. In 1666 he was forced, with his second wife Frances, by the great fire, from his house in St Giles's parish; and being extremely affected, both by the loss and terror that fire occasioned, they both died on the 29th October, within the space of twenty-four hours, and were buried in the same grave. Besides thirty-seven plays, tragedies, and comedies, he published a volume of poems, some very beautiful specimens of which may be found in Ellis's Selection. As a dramatist he may be said to rank immediately between Beaumont and Fletcher; and his comedies have been recommended into so much observation of late, as to induce Mr Gifford to undertake a complete edition of his works. Shirley, in fact, may be deemed one of those secondary men of genius of his own age, who have been too much neglected by posterity, and who go a great way towards justifying the revived attention with which they have been recently favoured.—*Biog. Dram. Ellis's Specimens.*

SHORT (JAMES) an eminent mechanic and natural philosopher, who was a native of Edinburgh. He received his education at the high-school and the university of the Scottish metropolis, where he applied himself particularly to mathematics; and having taken the degree of MA., he was, through the recommendation of professor MacLaurin, appointed mathematical tutor to the duke of Cumberland, the son of George II. In 1739 he was employed by government to make a survey of the Orkney Islands. He afterwards settled in London, as a mathematical instrument-maker, and obtained deserved celebrity for his skill in the construction of telescopes. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. His death took place in 1768, at the age of fifty-seven.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

SHORT (THOMAS) a physician and medical writer, who was a native of North Britain. He studied at Edinburgh, and established himself as a practitioner of medicine at Sheffield in Yorkshire, whence he removed to Rotherham in the same county. In 1734 he published a "History of the Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire," 4to; and he was also the author of "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," 1750, 8vo; "A General Chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, &c." 2 vols. 8vo; "A Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England, and Countries abroad," 1767, 4to; besides other works. He died at Rotherham in 1772.—*Gent. Mag.*

SHOVEL (sir CLOUDSLEY) an able English admiral, was born near Clay, in Norfolk, about 1656. He was put apprentice to some mechanical trade, but taking a liking to sea, he went out under the protection of sir Christopher Seymour, as cabin-boy, and in due time attained the commission of a lieutenant, in which capacity he served under sir John

Harborough in 1647. He was employed by that commander to wait upon the dey of Tripoli with a requisition, which the latter treated with contempt. On his return, he stated to the admiral the practicability of burning the shipping in the harbour, which service he performed the same evening, without the loss of a single man. For this exploit he was appointed to the command of a ship, and he gradually rose in his profession, until the era of the Revolution, in which he heartily concurred. He was employed to convey William and his army to Ireland; and for the skill with which he performed this service, was knighted, and made rear-admiral. He also commanded the squadron which in 1692 conveyed William to Holland; and he had a share with Russel in the victory of La Hogue. In 1708 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean, and in the year following partook of the victory of Malaga. In 1705 he sailed for England, and on the night of the 22d October fell by mistake upon the rocks of Scilly, when his ship, with some others, was totally lost, and all on board perished. His body was discovered by some fishermen, who stripped and buried it; but the fact becoming known, his remains were brought to London, and interred in Westminster abbey, where a memorial in miserable taste records his fate and services.—*Campbell's Admirals.*

SHOWER (JOHN) an eminent puritan divine, was born at Exeter in 1657, and educated privately in his native city, and at the dissenting academies of Taunton and Newington-green. In 1679 he received ordination from the dissenting ministry, and officiated at a chapel in Tothill-fields, which situation he left in 1686, to escort the nephew of sir Samuel Barnardiston to the continent. Being disgusted with the measures of James II, with the exception of occasional visits to London, he took up his residence in Holland until after the Revolution, when he returned to England, and became assistant to the learned John Howe, in Silver-street. He finally removed to the chapel in the Old Jewry, where he preached with great reputation until his death, in 1715. His works, which are very numerous, consist chiefly of sermons adapted for the press, which have been much read by those of similar opinions. He was also author of a letter to the lord treasurer Oxford, respecting the occasional conformity bill, dated December 20, 1701; which letter, with the lord-treasurer's answer, written, it is said, by Swift, in his most vituperative style, will be found in Swift's works, vol. xi. p. 201.—*Life by Tong.*

SHOWER (sir BARTHOLOMEW) an eminent lawyer, was brother to the preceding, but apparently of very different sentiments. Little is known of him, except that by the appointment of James II, he became recorder of London during the time that the city was deprived of its charter; but was obliged to resign when that monarch's fears induced him to restore it. As a pleader he distinguished himself before the two houses of parliament in petitions and appeals. He died in 1701. He is author of

"Cases in Parliament resolved, and adjudged upon Petitions and Writs of Error," 1698 and 1740; as also of "Reports of Cases in Banco Regis, from 30 Car. II. to 6 W. III," 1708 and 1720, 2 vols. folio.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibliog.*

SHUTER (EDWARD) a celebrated actor in low comedy, said to have been the son of a clergyman, though stated by some to have been a person of mean origin, which is most probable, as he was utterly unacquainted with literature, and was, before he went on the stage, employed as a marker at a billiard-table. Having been engaged at Covent-garden theatre, he displayed such talents in the delineation of humorous characters as raised him into high favour with the public. Notwithstanding his professional emoluments were considerable, such was his carelessness and extravagance, that he was involved in perpetual embarrassments, which were, doubtless, increased by his contributions in support of Methodism; for it is a singular fact that Shuter was a devoted follower of George Whitefield. He was gifted by nature with strong features, over the expression of which he had the most perfect command, exercising a despotic power over the risible faculties of the spectators. Among his principal characters were Falstaff, Scrubb, Master Stephen, Trapolin, Lancelot, &c. He at one time carried on a paper war (by proxy) with Mrs Clive, which originated in the collision of their interests, owing to their benefits happening on the same night. Churchill satirized him in the Rosciad; but he was so little affected by the criticism, that he took the first opportunity of making merry with the author over a bottle. His death took place November 1, 1776.—*Lempriere. Thesp. Dict.*

SIBBALD (sir ROBERT) a Scottish physician and naturalist, born near Leslie in Fife-shire, about 1643. He was educated at the university of St Andrews, after which he travelled for improvement in France and Italy. On his return to Scotland he was nominated physician and geographer to Charles II, by whom he was honoured with knighthood, and appointed to write the history of the kingdom. He contributed to the foundation of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, of which he became the first president; and he was also a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Having renounced Protestantism for the faith of the Catholic church, he returned to the communion of the Kirk of Scotland in the reign of James II; and his religious versatility subjected him to the sarcasms of the Jacobite physician, Pitcairne. Sir Robert Sibbald died about 1712. He was the author of "Scotia Illustrata, sive Prodrum Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ," 1684, folio; "The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland," 4to; "The History of Fife;" besides many other works, of which a list may be found in the first of the annexed authorities.—*Watt's Bib. Brit. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Biog. Univ.*—SIBBALD (JAMES) a bookseller at Edinburgh, published in 1802 a "Chro-

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nicle of Scottish Poetry, from the thirteenth Century to the Union of the Crowns," 4 vols. 8vo. He died a short time after the publication of this work.—*Watt*.

SIBTHORP (JOHN) a physician, distinguished as a writer on botany. He was a native of Oxford, and received his education at Lincoln college, in the university of that city, where he obtained a travelling fellowship on Dr Radcliffe's foundation. Having taken the degree of BA. and spent some time at Edinburgh, he visited France, Switzerland, and Germany; and on his return to England in 1784, he succeeded his father as professor of botany at Oxford. He twice travelled into Greece, viz. in 1786, 1787, and in 1794, 1795, with a view to the improvement of his favourite science. The result of his researches was a collection of plants, destined to form a splendid work, in ten volumes folio, entitled "Flora Græca;" and being prevented by death from publishing his observations, he bequeathed to the university an estate of 300*l.* a-year, to be applied in the completion of the undertaking, and the foundation of a professorship of rural economy. Dr Sibthorp died at Bath, February 7, 1796, in consequence of a pulmonary disease occasioned by the fatigues he underwent in the course of his last tour. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1789; and he became one of the earliest fellows of the Linnæan Society. In 1794 he published a work on local botany, entitled "Flora Oxoniensis," 8vo.—*Gent. Mag. Rees's Cyclop.*

SIBTHORPE (ROBERT) a divine, who obtained considerable notoriety in the reign of Charles I, by his defence of the royal prerogative and of high church principles. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of DD, after which he became rector of Water Stratford in Buckinghamshire, and vicar of Brackley in Northamptonshire. His services as a political partizan were rewarded with a prebend in Peterborough cathedral, and the rectory of Burton Latimers in Northamptonshire; but he lost his preferments after the destruction of the monarchy, and the discourses which had contributed to his advancement were severely censured by the house of Commons. He survived the Restoration, dying in 1662. Dr Sibthorpe published a "Sermon upon Jeremiah v. 7," Lond. 1618, 4to; and "Apostolical Obedience, or a Sermon on Romans, xiii. 7," 1627, 4to.—*Lempriere's Univ. Biog. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

SICARD (CLAUDE) a French missionary, born at Aubagne, in 1677. He entered young among the jesuits, and taught rhetoric and classical literature at Lyons. In September 1706, he left France to engage in the missionary service in Syria; and arriving at Aleppo, he entered on the study of Arabic. Being removed to Cairo, he was employed by the regent duke of Orleans in investigating the antiquities of Egypt. He consequently visited the Thebais, the cataracts, and the coasts of the Red Sea, and extended his re-

searches to mount Sinai; in the course of his labours he made plans and views of buildings and other objects of curiosity; and in his travels in the Delta, in 1723, he discovered the remains of several ancient cities. He died of the plague, April 12, 1726. Some of his observations on Egypt were published in the "Lettres Edifiantes," in tom. ii. v. vi. vii. of the Memoirs from the Levant, first collection, and in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. A Description of the Ancient and Modern State of Egypt, which he had projected and partly executed, was left unpublished, in consequence of his death. The accuracy of father Sicard is attested by all subsequent Egyptian travellers.—*Biog. Univ.*

SICARD (ROCH AMBROSE CUCURRON) successor of the abbé l'Epée at the Parisian institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb. He was born September 20, 1742, at Fousseret, near Toulouse, in which city he completed his studies, and then entered into holy orders. He devoted himself to the instruction of persons born deaf and dumb, and became in 1786 director of a school established for that purpose by the archbishop of Bordeaux; whence in 1789 he removed to Paris, and was chosen successor to the abbé l'Epée, in whose system he made some important improvements. On the 26th of August 1792, he was arrested in the midst of his pupils, by order of the commune of Paris; and, notwithstanding various efforts of his friends, he was on the 2nd of September transferred to the prison of the abbey of St Germain, where he narrowly escaped becoming a victim in the ensuing massacres. After a few days' imprisonment he was set at liberty, and during the reign of terror he suffered no further molestation. On the foundation of the normal school in 1795, he was appointed professor of grammar; and about the same time he was made a member of the Institute. He then became one of the conductors of a periodical work entitled "Annales religieuses, politiques, et littéraires," on account of which he was included by the directory in the number of the journalists sentenced to be exiled to Synamari. This persecution obliged him to conceal himself, and he thus avoided deportation; but it was not till after the overthrow of the directory that he was able to return to his situation at the school of instruction for the Deaf and Dumb. The old age of Sicard was clouded with misfortunes arising from his own improvidence, and Buonaparte, to whom he applied in his pecuniary difficulties, treated him with neglect. After the restoration of the king he was more fortunate, being successively made a knight of the legion of honour, administrator of the hospital of Quinze Vingts, administrator of that of blind youths, and knight of the order of St Michael. He was also honoured with attentions from the foreign princes who visited Paris in 1814 and 1815. His death took place May 10, 1822. Besides various other works, he was the author of "Elémens de Grammaire générale appliquée à la Langue Française," 2 vols. 8vo; "Cours

d'Instruction d'un Sourd-muet de Naisance," 8vo; and "Théorie des Signes pour l'Instruction des Sourds-muets," 2 vols. 8vo. He also contrived a method of pasingraphy, or universal language, of which he published only some slight sketches.—*Biog. Univ.*

SIDNEY (ALGERNON) a celebrated English republican and martyr to liberty, was the second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. He was born, according to some accounts in 1617, and to others in 1622, and was carefully educated under the inspection of his father, whom he accompanied in his embassies to Denmark and France. He was also early trained to a military life, received a commission in a regiment of cavalry commanded by the same nobleman, and served with considerable distinction under his brother, lord Lisle, during the Irish rebellion. In 1643 both brothers returned to England, and joined the parliament; and in 1645 Algernon was promoted by Fairfax to the colonelcy of a regiment of horse; and after being present in several actions, was entrusted with the government of Chichester. In 1646, lord Lisle being constituted lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces in Ireland, he accompanied him thither, and was raised to the post of lieutenant-general of the cavalry and governor of Dublin. He was however soon after superseded by a senior officer, and returned to England, where he was thanked by parliament for his services, and made governor of Dover. When the high court of justice was formed for the trial of the king, he was nominated a member, but was neither present when sentence was pronounced, nor signed the warrant for the execution. It appears however that he was in the habit of vindicating that catastrophe, which has led to a supposition that, in withholding his presence and signature, he only yielded to the influence of his father. A politician so inimical to the encroachments of regular authority was not likely to acquiesce in an usurpation, and he therefore warmly opposed the designs of Cromwell; during the government both of the protector and his son Richard, he lived in retirement at Penshurst, where he is supposed to have composed his celebrated "Discourses on Government." When the return of the long parliament gave expectations of the establishment of a republic, he willingly assumed a public character, and was nominated one of the council of state. He was soon after appointed a commissioner to mediate a peace between Denmark and Sweden, and while engaged in this embassy, the Restoration took place. Conscious of the offence he had given the royal party, he refused to return, and remained an exile for seventeen years; and although occasionally assisted by his family, he found it difficult to support himself in conformity to his birth and rank. At length, in 1677, the influence of his father obtained leave for him to return with a pardon for all offences. According to Hume, the acceptance of this favour should have prevented him from

engaging against the measures of the court; but it is doubtful how far a man of the strong sentiments of Sidney might balance the account between private obligation and public duty, or whether he did not regard his pardon as a mere reparation of injustice. At the time of his return parliament was urging the king to a war with France; and it was feared by the opposition that Charles II would agree to it, until he obtained the supplies, which he would either squander on his pleasures, or devote to arbitrary purposes. The English patriots were therefore opposed to this war, and some of the leaders intrigued with the French ambassador, Barillon, to defeat the measure.—(See Article RUSSEL, lord William.)—It even appears, according to the Barillon papers, as given by sir John Dalrymple, that the name of Sidney was among those who received pecuniary aid from France. The testimony thus afforded against a man of high character, and whose sacrifices to principle were notorious, has of course met with different degrees of credence, and both fabrication and interpolation have been surmised. The death of his father soon after his return led him openly to join in the opposition, and he consorted much with the duke of Monmouth and others who held views kindred or similar to his own. In the Rye-house plot he is named as one of a council of six who were to organize an insurrection in conjunction with the Scottish malcontents. It was, however, for his supposed share in the subordinate conspiracy for assassinating the king, that he was arrested with lord William Russel and others. After the sacrifice of the latter, he was tried, as the next most obnoxious person, for high treason, before the hardened tool, chief-justice Jeffreys, on the 21st November 1678. There was no direct evidence against him, except that of the miserable disgrace to nobility, lord Howard, while the law for high treason required two witnesses. To help this defect, the attorney-general had recourse to the expedient of producing passages from some Discourses on Government, found in MS. in his closet, which maintained the lawfulness of resisting tyrants, and the preference of a free to an arbitrary government. Although there was no proof that these papers were in his own handwriting, in defiance both of law and common sense, they were deemed equivalent to a second witness; and, in spite of his spirited defence, he was declared guilty. After his conviction he sent, by his relation the marquis of Halifax, a paper to be laid before the king, requesting his review of the whole matter; but it served only to delay his execution about a week. Hume, obliged to acknowledge the illegality of his condemnation, for which he observes "the jury were very blamable," with his usual sophistication in respect to Stuart injustice, remarks, that an interference on this occasion by the king, after his former pardon, might be regarded as an act "of heroic generosity, but could never be deemed an indispensable duty." Would it not be more to the purpose to say, that a monarch who exercised

the crown influence, and employed the crown lawyers, to procure an iniquitous verdict, could scarcely be expected to spare a victim thus secured? Sidney was executed on Tower-hill, December 7, 1678, when he delivered the sheriff a paper, alleging the injustice of his condemnation, and concluding with a prayer for "the good old cause." This document was printed some time after, and made a considerable impression, a circumstance which gave great offence to the court. He suffered with all the firmness and constancy belonging to his character. One of the first acts of the Revolution was to reverse his attainder, and the name of Algernon Sidney has since been held in great honour by the majority of those who maintain the fundamental principles of free government. Burnet speaks of him as of extraordinary courage, steady, even to obstinacy, impatient of contradiction, and a decided enemy to monarchy and church government. His "Discourses on Government" were first printed in 1698, and reprinted in 1704 and 1751, in folio and in 4to 1772, at the expense of Thomas Hollis, esq., with the trial and letters prefixed. They contain considerable historical information, and are composed with the clearness, acuteness, and force, which usually accompany the arguments of those who are sincere and able converts to the opinions which they support.—*Hume, Biog. Brit.* Sir J. Dalrymple's *Mem. of Great Britain*.

SIDNEY (sir PHILIP) an ingenious writer and accomplished officer and statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was the son of sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst in Kent, where he was born the 29th November, 1554. After previous instruction at a grammar-school at Shrewsbury, he was sent to Christchurch, Oxford, whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. At the age of eighteen he set off on his travels, and arriving at Paris, Charles IX made him a gentleman of his bed-chamber. The massacre of the Huguenots, which soon after took place, disgusted Sidney with the service of the French monarch, which he speedily quitted, and went to Frankfort in Germany, where he formed an acquaintance with the famous Hubert Languet. In 1573 he visited Vienna, whence he proceeded to Hungary, and then to Italy; and returning through Germany and Flanders, he arrived in England in 1575. He became deservedly a favourite with the queen, who in 1576 sent him on an embassy to congratulate the emperor Rodolph II on his accession, at the same time charging him with important negotiations with other princes of Germany. In 1579 he addressed to the queen a private letter, dissuading her from contracting a marriage then projected with the duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; and his advice seems to have been favourably received. The following year he had a quarrel with Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, in consequence of a previous dispute at a tournament; and her majesty thought proper to interpose her authority to prevent a duel from taking place. Sidney, displeased at the issue of the affair,

retired to Wilton in Wiltshire, the seat of his brother-in-law, the earl of Pembroke, and amused himself with the composition of a pastoral romance, which, in compliment to his sister, was entitled "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia." While thus occupied, his assistance was requested by Don Antonio, who was endeavouring to vindicate his right to the kingdom of Portugal, which had been seized by the Spaniards. In 1581 he again appeared at court, where he distinguished himself in the jousts and tournaments, celebrated for the entertainment of the duke of Anjou, who had visited England; and on the return of that prince to the continent, he, with several of the nobility, accompanied him to Antwerp. The prince palatine being invested with the order of the garter in 1583, Mr Sidney was appointed his proxy, when he received the honour of knighthood. At this period he married the daughter of sir Francis Walsingham. In 1585 he projected, in concert with sir Francis Drake, an expedition against the Spaniards in America; and he had gone to Plymouth to embark on the undertaking, when an express mandate from the queen recalled him to court. Her influence also was exerted to prevent him from being elected king of Poland, "refusing," as Camden says, "to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times." He was subsequently appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the cavalry under his maternal uncle, Dudley, earl of Leicester, who commanded the forces which the queen had sent into the Netherlands to assist the Dutch against the Spaniards. On the 22d of September, 1586, being at the head of a detachment of the English troops, he fell in with a convoy of the enemy marching towards Zutphen. An engagement took place, in which his party gained the victory, dearly purchased with the life of their commander, who received a shot in his thigh, which shattered the bone. He was carried to Arnhem, where he expired on the 17th of October; and his body being brought to England was interred in St Paul's cathedral. Thus perished the gallant, amiable, and accomplished sir Philip Sidney, in his thirty-second year, whose fate was the object of general regret, and whose talents and acquirements have been made the subject of almost universal panegyric. His works, besides the "Arcadia," consist of "The Defence of Poesy;" "Astrophel and Stella;" a collection, entitled "Songs and Sonnets;" and other poetical pieces. "The Defence" was republished in 1752, 12mo; and a complete edition of his works appeared in three volumes, 8vo. Lond. 1725. The work by which sir Philip Sidney is principally known is his "Arcadia," which is one of the earliest specimens of the grave or heroic romance. It is a mixture of prose and verse, the latter exhibiting various attempts to naturalize the measures of Roman poetry. It is spoken of with great contempt by lord Orford (Horace Walpole); but Dr Zouch, the late biographer of sir Philip, while he acknow-

ledges that the changes in taste and manners have rendered it unsuitable to modern readers, contends that there are exquisitely beautiful passages, sound observations on life and manners, animated descriptions, sage lessons of morality, and judicious reflections on government and policy. Upon the whole it was a sort of fashion to exalt both the literary and chivalric reputation of sir Philip Sidney in exaggerated terms in his own time; but it cannot be denied that he fully merited to be recorded among the most distinguished persons of his age and nation.—*Biog. Brit. Life of Sir P. Sidney, by Sir F. Grevile.*

SIDNEY (MARY) countess of Pembroke, sister of the preceding, married in 1576, Henry earl of Pembroke. She had received a liberal education, and possessed a talent for poetry, which she assiduously cultivated. Congenial qualities and pursuits united her closely with her brother, sir Philip, who, as already intimated, wrote the "Arcadia" for her amusement. She translated many of the Psalms from the Hebrew into English verse, as also "A Discourse on Life and Death," from the French of Mornay, London, 1600, 12mo; "The Tragedie of Antonie," London, 1595, 12mo. She likewise wrote "An Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney;" "A pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astræa" (queen Elizabeth); and a long poem in six line stanzas, entitled "The Countess of Pembroke's Passion," to be found in the Sloane MSS. She survived her husband twenty years, her death taking place in London, September 25, 1601. The following admired epitaph by Ben Jonson was designed for an inscription on the tomb of this lady:

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
Death, ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair, and learn'd, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

Ballard's Memoirs.

SIDONIUS (CATUS SOLLIUS APOLLINARIUS MODESTUS,) a learned ecclesiastic of the sixth century, was born at Lyons. He married the daughter of Avitus, who was raised to the imperial dignity on the death of Maximus, but was afterwards deposed by Majorianus. Sidonius was on that occasion carried a captive to Rome, where he obtained favour by his learning and talents. He was subsequently made governor of Rome, and a patrician, but quitted his secular employment in 472, on being chosen bishop of Clermont. He died in 487, leaving behind him many works, of which nine books of epistles, with about four-and-twenty poems interspersed, are still extant. They contain many particulars relative to the learning and history of the times, and were published by father Sirmond, at Paris, 1614, 8vo, and after his death, with additions, in 1632, 4to.—*Cave. Vossii Hist. Lat.*

SIEBENKEES (JOHN PHILIP) an eminent Greek critic, who was a native of Nuremberg in Germany. After studying at that place, he went in 1778 to Altorf, where he applied himself to theology and the ancient lan-

guages. He then removed to Venice as a private tutor, and there he wrote the "Life of Bianca Capello, Grand Duchess of Tuscany," published at Gotha, 1789, 8vo; and translated into English. In 1788 he went to Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Borgia; and returning to Nuremberg, he was in 1791 nominated professor at Altorf, where he died of apoplexy, June 25, 1796. He was the author of a "History of the Inquisition of the State of Venice," 1791, 8vo, and other works; and he was one of the editors of the Leipsic Strabo, and of the Characters of Theophrastus, published by Goetz at Nuremberg, 1798, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SIGAUD DE LAFOND (JEAN RENE) a French philosopher, born at Dijon in 1740. He studied among the jesuits, and afterwards entered as a surgical pupil at the school of St Come, at Paris. In 1768 he communicated to the Royal Academy of Surgery a memoir recommending the section of the symphysis pubis, in certain cases of difficult parturition; and though his proposal did not receive the sanction of the Academy, he determined to put it to the test of experiment at the first opportunity. In 1770 he was admitted a master of surgery, and he devoted himself chiefly to obstetrical practice. In October 1777 he first performed the projected operation on the wife of a soldier at Paris; and his success was rewarded by the Parisian faculty of medicine with the gift of a medal struck to commemorate the occurrence. His plan however has found but few advocates among his professional contemporaries or successors, and has seldom been adopted. He practised medicine in various countries, and delivered lectures on natural philosophy, which procured him much reputation. He was a member of several academies; and at the establishment of the Institute, in 1796, he became an associate. The preceding year he had obtained a gratuity of three thousand francs from the National Convention. He died in 1810 at Bourges, where he was professor of physics. Sigaud was the author of "Elemens de Physique theoretique et experimentale," 4 vols. 8vo, translated into Spanish by Taddeo Lope; "Dictionnaire de Physique," 1780, 4 vols. 8vo, with a supplement, published in 1782; and "Dictionnaire des Merveilles de la Nature," 1781, 2 vols. 8vo, translated into German by Webel; besides several other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

SIGNORELLI (PIETRO NAPOLI) a distinguished Italian writer, born at Naples in 1731. He received his education under the jesuits, and at the university of his native place, after which he became an advocate. That profession he abandoned to devote himself to literature, and especially to dramatic poetry. In 1765 he went to Madrid, where he obtained the office of keeper of the seal of the royal lottery. Returning after about three years' absence to Italy, he settled at Naples, where, in 1784, he published "Vicende della Coltura delle due Sicilie," 5 vols. 8vo, enlarged to 8 vols. in the edition of 1810. He

was appointed secretary to the academy of Naples; and he engaged in writing a "Critical History of ancient and modern Theatres," of which a sketch had appeared in 1777. When the French became masters of Naples in 1798, Signorelli was made a member of the committee of legislation; and he subsequently went to Milan, where he was nominated dramatic professor at the Lyceum of Brera. Soon after, he became professor of diplomatics and history at Bologna, where he continued till 1806, when he returned to Naples, in which city he died of apoplexy, April 1, 1815. His works are numerous, including "Faustina," a comedy, 1779, 8vo; "A Sketch of the present State of the Sciences and Literature in Spain," Madrid, 1780, 8vo; "Delle migliori Tragedie Greche e Francesi, Traduzione ed Analisi comparative," 1804, 3 vols. 8vo; and "Elementi di Critica Diplomatica, con Istoria preliminare," 1805, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

SIGONIUS (CHARLES) a learned Italian, was of an ancient family of Modena, where he was born in 1524. He studied physic at Bologna, but renounced that profession for literature, and at the age of twenty-two became Greek professor in his native city. In 1550 he made himself advantageously known to the learned world by publishing the "Fasti Consulares," with a learned and ample commentary. The reputation which he acquired by this work introduced him, in 1554, to the professorship of belles lettres at Venice, whence he removed successively to Padua and Bologna. He had some literary controversies with Robortellius and Gruchius on Roman antiquities, in which he was exceedingly well versed. Of his numerous works the most esteemed are "De Republica Hebraeorum," "De Republica Atheniensium," "Historia de Occidentali Imperio," and "De Regno Italie." He died in 1585, aged sixty. His works were collected and printed at Milan in 1733-4, 6 vols. folio. His "Fasti Consulares" were printed with the Oxford Livy in 1800.—*Life by Muratori. Moreri.*

SIKE, or SIECKE (HENRY) a philological writer, who was a native of Bremen in Germany. He studied the Oriental languages, and was professor at Utrecht, and afterwards at Cambridge. In 1697 he published, with notes, in Arabic and Latin, "Evangelium Infantie Christi, adscriptum Thomæ," 8vo, one of the most curious of the apocryphal gospels, reprinted by Fabricius in his Codex apocryphus Nov. Test. Sike also co-operated with Kuster in the "Bibliotheca Novorum Librorum," a Latin review published at Utrecht. He put an end to his own life in 1712.—*Saxii Onomast.*

SILANION, a Greek sculptor, who was a native of Athens, and, according to Pliny, contemporary with Lysippus and Alexander the Great. Among the most celebrated works of this artist were statues of Corinna the poetess, of Theseus, and of Achilles. He also made a statue of Sappho, which ornamented the city of Syracuse, and became the prey of

Verres the Roman governor of Sicily, whose rapacity is recorded in the famous orations of Cicero. A statue of Plato by Silanion is believed to have served as the model of all authentic portraits of that philosopher. He was alive 346 BC. but the period of his death is not known.—*Biog. Univ. Plinii H. N.*

SILBERSCHLAG (JOHN ISAIAH) a German divine, born at Aschersleben in 1721. He was educated at Halle, and in 1745 he was appointed professor at the school of Kloster Bergen, near Magdebourg. After having for some years been pastor of a church at Magdebourg, he was called to Berlin to become director of the Royal School, and he was also minister of the church of the Trinity in that capital. In 1784 he resigned the former office, only retaining his ecclesiastical employment, and that of member of the supreme council of buildings [board of works]. Frederic II had erected this council in 1770; and to the great astonishment of the public, he made Silberschlag a member, justly conceiving that his religious character formed no ground of exclusion from a civil office for which he was highly qualified by his extensive acquaintance with mechanics and physical science. He published, in the German language, "Geogony, or an Explication of the Creation of the World according to Moses, on mathematical and physical Principles," 1780, 3 vols. 4to; "Chronology rectified by the Holy Scriptures," 1784, 4to; and "A Treatise on Hydrotechnics, or Hydraulic Architecture," 1772-3, 2 vols. 8vo; besides dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin. His death took place November 22, 1791. In 1788 he printed his "Biography," written by himself for his family, quarto.—*Biog. Univ.*

SILHOÛETTE (STEPHEN de) a French writer, distinguished by his taste for English literature, was born at Limoges in 1709. He purchased the office of master of requests, and after having managed the affairs of the duke of Orleans, he became comptroller general and minister of state in 1759. At this time France was carrying on a ruinous war, and the finances were in a very low condition, which induced him to propose retrenchment and economy. Finding that the proposal only excited ridicule, he quitted his post, after a short occupation of nine months, and retired to his estate of Brie-sur-Marne, and devoted his time to study, and his wealth to benevolence. He died in 1767. He published "Idée générale du Gouvernement Chinois;" "Réflexion Politique," from the Spanish of Gracian; translations of Pope's "Essay on Man," and "Miscellanies," and of Bolingbroke's "Dissertation on Parties;" "Lettres sur les Transactions publiques du Règne d'Elizabeth;" "Traité mathématique sur le Bonheur;" a translation of Warburton's "Alliance;" "Epîtres morales, Lettres philosophiques, et Traités Mathématiques;" "Memoirs," relative to the rights of England and France in America; "Voyage de France, Espagne, Portugal et d'Italie."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SILIUS ITALICUS (CAIUS) a Latin poet

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and author of a poetical history of the second Punic war, was born in the reign of Tiberius, about the year 15. He is supposed to have derived his name of Italicus from the place of his birth, but whether Italica in Spain, or Corsinium in Italy (sometimes so called), is unknown, or even if his name be connected with his birth-place at all. When he came to Rome he applied himself to the bar, and by a close imitation of Cicero succeeded so well, that he became a celebrated orator and advocate. It appears from a letter from Pliny the younger to Canidius Rufus, announcing his decease, that he was consul at the time of Nero's death, and that he incurred some reproach for assisting in that tyrant's prosecutions. It is added, however, that he made a humane use of the friendship of Vitellius, and acquired much honour from his conduct in the proconsulate of Asia, assigned to him by Vespasian, from which he retired into private life, and maintained the rank of one of the principal inhabitants of Rome, without power and without envy. He was fond of elegance, purchased villas, collected books, statues, and busts of eminent men, to the latter of which he paid a kind of religious veneration. Among his villas one had belonged to Cicero; and he possessed a farm near Naples which had been the property of Virgil, and on which was that great poet's tomb. For Virgil, whom he imitated, his veneration was so great, that he annually solemnized his birth-day with more splendour than his own. He finally retired altogether to his seat in Campania, where, being seized with an incurable ulcer, he determined to put an end to his life by refraining from sustenance, which resolution he maintained, and expired in the early part of the reign of Trajan, in his seventy-fifth year. The only work of Silius which has reached modern times, is the poem on the second Punic war, already mentioned, which is an epic, consisting of sixteen books. Like Voltaire's *Henriade*, it is too much within the range of history to congenially mix with fiction; and, as Pliny judiciously remarks, he writes with more diligence than genius. He however occasionally elaborates passages into splendour, and his description of the passage of Hannibal across the Alps is particularly admired. The best editions of his work are those of Drakenborch, 1717, 4to; of Villebrun, Paris, 1781, 8vo; of Ernesti, Leipsic, 1791, 2 vols. 8vo; of Heber, 1792, 2 vols. 12mo; and of Ruperti, Göttingen, 1795—8, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Plinii Epist.*

SILVA (JOHN BAPTIST) a French physician, born of a Jewish family, at Bordeaux, in 1682. He studied at Montpellier, and took the degree of MD. at the age of nineteen. He went to Paris, where he was encouraged by the physicians Chirac and Helvetius, and his own skill soon raised him to eminence. In 1724 he was appointed consulting physician to Louis XV, and he was invited to Munich by the elector of Bavaria, afterwards emperor; and in 1738 was offered the post of first physician to the empress of Russia, which he refused. The king bestowed on him a patent of

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nobility a few years before his death, which took place at Paris, August 19, 1742. M. Silva was the author of "*Traité de l'Usage des différentes Sortes des Saignées, et principalement de celle du Pied*," 2 vols. 8vo; and "*Dissertations et Consultations*," 3 vols. 12mo.—*Dict. Hist. Bing. Univ.*

SILVESTER II (Pope).—See **SYLVES-TER II.**

SIMEON OF DURHAM, an early English historian, was a contemporary of William of Malmesbury, in the twelfth century. He both studied and taught the sciences, and particularly the mathematics, at Oxford. He became preceptor of the church of Durham, and died probably soon after the year 1130, at which time his history terminates. He employed himself assiduously in collecting ancient records, especially in the north of England, after they had been scattered by the Danes. From these he composed a history of the Saxon and other kings, from the year 616 to 1130. This work, which was continued by John, prior of Hexham, to 1156, is printed among Twyden's "*Decem Scriptores*," and separately in 1732, 8vo.—*Cave*, vol. ii.

SIMEON, surnamed **METAPHRASTES**, an ecclesiastical writer of the tenth century, who being nobly born and well educated, rose to high employments under the emperors Leo and Constantine Porphyrogenitus. His writings consist of the lives of about 120 saints, the history of which, in respect to style, Baronius asserts was not contemptible, although the original Greek being lost, this judgment being formed from Latin translations, is of course problematical. With respect to facts, the same authority gives him up as one who composed panegyrics rather than biography. He also wrote sermons and other pieces, which are still extant. Of his "*Lives of the Saints*," several Latin versions exist; and it is supposed that his translators have made many additions to his narratives, which at this time of day merit and receive the least possible attention. He died in 976 or 977.—*Baronii Annales. Mosheim.*

SIMEON, surnamed **STYLITES**, a remarkable fanatic, was born about 392 at Sison, a town on the borders between Syria and Cilicia. He was the son of a shepherd, and followed the same occupation until the age of thirteen, when he entered a monastery. After some time he left it, and betook himself to abodes on the tops of mountains, or in the caverns of rocks, fasting for many days together in all the spirit of ascetic devotion. At length he worked himself to such a pitch of extravagance, that he adopted the strange fancy of fixing his habitation on the tops of pillars (whence his Greek appellation), and with the notion of climbing higher and higher towards heaven, successively emigrated from a pillar of six cubits high to others of twelve, twenty-two, thirty-six, and forty cubits. What is most extraordinary, he was enabled, in the mild climate of Syria, to pass forty-seven years upon his pillars, and his wretched existence was at last terminated by an ulcer, at

the age of sixty nine. The age was stupid enough to consider this madness as a proof of extraordinary sanctity, and he was supplied with food, &c. with all the zeal of profound admiration. His body was taken down from his last pillar by the hands of bishops, and conveyed to Antioch by an escort of 6000 soldiers, and with almost imperial honours. Such was a part of the Christianity of the fifth century; and what is still more lamentable to this day, writers have been found to exalt the almost incredible, but well-authenticated acts of insanity of this madman, as the deeds of a Christian saint. His fanaticism produced many imitators, and an existence on pillars, in the mild climate of Asia, was exhibited by similar lunatics until the twelfth century, when the folly was suppressed.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

SIMLER (JOSIAS) a learned Protestant divine, born at Cappel in Switzerland, in 1530. His father, who had been prior of the monastery of Cappel, embraced the doctrines of the reformers, and became a minister of the Swiss church. The son studied at Zurich under Henry Bullinger, whose daughter he subsequently married; and having completed his education at Basil and Strasburg, he returned to his native country, and was employed both as a tutor and a preacher at the age of twenty. In 1563 he succeeded to the theological professorship at Zurich, on the death of Peter Martyr, in which station he industriously employed himself in confuting the various heresies which sprang up among the Protestants in Poland and other parts of Europe. But he did not confine his labours to theological controversy, having published several works relative to history, mathematics, and philology. The productions which have procured him the most lasting reputation are those which relate to the history of his native country, and his abridgment of Gesner's *Bibliotheca*. He died in 1576.—*Teissier Elog. des H. S. Biog. Univ.*

SIMMIAS of Rhodes, a Greek poet, some of whose works are still extant, but of whose history little or nothing is known. According to Suidas, he flourished 406 years after the taking of Troy, or 778 B.C.; but this is a manifest error, and the conjecture of Vossius, which places him under the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, is probably not far from the truth. He must have lived at a period when a corrupt taste prevailed, for his works are chiefly distinguished for singularity of form. Three pieces of his composition remain, "The Wings," "The Egg," and "The Ax," thus denominated from the arrangement of the verses so as to form the respective figures. These elaborate trifles may be found in various editions of the "Poetæ Græci Minores.—*Biog. Univ.*

SIMMONS (SAMUEL FOART) a physician and anatomical writer, born at Sandwich in 1750. He commenced his professional studies in France, and pursued them afterwards at Edinburgh and Leyden, at which last university he took the degree of M.D. In 1778 he established himself as a practitioner of medi-

cine in the metropolis, and the following year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1780 he became physician to the Westminster Dispensary; and in 1781 he commenced the publication of a review and magazine, entitled "The London Medical Journal," which first appeared in monthly numbers, and was for some years conducted with great spirit and ability. Having obtained the office of physician to St Luke's hospital, he resigned his situation at the dispensary. In 1803 he was consulted relative to the indisposition of the late king; on whose recovery he received the appointment of physician extraordinary to his majesty. His death took place in 1813. Dr Simmons was the author of "Elements of Anatomy," 8vo; "A Treatise on Consumption," 8vo; and "Memoirs of Dr William Hunter," besides contributions to the Philosophical Transactions.—*Gent. Mag.*

SIMON (RICHARD) an eminent French divine and theological writer, born at Dieppe in Normandy, in 1638. After he had finished his studies, he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and became lecturer on philosophy at the college of Juilly. He distinguished himself as a bold and original speculator, exhibiting a fondness for paradoxical opinions, which however he supported with great learning and ingenuity. In 1678 he published "Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament," in which the latitude of sentiment exhibited was such that the work was suppressed in France. That circumstance, as usual, served to excite public curiosity, to satisfy which a Latin version was published at Amsterdam, and an English one in London. M. Simon subsequently withdrew from the society of the Oratory, and settling at Paris, devoted his time to theological and critical inquiries. He at length removed to Dieppe, where he died in April 1712. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of "Histoire Critique du Nouveau Testament," 4to; "Histoire Critique de la Créance et des Coutumes des Nations du Levant," 12mo; "Disquisitiones criticæ de variis Bibliorum Editionibus, quibus acced. Castig. Theolog. ad Opuscul. Vossii de Sibilin. Orac." 4to; "Lettres Choïsies," 12mo; and various other works, including a French translation of the New Testament, with remarks. He likewise, under the pseudonym of Sainjoris, edited an interesting miscellany, entitled "Bibliothèque Choïsie, ou Recueil de divers Pièces critiques, dont la plupart ne sont point imprimées, ou ne se trouvent que très difficilement," Paris, 1708—10, 4 vols. 12mo.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Litt.*

SIMON (RICHARD) a lexicographer, a native of Dauphiny, who must not be confounded with the subject of the last article. Having entered into the ecclesiastical state, he obtained the cure of a parish in the diocese of Vienne; but he was obliged to resign it on account of ill health. He then settled at Lyons, where he employed himself in compiling a "Dictionary of the Bible," 1693, folio, republished in 2 vols. in 1703. This

work is not destitute of merit, but it has been superseded by the dictionary of father Calaneo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SIMONIDES, a celebrated Grecian poet, was born in the island of Ceos, one of the Cyclades, where he flourished in the fifth century B.C. He excelled in various kinds of poetry, but particularly in the elegiac; and is mentioned by Plato and Cicero, not only as a good poet, but as a man of wisdom and virtue. Xenophon, in his Dialogue on Tyranny, makes him one of the interlocutors, and his famous answer to Hiero, king of Sicily, has often been quoted. Hiero having one day asked him a definition of God, he requested a day to consider of it. When this day expired he doubled the time, and this he did repeatedly until the king wished to know his reason for thus proceeding. "It is," he replied, "because the longer I reflect on the question, the more difficult it appears to be." He was frequently employed by the victors at the games, to write panegyrics and odes in their praise, like the celebrated Pindar, who was his pupil; and he is reproached with being the first who took money on that account. He was accused of avarice in his old age, and in excuse asserted, that he would rather leave money to his enemies after his death, than be troublesome to his friends when living; and obtained the prize in poetry at the public games, when he was eighty years of age. He was celebrated among the ancients for the sweetness, correctness, and purity of his style. Addison, in the Spectator, No. 209, has an ingenious paper on Simonides' "Characters of Women," which fragment, preserved by Stobæus, was published in Greek and Latin, by Kohler, Göttingen, 1781, 8vo; and in Latin only, in 1789, to which version, professor Heyne prefixed a letter on the condition of women in ancient Greece. Simonides' fragments of poetry are printed in the Corpus Poetarum Græc. This ancient poet reached the advanced age of eighty-nine.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc. Bayle.*

SIMPLICIUS, a philosopher of the sixth century, was a native of Cilicia. He endeavoured to unite the Stoic and Platonic doctrines with the Peripatetic, of which combination of tenets his commentary upon the Enchiridion of Epictetus is a remarkable example. Of this work Fabricius affirms that there is nothing in Pagan antiquity better calculated to form the morals, or which affords juster views of divine providence. Simplicius was one of the philosophers who took refuge with Chosroes, king of Persia, from an apprehended persecution by Justinian; the whole of whom returned to Athens upon a truce between the Romans and Persians in 549, which stipulated a toleration for them. The commentaries of Simplicius upon Aristotle have been several times published in Greek, and those on Epictetus in Greek and Latin, Leyden, 1639, and London, 1670. They have also been translated into English and French by Stanhope and Dacier.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc. Brucker.*

SIMPSON (CHRISTOPHER) one of the

most eminent English musicians of the seventeenth century. Of his birth or family little is known, but it is ascertained that during the civil wars he served with credit in the army raised by the duke of Newcastle in support of the royal cause against the parliament. He is now principally known by some able treatises on musical subjects. Of these his "Chelys Minutionum," printed in columns, English and Latin, 1665, folio, dedicated to his scholar and patron, sir John Bolles, contains instructions for the viol de gamba, an instrument popular in his time. His next work, "A Compendium of practical Music," published in five parts, 1667, is an able one, and treats of vocal as well as instrumental music. The time of his decease is uncertain.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

SIMPSON (EDWARD) a learned English divine, was born in 1578, at Tottenham, in Middlesex, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of D.D. He obtained the living of Eastbury in Kent, and was also made a prebend of Canterbury. He devoted much of his time to study, and died in 1651. His principal works are "Mosaica, sive Chronici Historiam Catholicam complectentia, &c." 4to; "Chronicon Catholicum ab exordio Mundi;" "Prælectiones in Persii Satyras;" "Notæ Selectiones in Horatium;" "Anglicanæ Linguæ Vocabularium Etymologicum," with several theological tracts, and other pieces. *Life by Wesseling. Lloyd's Memoirs.*

SIMPSON, FRASER (THOMAS) a very eminent mathematician, was born at Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, in 1710. His father, who was a stuff-weaver, intended him for the same business, and perceiving his taste for study, forbade him the use of books, which produced an open rupture, and he was left to shift for himself. He in consequence left Bosworth, and took lodgings at the house of a tailor's widow at Nuneaton, whom he afterwards married. Here he lived some time, working at his trade, and while thus employed became acquainted with a pedlar, who professed astrology. His new friend lent him Cocker's arithmetic, a treatise on algebra, and Partridge's book of genitures; which he studied so diligently, that he soon became astrologer on his own account, and the fortune-telling oracle of the neighbourhood. An unlucky undertaking to raise the devil, by which piece of imposture a simple girl was nearly frightened into confirmed insanity, obliged him to quit Nuneaton, and he repaired to Derby, where he occupied himself in his trade by day, and instructed pupils at night. He remained at Derby until 1736, when he repaired to London, and resided near Spitalfields, where he wrought at his business, and taught mathematics in the evening. His exertions being attended with success, he brought his wife and children to town, and his name becoming known, he was encouraged to publish by subscription "A new Treatise of Fluxions,"

1737, 4to. This able work was followed in 1740 by a "Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," 4to; and a quarto volume of "Essays on several curious and interesting Subjects in speculative and mixed Mathematics." In 1742 appeared his "Doctrine of Annuities and Reversion," which involved him in a dispute with De Moure, in which however he maintained a decided advantage. Such was his industry, that the ensuing year he produced a large volume of "Mathematical Dissertations;" his celebrated "Treatise on Algebra" was published in 1745; his "Elements of Geometry" in 1747; his "Trigonometry, plane and spherical," in 1748; his "Doctrine and Application of Fluxions" in 1750; in 1752 his "Select Exercises for young Proficients in Mathematics;" and in 1757 his "Miscellaneous Tracts." He had previously, in 1743, been appointed to the professorship of the mathematics at Woolwich, by the instrumentality of Mr Jones, father of the celebrated sir William Jones, and in 1745 admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He had a peculiar and happy mode of teaching, but owing to his great simplicity of character, he was often the butt of his more waggish pupils. He had also a predilection for low company, and for some of the habits consequent thereon. When his constitution began to decline, a proper regimen was enforced; but it was too late, as he gradually sank under a depression of spirits, which rendered him incapable of his professional duties. Being recommended to try his native air, he set out in February 1761, to Bosworth, where he lingered until the 14th of May following, when he expired in the fifty-first year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several papers which were read at the Royal Society, and printed in its Transactions; and also assisted in, and superintended the "Ladies' Diary" for several years. In 1760 he was consulted on the plan for Blackfriars bridge, and made a report to the committee, which, with several of his letters on the subject, were collected in the Gentleman's Magazine. The widow of this self-taught and extraordinary man, who was allowed a pension of £200. per annum after his death, reached the age of 102.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

SIMSON (ROBERT) a distinguished mathematician of the last century. He was born in 1687, at Kirtonhall in Ayrshire, and received his education at the university of Glasgow. He studied medicine, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty; but he never practised, and in 1711 he was elected to the mathematical chair at Glasgow, which he filled during a period of nearly fifty years, maintaining the highest reputation for geometrical science. He became a fellow of the Royal Society, and furnished many mathematical papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He published a translation of Euclid's Geometry, which superseded all former elementary works; and he was also the author of "The Loci of Apollonius restored," 4to, and a treatise on Conic Sections, 4to. His death took

place October 1, 1768; and a volume of his posthumous tracts on mathematics appeared in 1776.—His brother, THOMAS SIMSON, was professor of medicine and anatomy at the university of St Andrews. He published, in 1726, "Quatuor Disertationes de Re Medica," Edinburgh, 8vo; "An Essay on Muscular Motion," 1752, 8vo; besides memoirs in the Transactions of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Biog. Univ.*

SINCLAIR (CHARLES GIDEON, baron) a distinguished Swedish general, who served in his youth in France, in Prussia, and in Saxony, and was subsequently engaged in the wars which took place in various parts of Europe in the last century. He made himself known likewise by his writings, which display a profound acquaintance with military tactics. Among his published works are "Regulations for Infantry," still adopted in Sweden; and "Military Institutions, or an elementary Treatise on Tactics," Deux Ponts, 1773, 3 vols. 8vo. Baron Sinclair died near Westeras, in Sweden, September 1, 1803, aged seventy-three.—*Biog. Univ.*

SINCLAIR, or SINCLARE (GEORGE) a philosopher, distinguished for his researches in physical science, and, very inconsistently, also as the advocate for popular superstition. He held the office of philosophical professor at Glasgow about the middle of the seventeenth century; but being a zealous Presbyterian, he resigned, after the Restoration of Charles II, rather than submit to the renunciation of the solemn league and covenant required under the new government. He was then employed as an engineer in procuring a supply of water from the Pentland hills for the city of Edinburgh; in the course of which undertaking, in 1668—70, he made use of the mercurial column to ascertain the height of Arthur's seat and other hills in the vicinity of the Scottish metropolis; and he is said to have been the first who applied to this instrument the appellation of baroscope, since changed for that of barometer. In 1672 he published a treatise on hydrostatics and the working of coal mines, 4to, which was somewhat illiberally animadverted on by Dr Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope. Sinclair appended to his work a strangely irrelevant piece, entitled "A true Relation of the Witches of Glenluce." After the Revolution he recovered his professorship, and retained it till his death in 1696. He was the author of a book called "Satan's Invisible World discovered," long popular among the Scottish peasantry; besides which he published several works on mathematics and natural philosophy.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

SINDIAH, or SCINDIA (MAHAJEE) the son of a Mahratta officer, at the court of the Peishwa, in Hindostan, was born about 1743. He was at the battle of Panniput in 1761, where his uncle, one of the Mahratta generals, was killed, and he himself was badly wounded and taken prisoner. Having made his escape, he took refuge in the Decan; and when the Mahrattas recovered the province

of Malwa some years after, he was restored to his patrimonial domain. His ambition prompted him to aspire to the possession of sovereign power, and his courage and address rendered him successful. In 1770 he invaded Hindostan in concert with Holkar, at the head of a Mahratta army, when he made himself master of Delhi, and obtained the tutelage of the nominal emperor Shah Aulum, who had been the pensioner and vassal of the English. He then attacked the Rohillas, who were supported by the nabob Shujah-Doulah and the English; and this contest was terminated by the treaty of 1782, ratified towards the close of the following year. After this he pursued his projects of aggrandisement; and in 1785 he a second time made himself master of Delhi and of the person of the emperor. He also took Agra, where he established a cannon-foundry; and he was the first Indian prince who possessed troops armed and disciplined in the European manner. He had taken into his service general Leborgne de Boigne, a Frenchman, to whose talents and courage he was indebted for much of the success which attended his undertakings; and it was this officer who, at the head of an array of Mahrattas and Moguls, gained the famous battle of Patan in June 1790. Sindiah was called a third time to Delhi, to the assistance of Shah Aulum, who had been deposed and cruelly treated by a rebel chief. The Mahratta prince restored him to the empty title of sovereignty, reserving to himself the imperial power, with the quality of vizir. In 1791 he returned to the Decan, where he endeavoured to obtain the office of minister of the Peishwa, who was a minor; but in this scheme he was disappointed. He seems to have conceived ambitious designs of much greater importance, but these were frustrated by his sudden death in 1794. The dominions of this prince extended from the Ganges to the gulf of Cambaya, and from the frontiers of Lahore to those of Candahar. He was succeeded by his nephew Dowla Rao Sindiah.—*Biog. Univ.*

SINNER (JOHN RODOLPH) a philological writer, born at Berne, of a patrician family, in 1730. After finishing his studies, he travelled abroad, and on his return was made keeper of the public library at his native place. He published "Extracts from some Poems of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth Centuries," Lausanne, 1759, 8vo; which was followed by his catalogue of the MSS. in the library of Berne, with critical annotations, 3 vols. 8vo; and a catalogue of the printed books in the same collection, 2 vols. 8vo. He was also the author of a French translation of the satires of Persius; an Essay on the doctrines of transmigration and purgatory; and a tour in Switzerland. He resigned his office of librarian in 1776, to enter into the grand council of Berne, and he became bailli of Erlach. His death took place February 28, 1787.—*Biog. Univ.*

SIRI (VITTORIO) an Italian annalist, was born at Parma about 1613. He took the Benedictine habit in the monastery of St John, and

there began to publish a work, entitled "Mercurio Politico," which obtained great celebrity, and of which fifteen volumes appeared successively from 1635 to 1655. He afterwards joined to it "Memorie Recondite," in eight volumes. The writer's purpose was not only to record facts, but to investigate their causes in the secret negotiations of cabinets, and to give documents in support of his narrative. Through the influence of cardinal Mazarin he was invited to Paris, and presented with a secular abbacy, and allowed to entitle himself counsellor, historiographer, and almoner to his most Christian majesty. He died in 1683, aged seventy. He is said to have had a venal pen, but he had opportunities for good information; and the number of original documents which he published still give a certain value to his works. A translation into French of the most important part of both the *Mercurio* and *Memorie*, have been published by M. Requier, under the title of "Mémoires Secrets."—*Tiraboschi. Lundi. Moreri.*

SIRMOND (JAMES) a French jesuit, distinguished for his learning and ability. He was born at Riom in the province of Auvergne in 1539, and he prosecuted his youthful studies with such diligence, that having entered into the order of St Ignatius at the age of fifteen, he was immediately employed as a classical tutor in the college of Paris. For several years he taught with great reputation, and among his pupils were the duke d'Angouleme, a natural son of Charles IX, and Francis de Sales, afterwards bishop of Geneva. In 1590 he was called to Rome, and appointed secretary to Claudius Aquaviva, the general of his order. Returning to Paris, he employed himself in various undertakings, which display immense literary industry and acuteness of intellect. In 1629 appeared his greatest work, "Concilia antiqua Gallie," 2 vols. folio; and he edited the writings of Sidonius Apollinaris, and other early Christian authors. As a controversial writer, he obtained great celebrity, particularly in his dispute with James Godefroi, relative to the extent of the pope's jurisdiction; and in his defence of himself, against the abbé de St Cyran, who attacked his work on the councils of the French church. In 1637 he was chosen confessor to Louis XIII, which appointment interrupted his literary avocations; but on the death of that prince in 1643, he returned to his favourite studies, and prosecuted them with great assiduity till his death. That event took place in 1651, in the ninety-third year of his age. The works of this learned jesuit are very numerous, extending to fifteen folio volumes, inclusive of his editions of ancient writers. In 1728 appeared "Sirmondi Opera Varia, cura Theodori," Venice, 5 vols. folio.—*Niceron Mem. vol. xvii. xx. Perrault. Moreri.*

SISENNA (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) a Roman orator and historian, descended from the same family with the dictator Sylla. He was quaestor of Sicily in the year of Rome 676, and afterwards praetor and governor of Achaia, as lieutenant of Pompey. He wrote a History

of Rome, from the taking of the city by the Gauls to the time of Sylla, in twenty-two books; and a history of the wars of Sylla, besides which he composed a commentary on the comedies of Plautus; and translated from the Greek the Milesian Tales. All his works have perished except some fragments of the history collected by Curtius, and published in the notes to his edition of Sallust; and relics of the Tales cited by Charisius and Servius.—*Biog. Univ.*

SIXTUS V (Pope) was born in 1521 at Montalto, in the marche of Ancona, where his father, Francis Peretti, was a vinedresser. The son, whose name was Felix, was employed by a neighbouring farmer in keeping swine, in which mean situation he attracted the notice of a Franciscan friar, who obtained admission for him into the convent of Ascoli, in the quality of lay-brother. His natural acuteness and thirst for learning being remarked, he was taught the Latin language; and being received into the order, went through the usual courses of philosophy and theology. He was ordained priest in 1545, and soon after made a doctor in theology, when he assumed the name of Montalto. Having acquired a high character by his preaching, he was nominated commissary general at Bologna, and inquisitor at Venice, where, however, he excited the jealousy of the senate, and in consequence retired to Rome, where he became procurator general of his order. On his pupil, cardinal Alexandri, being raised to the papal throne under the name of Pius V, he was made general of his order, and cardinal. On the accession of Gregory XIII, finding himself without influence or connexions to push him forward, he suddenly changed his demeanour, and assumed quite an opposite character of gentleness and meekness, and appeared all humility and condescension. He even carried his hypocrisy so far as to treat his family with neglect, and affecting the infirmities of age, to assure them that he was dead to the affairs of the present world. With similar craftiness he took no part in political contentions, and so imposed on the cardinals, that in derision they used to call him "the ass of La Marca." At length Gregory XIII died, on which a strong contest took place; and the interest of the more influential candidates being nearly equal, they agreed to choose Montalto for the present, who appeared before them incessantly coughing, as if about to expire. He was accordingly elected on the 24th April 1585; and scarcely had the tiara been placed on his head, than he threw away his staff, walked erect, and chanted *Te Deum* with a voice so strong, that the roof of the chapel re-echoed with the sound. He took the name of Sixtus V, and commenced his reign with a degree of rigour in the administration of justice which was quite unknown in Rome, and which, although much severity had become necessary, was in many instances cruel and implacable. His foreign policy was equally significant of the strength and audacity of his character. He excommunicated Henry IV of France, while

only king of Navarre, and deprived him of the right of succession; and solemnly approved the assassination of Henry III, by the domineau Clement. He however refused on that event to renew the excommunication against Henry IV, who he said was worthy of a crown; and he also much admired our queen Elizabeth for the freedom and vigour of her government. After the defeat of the Spanish Armada, he intended to struggle with Philip II, for the full possession of Naples, but death prevented him. Although he reigned only five years and four months, he undertook and completed numerous magnificent works, and on his death left a large sum in his treasury. He was by no means exempt from nepotism; he raised his poor sister, the widow of a peasant, to the rank of a princess, exalted her grandson to the cardinalship, and married his nieces into the first families. This celebrated pontiff was the first who fixed the number of cardinals at seventy. He also caused the vulgar edition of the Bible to be revised; and to the great dismay of the Catholic priesthood, even allowed of an Italian version of it. He died August 27, 1590, after a short but active reign. His death created great joy at Rome, owing to his extreme rigour; but the vigour of his administration and the mighty works which he effected, have thrown a considerable lustre about his name, and have constituted him one of the most distinguished characters in an age which abounded with great men.—*Life by Leti. Tiraboschi.*

SKELTON (JOHN) an old English poet, descended from an ancient family in Cumberland, was born towards the latter part of the fifteenth century. He appears to have studied at both universities, but certainly at Oxford, where about 1489 he received the laureateship as a degree, not being at that time a court officer as at present. He took orders in 1498, and in some of his works he alludes to his being curate of Trompington in Cambridgeshire in 1507, as well as rector of Diss in Norfolk. Tradition informs us that he occasionally created disgust by his buffooneries in the pulpit; and there were three objects at which he delighted to aim his satire, which were the mendicant friars, Lily the grammarian, and cardinal Wolsey. His attacks even when merited were extremely coarse, nor was his own life either moral or regular. His attacks on Wolsey at length roused the resentment of that powerful prelate, and an order being issued for his apprehension, he took refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster, where the abbot Islip afforded him protection until his death, on the 21st June 1529, not long before the fall of Wolsey. Skelton appears to have been deemed a more important person in his own day than has been generally imagined. However obscured by indecency, scurrility, and the broadest burlesque, he occasionally exhibits much sound sense, and his vein of satire is often copious and original. Its application to the clergy of the day was certainly unsparing, but vices that almost justified the plunder of the church by Henry VIII, in the

eyes of his subjects, might naturally enough excite the spleen of a caustic satirist; and Skelton himself insinuates that he was chiefly reviled for his blunt exposure of the reigning follies of the day. His works will be found in Chalmers's edition of the English poets, with the exception of a few which, owing to their coarseness, it was thought proper to omit. The whole are enumerated by Ritson.—*Life in Chalmers's Edition of Poets. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

SKELTON (PHILIP) a learned Irish divine, was born in the parish of Derriaghly near Lisburne in 1707. Being one of a numerous family of ten children, after being sent to Lisburne school, he lost his father, and he was in 1724 entered as a sizar in the university of Dublin. He left college after taking his first degree, and assisted his brother, a clergyman and school-master, at Dundalk. He was himself ordained in 1729, and first served a curacy in the county of Fermanagh, whence he removed to another in Monaghan. While in this situation he published several able controversial tracts anonymously, some of which exhibited a peculiar vein of satire; one of them, entitled "Proposals for the Revival of Christianity," being attributed to Swift. His conduct as a clergyman was exemplary for its correctness and benevolence; yet he obtained no preferment until 1750, when he received the small living of Petego in Donnegal. He had previously written his principal work, called "Deism Revealed," which appeared in 1749, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1759 he obtained the living of Devenish near Enniskillen, and in 1766 that of Fintona in the county of Tyrone. This active and conscientious, but in some respects eccentric clergyman, died May 4, 1787, in his eightieth year. His works, in five volumes octavo, which were published by himself in 1770, for the benefit of the Magdalen charity, consist of "Deism Revealed," various sermons, and some curious original tracts, too numerous for detail.—*Life by S. Burdy.*

SKINNER (STEPHEN) a philological writer of eminence in the seventeenth century, who was a native of London or its vicinity. He studied at Christchurch, Oxford, but left the university at the commencement of the civil war in the reign of Charles I, and went to the continent. In 1646 he returned home, and took his degrees in arts, after which he again travelled abroad, and at the university of Heidelberg he was admitted M.D. In 1654 he obtained the same degree at Oxford, after which he engaged in practice as a physician at Lincoln. Dr Skinner devoted much of his time to etymological researches, especially relative to the dialects of his native country; and at his death, in 1667, he left the materials of a valuable work, edited by Thomas Henshaw, under the title of "Etymologicon Lingue Anglicanæ," 1671, folio.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

SLATER or SLAYTER (WILLIAM) a divine and poet, was born in Somersetshire in 1587, and was admitted a member of St Mary-hall, Oxford in 1600, whence he removed to

Brazenose in 1607. In 1611 he entered into orders, and was beneficed at Otterden in Kent, where he died in 1647. He obtained a considerable reputation for poetical talent, and a knowledge of English history, which is to be estimated by the following works, "Threnodia sive Pandionium," being elegies and epitaphs on queen Anne of Denmark, 1619; these elegies and epitaphs are in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English verses, and some of them are in the fantastical shapes of pillars, circles, &c.; "Palæ-Albion, or the History of Great Britain," folio, in Latin and English verse, with historical notes, which production Grainger deems his "capital work;" "Genethliacum, sive Stemma Regis Jacobi," folio, Latin and English, in which work the genealogy of James, from Adam, is laboriously deduced; "The Psalms of David, in four Languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, set to the Tunes of our Churches." Both words and music are neatly engraved in sixty copper-plates, and taken as a whole, Dr Burney esteems it one of the most curious productions of the seventeenth century.—*Athen. Oxon. Burney's Hist. of Music.*

SLEIDAN (JOHN) an able and learned German historian, so named from the place of his nativity, Sleidna, a small town in the vicinity of Cologne, where he was born in 1506. He was the son of humble parents, and was distinguished by a certain precocity of talent, which, having cultivated by all the means afforded him at home, he accompanied his fellow-townsmen and friend, John Sturm, to France, where he completed his studies in the universities of Paris and Orleans. The recommendation of his companion secured him in 1535 a situation in the household of the cardinal archbishop John du Bellay, to whom he acted many years as confidential secretary, and obtained from the munificence of that prelate a comfortable pension. He accompanied the French ambassador to the diet at Haguenau, and afterwards resided at Paris, until in 1542 his attachment to the doctrines of the Reformation caused him to retire to Strasburgh. The sect which he first embraced was that of Zuingle, but he afterwards joined the Lutherans, and became considerable in that party both by his writings and public employment. He was deputed in 1545 to the king of England, and in 1551 was one of the Protestant envoys to the Council of Trent, which was soon after dissolved by the troops of Maurice, elector of Saxony. He ultimately retired to Strasburgh, where he occupied his leisure hours in writing the memoirs of his own times, from 1517, the year when Martin Luther first commenced his opposition to the see of Rome, to 1553, that in which the work appeared. This elaborate history, which is written in twenty-five books, and has been translated into most of the European languages, is entitled "De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Carolo Quinto Cæsare Commentarii." He was also the author of another historical treatise in three books, "De quatuor summis Imperiis," and of a few tracts, principally po-

litical, collected and printed in 1608, under the title of "Opuscula, &c." The death of his wife, to whom he was much attached, in the same year in which his principal work appeared, produced in him a morbid melancholy, which impaired his faculties, and at length terminated in death in 1556. The "De Statu Religionis" of Sleidan has always been in great credit with the Protestants, although charged with partiality by the Catholic writers and the adherents of Charles V. It is highly praised by the impartial De Thou. His compendium of ancient history, "De quatuor summis Imperiis," has also been frequently reprinted.—*Melchior Adam. Moreri. Thuanus.*

SLINGELAND (JOHN PETER van) a Dutch artist, celebrated as a painter of portraits and conversations, was born at Leyden in 1640. He was a pupil and decided imitator of Gerard Douw, whom he is sometimes thought to surpass. His extreme attention to finish caused him to work very slowly, and he was once three years engaged in one family piece. He imitated nature with extreme accuracy, but with very little taste in the way of selection. He is however esteemed one of the best painters of the Flemish school.—*Argenville Vies de Peint.*

SLOANE (sir HANS) a celebrated English physician and naturalist, who by a testamentary bequest laid the foundation of that most important national establishment, the British Museum. He was of Scottish extraction, his father Alexander Sloane being the head of a colony of Scots which, in the reign of James I, settled in the north of Ireland, where the subject of this article was born, at the town of Killileagh, April 16, 1660. He manifested a predominant taste for natural history at an early age, which led him to choose the profession of medicine, as affording the greatest facility for indulging in his favourite studies. He went to London, where he attended lectures on anatomy, botany, and chemistry, and formed an acquaintance with Boyle and Ray. After remaining in that metropolis four years, he removed to Paris, and then to Montpellier, where he appears to have taken his medical degrees. In 1684 he returned to London, to engage in the practice of his profession. The following year he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and in 1687 he was chosen a fellow of the College of Physicians. He shortly after went to Jamaica as physician to Christopher, duke of Albemarle, who had been appointed governor of that island. The death of that nobleman, shortly after his arrival in the West Indies, occasioned the return of Dr Sloane to England, after an absence of about fifteen months, which period he had most sedulously employed in collecting from Jamaica and some of the Caribbee Islands, plants and other objects of natural history, which served as the foundation of a splendid work subsequently published. He resumed his practice as a physician in London; and in 1694 he was chosen physician to Christ's hospital, which office he held till 1730. Being appointed se-

cretary to the Royal Society, he renewed the publication of the Philosophical Transactions, which had for some time been interrupted. In 1701 he obtained the diploma of M.D. from the university of Oxford; and he was likewise elected an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His most important work, the "Natural History of Jamaica," was partly published in 1707, when the first volume made its appearance; but the numerous avocations of the author delayed the publication of the second till 1725. He was one of the medical attendants of queen Anne in her last illness; and George I created him a baronet in 1716; being, it is said, the first physician on whom that honour was conferred. He was likewise appointed physician-general to the army during the reign of that king; and on the accession of George II, he was nominated physician in ordinary to his majesty. In 1719 he became president of the physician's college; and on the death of sir Isaac Newton, in 1727, he succeeded to the presidency of the Royal Society. He held the latter post till 1740, when his great age and infirmities induced him to resign it. The following year he retired to Chelsea, where he died January 11, 1752, and his remains were interred in a vault in the parish church. Sir Hans Sloane was not only distinguished as a man of science but also as a liberal and patriotic citizen. He was a governor of most of the metropolitan hospitals, to which he was not only a constant benefactor while living, but he also left considerable sums to them at his death. He set on foot the scheme of a dispensary for the poor; and he gave to the apothecaries' company a piece of ground for a botanic garden. He contributed greatly to the execution of other schemes for the public benefit; but the share he had in the institution of the British Museum will most effectually preserve his name from oblivion. Having with great labour and expense, during the course of his long life, collected a rich cabinet of medals, objects of natural history, &c. and a valuable library of printed books and manuscripts, he bequeathed the whole to the public, on condition that the sum of 20,000*l.* should be paid to his executors, being little more than the intrinsic value of the medals, metallic ores, and precious stones, comprised in his collection. Parliament fulfilled the terms of the legacy, and in 1753 an act was passed—"for the purchase of the museum or collection of sir Hans Sloane, bart. and of the Harleian collection of MSS. and for procuring one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collection, and of the Cottonian library, and additions thereto." Such was the commencement of the British Museum, every department of which, and especially the library, has recently been vastly augmented.—*Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Phil.*

SMALBROKE (RICHARD) bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a learned and zealous, but somewhat fanciful polemic, who flourished in the earlier part of the last century. He was a native of the town of Birmingham, born

1672, and took his degrees in divinity at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and continued to reside, till in 1723 he was raised to the see of St David's. Over this diocese he presided about seven years, when he was farther preferred to the more valuable one of Lichfield. In the Whistonian controversy he maintained the Anti-Socinian side of the question with considerable ability; but much weakened the effect of a subsequent treatise in vindication of the miracles of Christ against the objection of Woolston, by certain calculations, as useless as absurd, on the precise number of devils in the Gadarene herd of swine. Of this anecdote a very facetious use was once made by Mr Horne Tooke, in ridicule of some ministerial calculation in the house of Commons. Some observations made by bishop Smalbrooke in one of his pastoral charges also drew down upon him from bishop Warburton all the caustic severity for which that learned but acrimonious disputant was so celebrated. Bishop Smalbrooke died in 1749. Some of his sermons and other devotional writings were published by him previously to his decease.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

SMALBRIDGE (GEORGE) bishop of Bristol, was descended of a respectable family of that name, and was born at Lichfield, where his father was a dyer, in 1663. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school in that city, his friends placed him at Westminster, on the foundation, whence he was in due course elected to a studentship at Christchurch, Oxford, at the age of nineteen. Here he soon distinguished himself by his general powers, and at an early age he was selected with Aldrich and Atterbury as a manager of the controversy with Obadiah Walker, master of University college, and a convert to popery. He was also much distinguished by the elegance of his Latinity, of which the first specimen appeared in 1689, in a poem written on the unpromising subject of a bookseller's auction, entitled "Auctio Davisiana." Having taken holy orders, his rise in the church was rapid; and after obtaining some previous preferment from his college, he was collated in 1693 to a stall in the cathedral of his native city. His strict intimacy with Dr Atterbury involved him in the proceedings of party; but he avoided the animosities too prevalent in its disputes, and held an amicable correspondence with Whiston and Dr Samuel Clarke, to whom he was serviceable in moderating the proceedings of the Convocation against them. He was the proposer of a conference with Dr Clarke on the subject of the Trinity, which accordingly took place, and in which he appeared the advocate of orthodoxy. These connexions and this candour as usual produced an accusation of a leaning towards the opinion of those whom he forbore to treat with rancour, from which imputation he formally vindicated himself in a letter to bishop Trelawny. In 1711 he was made canon of Christchurch, Oxford, in the college of which he had so long

been a member, which he only resigned in 1713 for the deanery, in succession to his friend Atterbury. The following year the see of Bristol was added, together with the appointment of grand almoner. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, he lost his post of almoner, in consequence of refusing to sign the declaration of the bishops on that occasion, which was interpreted into friendship to the exiled family. Of his writings, "A Reply to Walker on Church Government," and a volume containing twelve discourses, were printed in his life-time; but a collection of sixty sermons appeared after his decease, which soon ran to a second edition. His death took place in 1719. Bishop Smalbridge, who was much beloved and esteemed, lies buried in Christchurch cathedral, Oxford.—*Biog. Brit.*

SMART (CHRISTOPHER) a wit and poet of the last century, descended of an ancient and respectable family in the north of England, where his father superintended the management of the earl of Darlington's estates. He was born in 1722 at Shipbourne, a village near Maidstone in Kent, and was first placed at the grammar-school in that town, but soon after removed to that of Durham, where his strong developement of precocious talent obtained him the steady patronage of the duchess of Cleveland. His father dying much involved in his circumstances, her grace placed young Smart, when only seventeen years of age, at Pembroke college, Cambridge, with an allowance of forty pounds a-year, a pension he continued to receive during the three years which his patroness survived. At her decease, in 1742, he was thrown upon his own resources; but having by this time distinguished himself much in his literary career, in the course of which he carried off the Seatonian prize on four successive occasions, a fellowship was conferred on him by his college in 1745. The gaiety of his disposition, and the buoyancy of his spirits, which even poverty could not depress, now rendered him an acceptable companion to most of the beaux esprits of the day, with many of whom, especially with Pope, Johnson, Garrick, and Hawkesworth, he became intimate. His friendship with the first-named poet was much increased by the elegant translations which he made of the "Ode on St Cecilia's Day," and the "Essay on Criticism," into Latin verse. He appears however to have acquired more in point of reputation than of pecuniary profit from both these performances, while an unsuccessful dramatic effusion, entitled "A Trip to Cambridge," added to neither. His marriage in 1753 with Miss Carnan, daughter-in-law to Mr Newberry, the bookseller in St Paul's church-yard, having vacated his fellowship, he settled in London, and commenced author by profession; in which capacity he became a principal contributor to "The Old Woman's Magazine," and "The Universal Visitor," besides publishing a volume of original poems, "The Hilliad," &c. Poverty however, so often the attendant upon genius

again overtook him; and his distresses, aided perhaps not a little by the intemperance to which he gave way, at length unsettled his intellects, and compelled his relations to place him for a while under personal restraint. Yet even in this melancholy state the ruling passion still manifested itself; and his "Song to David," written in a madhouse, and partly with charcoal on the walls of his cell, bears a strong though melancholy attestation to the strength of his mental powers, even in their derangement. A temporary recovery restored him to liberty for a few years, but only to terminate in a confinement on another score. During the interval he gave to the world his translations of Horace's works, both in prose and verse; of those of Phædrus in verse, a metrical version of the Parables; Hannah, an oratorio, with several odes, fables, and other miscellaneous pieces. Although, as before stated, given to occasional fits of intemperance, Smart possessed a strong devotional feeling, and is even said to have written certain passages, in his poems on religious subjects, upon his knees; while the whole of his compositions exhibit proofs of a refined taste, and much originality of thought, combined with a style at once animated and correct. This unfortunate votary of the Muses died at length of a liver complaint, within the rules of the King's Bench prison, May 12, 1771.—*Chalmers's Poets.*

SMEATHMAN (HENRY) a traveller, who after having been secretary to the board of trade, visited the intertropical regions of Africa. He was well acquainted with natural history; and on his return to England in 1781, he addressed to sir Joseph Banks a letter, containing an account of the termites, or white ants, found in Guinea and other hot countries, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions, and also separately in London, 1781. His death took place July 1, 1786.—*Reuss. Biog. Univ.*

SMEATON (JOHN) a celebrated civil engineer, distinguished as the architect of Eddystone lighthouse, and the conductor of various other important undertakings. He was born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, May 28, 1724; and was the son of an attorney, who, observing that he had a strong taste for mechanics, wisely allowed him to follow the impulse of his genius, and become a mathematical instrument-maker. He commenced business in that capacity in Holborn, in 1750; but he subsequently adopted the profession of an engineer. He was in 1753 elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1759 he obtained a prize medal for a paper on the power of wind and water to turn mills. His great undertaking, the erection of the lighthouse on the Eddystone rock in the English channel, was finished in the year last mentioned, and it was executed in such a manner as almost to bid defiance to the power of time or accident, and to place in a strong point of view the enterprising talents and industry of the architect. He became in 1764 one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estates, the property of

Greenwich hospital, to the revenues of which he added by his improvements. Among his various enterprises were the rendering the river Calder navigable, and the superintendence of the grand canal in Scotland. In 1771 he engaged in the management of the Greenwich and Deptford waterworks, and he was subsequently employed in improving the harbour of Ramsgate. His death took place at Austhorpe, September 8, 1792. He published "An Experimental Enquiry concerning the Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills, and other Machines depending on a circular Motion, &c." 1760, 4to; "An Answer to the Misrepresentation of his Plan for Blackfriars Bridge," 1760, folio; "An Historical Report on Ramsgate Harbour," 1791, 8vo; "A Narrative of the Building, and a Description of the Construction of Eddystone Lighthouse with Stone; to which is subjoined an Appendix, giving some Account of the Lighthouse on the Spurn Point, built upon Sand," 1791, imp. folio. He was also the author of a number of papers published in the Philosophical Transactions; and his "Reports made on various Occasions, in the course of his Employment as an Engineer," appeared posthumously in 3 vols. 4to; "A Narrative of the Genius, Life, and Works of J. Smeaton," was published in 1793, 12mo; and a biographical memoir was also prefixed to his "Reports."—*Gent. Mag.*

SMELLIE (WILLIAM) an eminent practitioner of midwifery, who was a native of Scotland. He practised first in the country, and then settled in London, where he was very extensively employed, and was also distinguished as an obstetrical lecturer. He states in one of his publications, that he had educated nearly one thousand pupils, who had, while attending his lectures, afforded assistance to eleven hundred and fifty poor women, such patients being supported during their confinement by a subscription raised among the pupils. In 1752 Dr Smellie published the substance of his lectures, under the title of a "Treatise on Midwifery," 8vo, which he had been six years in preparing for the press. This was followed in 1754 by a volume of cases illustrative of the method of practice which he recommended. Both works were translated into French, and another volume of cases was published posthumously. In 1754 he also laid before the public a set of "Anatomical Tables," with explanations, and an abridgment of the Practice of Midwifery; and the plates of this work, thirty-six in number large folio, are well executed, and fully adapted for the purposes of the author. Dr Smellie, in the course of his professional career, was engaged in a controversy with Dr Burton of York, and with Dr William Douglas, physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales; but though some of the critical animadversions of those gentlemen were not destitute of foundation, they by no means detracted from the reputation of their antagonist, whose numerous improvements in the art he professed, give him a permanent claim to the

gratitude of posterity. He died at Lanark, in Scotland, at an advanced age, in 1763.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

SMELLIE (WILLIAM) a Scottish printer, distinguished as a man of learning and science. He was born at Edinburgh in 1740, and he served an apprenticeship to Messrs Hamilton and Co. printers in that city. While in their office he displayed his ability as the composer and corrector of an immaculate edition of Terence's comedies, for which he received a premium from the Edinburgh Philosophical Society. He also made himself acquainted with natural history, and in 1764 he published a prize dissertation on the sexes of plants. Such was his proficiency as a botanist, that he was employed as an occasional assistant lecturer to the professor at the university, Dr Hope. He entered into business for himself in 1765, and he was employed to print the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1771, 3 vols. 4to, for which he wrote some articles. The "Edinburgh Magazine and Review" was another of his undertakings, carried on in conjunction with Dr Gilbert Stuart, whose imprudence and illiberality occasioned the termination of the work three years after its commencement. Mr Smellie translated Buffon's "Natural History," and he was also the author of an original work entitled "The Philosophy of Natural History," 1790—95, 2 vols. 4to. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries; and was much esteemed among the literati of his native city, where he died June 25, 1795. Some biographical sketches and essays from his pen were published in an octavo volume, after his death.—*Life of Smellie, by Kerr.*

SMITH (ADAM) a distinguished writer on morals and politics, was the only son of Adam Smith, comptroller of the customs at Kirkcaldy, where he was born June 5, 1723, a few months after the death of his father. He received his early education at the school of Kirkcaldy, whence he was removed at the age of fourteen to the university of Glasgow, where he remained until 1740, when he repaired to Balliol college, Oxford, as an exhibitioner on Snell's foundation. Quitting Oxford and all views to the church which had led him there, in 1748 he took up his abode at Edinburgh, and read some courses on rhetoric and polite literature, under the patronage of lord Kames. In 1751 he obtained a more permanent provision by being elected professor of logic at Glasgow, and the year following to that of moral philosophy at the same university. He was now in a situation which perfectly agreed with his talents and inclination, and both in matter and manner his lectures were of the first degree of merit. Those on moral philosophy contained the rudiments of two of his most celebrated publications, of which the first, entitled "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," appeared in 1759, and was most favourably received. He founds it upon the principle of sympathy, which he makes the source of all our senti-

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ments on the propriety or impropriety of actions. To this work he afterwards added "An Essay on the Origin of Languages;" and the elegance and acuteness displayed in these treatises introduced him to several eminent persons, and among others to Mr Charles Townshend, who engaged him in 1763 to attend the duke of Buccleugh in his travels: a long residence in France with this nobleman introduced him to the acquaintance of Turgot, Quesnoi, Necker, D'Alembert, Helvetius, and Marmontel, to several of whom he was recommended by David Hume. He returned to Scotland in 1766, and immediately retired with his mother to Kirkcaldy, where he led a life of strict study and retirement for ten years, the fruits of which resolution was his celebrated "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," 2 vols. 4to, 1776. It is unnecessary to say that this work has become a standard one in Europe, and that it may be deemed the formal precursor of the modern science of political economy. About two years after the publication of this able production he obtained, through the patronage of the duke of Buccleugh, the lucrative place of commissioner of the customs in Scotland, in consequence of which he removed with his mother, who attained a great age, to Edinburgh. After the death of his friend Hume, he published that philosopher's memoirs of his own life, with some additions, in which he expressed himself so favourably of his character and opinions, it was at once inferred that his own could not be very different. This drew upon him attacks from various quarters, the ablest of which was an ironical anonymous letter, since known to have proceeded from the pen of Dr Horne, bishop of Norwich. In 1787 he was chosen rector of the university of Glasgow, and soon after his health began to decline, and he sank under a chronic disease in July 1790, at the age of sixty-seven. A short time before his death, he ordered all his MSS. to be burnt except a few detached essays. Dr Smith was a man of much simplicity of character, subject to absence of mind in society, and better fitted for speculation than action. He was at the same time much beloved by his friends for his kind and benignant disposition, and died generally admired and highly respected.—*Life by Dugald Stewart.*

SMITH (CHARLES) an Irish topographer and naturalist, who resided at Dublin, and appears to have belonged to the medical profession. He was the author of "The ancient and present State of the County and City of Cork, in four Books," Dublin 1750, 2 vols. 8vo, republished with additions in 1774; "The ancient and present State of the Co. and City of Waterford," 1751, 8vo, second edition, 1774; and "The ancient and present State of the Co. of Kerry, being a natural, civil, ecclesiastical, historical, and topographical Description thereof, &c." 1756, second edition 1774. These works were executed under the patronage of the Physico-historical Society of Dublin, an association formed for

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the purpose of collecting the materials for a work on the plan of Camden's *Britannia*, to be entitled "Hibernia, or Ireland ancient and modern." Besides these productions of Dr Smith, an account of the county of Down was published in 1744, and a natural history of the county of Dublin, by Dr Ratty, 1772, 2 vols. 8vo; through the exertions of the Physico-historical Society.—*Gough's Brit. Topog.*

SMITH (CHARLOTTE) an ingenious but unfortunate poetess and novel-writer, a native of Sussex, in which, as well as in the adjoining county of Surrey, her father, Mr Turner, was possessed of considerable landed estates. She was born in 1749, and married at a very early age a West India merchant, whose imprudence aggravated (if we are to believe the allusions of his wife in her fictitious narratives) by legal chicanery, ultimately dissipated the whole of a once handsome property, and consigned its former possessor to a prison. In this melancholy situation he was not however abandoned by his wife, who appears to have clung to him in his fallen fortunes with a devotedness of affection not often witnessed, and to have dedicated her talents to the support of her husband and family. Her first production was a series of "Elegiac Sonnets," printed at Chichester in 1784, which, though tinged with the melancholy naturally occasioned by her misfortunes, exhibit considerable poetic talent as well as pathos. It is however as a writer of novels that she is principally known, in which capacity she far excels most of her contemporaries, though a vein of querulous egotism, arising from her situation, is perhaps too perceptible through the whole. Of these the principal are her "Romance of real Life;" "Emmeline;" "Desmond;" "Marchmont;" "Ethelinda;" "Old Manor House;" "Celestina," &c. Much of the latter part of her life was passed in the closest retirement with her family in Normandy, but neither there was she inaccessible to the same species of persecution which had tormented her at home, and at length returning to England, she ended her days in comparative comfort at Thetford, near Farnham, Surrey, in the autumn of 1806. Besides the works already mentioned, Mrs Smith wrote several pleasing volumes for young persons, entitled "Rural Walks;" "Rambles Farther;" "Minor Morals;" and "Conversations." She also composed a poem called "The Emigrant," in addition to a second volume of sonnets.—*Gent. Mag.*

SMITH (EDMUND) the adopted name of a wit, scholar, critic, and poet. He was the only son of a Mr Neale, a merchant of some eminence, by a daughter of baron Lechmere, and was born in 1668. He lost his father in his infancy, the latter having fallen into difficulties, which injured his health, and tended much to the premature termination of his life, on which his mother retired to Worcester, leaving her son to the care of a brother-in-law of his father, named Smith. By this worthy man he was brought up as his own child, and placed at Westminster-school under

the celebrated Dr Busby, who considered him one of his best scholars. His generous relation died before he left school, but his aunt furnished him with the necessary supplies for a university education; and such was his progress in literature, that at the annual election Trinity-college, Cambridge, and Christchurch, Oxford, contended which should number him among their members. Young Smith, for he had now assumed the name of his benefactor, made his election for a studentship at Christchurch, whither he soon after removed, and continued occasionally to reside till within five years of his death. Through the exercises of his college and the university he passed with unusual credit, and acquired considerable reputation in the schools, both as a philosopher and a polemic, especially distinguishing himself by his Bodleian oration, which is to be found in the printed collection of his works. In 1707 a tragedy from his pen, entitled "Phædra and Hippolytus," was brought out, supported by Betterton, Booth, Barry, and Oldfield; yet, notwithstanding their talents, its merits being rather poetical than dramatic, the success of it was questionable, a circumstance which drew down some severe animadversions on the vitiated taste of the public from Addison in a spirited prologue written for the occasion. His other works consist principally of an excellent translation of "Longinus on the Sublime," a poem to the memory of his friend John Philips, some odes, &c.; and according to his biographer Oldisworth, it is much to be regretted that he did not live to complete a spirited translation of the works of Pindar, which he had commenced. Habits of intemperance and great personal imprudences reduced him to poverty; yet, notwithstanding, the oddity of his appearance and his carelessness in dress procured him the appellation of "Captain Ragg," yet such was the natural gracefulness of his person and demeanour, that from the female part of his acquaintance he received to the last the more complimentary designation of "the handsome slob." His death took place at Hartham in Wiltshire, the seat of George Duckett, esq. in 1710.—*Life by Cibber.*

SMITH (ELIHU HUBBARD) an American physician, who was born at Litchfield in Connecticut, in 1771. Having adopted the medical profession, and taken the degree of MD. he settled as a physician at New York, where he died September 19, 1798. Dr Smith was one of the conductors of the American journal called the "Medical Repository," to which he contributed papers "On the Plague of Athens;" "On the Origin of the pestilential Fever which prevailed in the Island of Grenada in 1793 and 1794;" "On the natural History of the Elk;" "On the pestilential Diseases which at different times appeared in the Athenian, Carthaginian, and Roman Armies in the Neighbourhood of Syracuse; and two medical cases."—*Gent. Mag. Month. Mag.*

SMITH (ELIZABETH) a lady of great natural abilities, aided by unwearied cultivation.

She was descended of a respectable family settled at Burnhall in the palatinate of Durham, where she was born in 1776. Besides most of the modern European languages, she was a considerable proficient both in classical and Oriental literature, extending her researches even into the Arabic, Syriac, and Persian, as well as into the Greek and Hebrew tongues. She had also made a considerable progress in the science of mathematics, and the art of drawing, to which attainments were added a lively wit and a poetic talent far above mediocrity. The physical powers of this accomplished young female were however unequal to support the unceasing activity of her mind, and symptoms of decline, soon terminating in rapid consumption, carried her off in the month of August, 1806. The only monument of her talents which survives her, is a translation of the book of Job from the original.—*Memoir by Miss Bouldier.*

SMITH (HUGH) a medical writer and practitioner of eminence in the metropolis, during the latter part of the last century. He was originally an apothecary, but afterwards he became physician to the Middlesex hospital, and an alderman of London. He died at Trevor park, near Barnet, June 26, 1789, at the age of fifty-three. His principal publications are "The Family Physician," 1760, 4to; "A Treatise on the Use and Abuse of Mineral Waters, with Remarks on the immoderate Use of Sea-water," 1777, 8vo; "An enlarged Syllabus of Philosophical Lectures delivered by Hugh Smith, M.D. with the Principles on which his Conjectures are founded concerning Animal Life and the Laws of the Animal Economy," 1778, 4to; and "Letters to Married Women upon the Management of Infants, with a View to prevent the Diseases incident to Children," 8vo.—There was another Dr HUGH SMITH, a very popular metropolitan physician, who was a native of Hertfordshire, and died at Westham, in Essex, December 26, 1790. He was the author of "Essays, physiological and practical, on the Nature and Circulation of the Blood, and the Effects and Uses of Blood-letting," 1761, 12mo; and "Formula Medicamentorum, or a Compendium of the Modern Practice of Physic," 1768, 8vo.—*Lysons's Environs of London*, vol. iv. *Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire*, vol. i.

† SMITH (JOHN) commonly called Captain John Smith, was born at Willoughby in the county of Lincoln. He flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, and is distinguished by the number and singularity of his travels and adventures. In the war in Hungary, about 1602, he overcame three Turks successively in single combat, and cut off their heads, for which and other exploits Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, under whom he served, gave him his picture set in gold, with a pension of 300 ducats, and allowed him to bear the Turks' heads in his arms. He afterwards went to America, where he was taken prisoner by the Indians, from whom he found means to escape. He had subsequently a considerable

share in reducing New England; and is probably the same captain John Smith who is mentioned in "Stow's Survey" as some time governor of Virginia and admiral of New England. He died June 21, 1631. He is author of a "History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," 1624, folio; "A Map of Virginia," 1612, 4to; "New England's Tryals, &c." 1620, 4to; "Travels in Europe, &c." 1630, 4to, reprinted in Churchill's *Voyages*.—*Fuller's Worthies. Granger.*

SMITH (JOHN) a learned divine, was the son of a farmer at Achurch in Northamptonshire, where he was born in 1618. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree as AM. in 1644, and the same year was chosen fellow of Queen's college. Here he became an eminent tutor, and died in 1652. He published in 1640 a quarto volume of "Select Discourses," which, as exhibiting great judgment and erudition, were much esteemed, and went through a second edition in 1673, 4to; one of these discourses "On Prophecy," was translated into Latin by Le Clerc, and prefixed to his "Commentary on the Prophets."—*Funeral Sermon by Patrick.*

SMITH (JOHN) a learned divine, was born in 1659, at Lowther in Westmoreland, of which parish his father was rector. He became a student of St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. in 1681, and the following year was appointed a minor canon of Durham. Bishop Crew, to whom he became chaplain, gave him the rectory of Greenwich, and soon after a prebend at Durham, on which he took the degree of DD. He made collections for a History of Durham; and at the time of his death, in 1715, was engaged in preparing an edition of the works of Bede, which was completed by his son, GEORGE SMITH, who took orders among the nonjurors, and became titular bishop of Durham. Besides completing his father's edition of Bede, he wrote a book entitled "Britons and Saxons not converted to Popery."—*Biog. Brit.*

SMITH (JOHN RAPHAEL) an eminent designer and engraver in mezzotinto, born in London about 1740. This most industrious artist executed a vast number of plates of different kinds, including ten portraits from his own drawings, thirty-seven after sir Joshua Reynolds, and fourteen after other masters. Among the historical engravings which he produced was one of the Bard, from Gray's celebrated ode, and others from the designs of Fuseli. He drew portraits in crayons with great felicity.—*Biog. Univ.*

SMITH (J. STAFFORD) was born at Gloucester about the year 1750, where his father was organist at the cathedral. Having been initiated in music at Gloucester, he was sent to London, and placed under Dr Boyce. From the excellence of his voice he obtained the situation of chorister of the chapel royal, and some years after was chosen one of the organists. He distinguished himself in composition while yet a youth, and gained a prize

from the Noblemen's Catch Club for the best glee. Besides a great number of admired glees and other compositions, he published a "Collection of Songs of various kinds and for different Voices, with the Music," folio, 1785, and "Musica Antiqua," a selection of music from the twelfth to the eighteenth century," 2 vols. folio, 1812.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

SMITH VANDER KETTEN (JOHN) better known by the Latinized name of Smetius, an historian and antiquary, born in the province of Gueldres in the Netherlands, towards the end of the sixteenth century. He studied at Harderwyck under Pontanus, and afterwards visited France. He then entered into the ministry among the Lutherans, and became pastor and professor of philosophy at Nimeguen. He formed a valuable cabinet of ancient medals and other antiquities, which was some time after his death purchased by the elector palatine, John William, for 20,000 florins. He died at Nimeguen May 30, 1651. His principal works are, "Oppidum Batavorum, seu Noviomagum, lib. sing." Amst. 1644, 4to; and "Thesaurus Antiquarius, seu Smetianus, sive Notitia elegantissimæ supellectilis Romanæ et rarissimæ Pinacothecæ, &c." 1658, 12mo, reprinted with additions by his son, under the title of "Antiquitates Noviomagenses," 1678, 4to.—JOHN SMITH, or SMETIVS, son of the preceding, was born at Nimeguen about 1630, and having adopted the ecclesiastical profession he exercised the office of minister first at Alcaer, and then at Amsterdam, where he died May 23, 1710. He was the author of an explanation of the Book of Ecclesiastes, and several other theological works.—*Biog. Univ.*

SMITH (MILES) a learned prelate, was born in the city of Hereford about 1568, and was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, whence he removed to Brazen-nose, and took his degrees in arts. In 1594 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1612 was advanced to the see of Gloucester. He is chiefly distinguished as one of the translators of the Bible, for which he also wrote the preface. He died in 1624. A volume of his sermons was printed in 1632, folio.—*Wood. Fuller.*

SMITH (ROBERT) an eminent divine and mathematician, was born in 1689. Very little is known of his family or early career, except that he was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of DD. in 1739, on succeeding to the mastership by the death of Dr Bentley. He was appointed mathematical preceptor to William duke of Cumberland, and master of mechanism to the king. He was cousin to the celebrated Roger Cotes, whose "Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures" he published in 1737, 8vo, as also a collection of the same writer's papers from the Philosophical Transactions. His own works, which acquired considerable reputation, are "A System of Optics," 2 vols. 4to; and "Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds," 1760. He died in 1768, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

SMITH (SAMUEL) an American historian, who was born in New Jersey, and died in 1778. He was the author of a "History of New Jersey, from the foundation of the Colony to 1721, with an Appendix," in which he gives an account of the most important events from that year to the publication of his work (1765) with a short view of the situation of New Jersey at that period. This history is deserving of commendation for impartiality, and the writer appears to have drawn his information from original sources.—*Biog. Univ.*—SMITH, DD. (SAMUEL STANHOPE) president of the college of New Jersey, was probably a relative of the preceding. He published an ingenious "Essay on the Causes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure in the Human Species, with Strictures on Lord Kames's Discourse on the original Diversity of Mankind," reprinted at Edinburgh, 1788, 8vo; and "Sermons on various Subjects," 1800, 8vo.—*Reuss.*

SMITH (sir THOMAS) an eminent statesman, philosopher, and linguist of the sixteenth century, was born at Saffron Walden in Essex, in 1512, or according to some authorities, two years later. He received his education at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1531, and afterwards obtained in succession the appointments of Greek professor 1533, public orator to the university 1536, and regius professor of civil law 1542. It was in the former capacity that, in conjunction with the learned John Cheke, he ventured on the experiment of introducing a new and, as they contended, a more correct pronunciation of the Greek language. Ascham, Poynt, and other distinguished scholars of the time, concurred with the associates in their opinion and practice; but a dread of innovation, raised among others of the leading members of the university a strong feeling of opposition to the new method, and Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, then its chancellor, was easily induced by their representations to fulminate a prohibition on the attempt. This arbitrary mandate, if obeyed, was at least not silently acquiesced in by Smith, who printed a vindication of his orthoepy in an epistle addressed to the bishop, and entitled "De rectâ et emendatâ Lingvæ Græcæ Pronunciatione." In 1539 he visited the continent, and having spent some time among the learned in several French as well as Italian universities, graduated as LLD. in that of Padua. After the death of Henry VIII, the lord-protector Somerset, who held his talents as well as scholarship in high esteem, placed him about his person, and employed him in various political services, the rewards of which were the stewardship of the Stanneries, the provostship of Eton college, and the deanery of Carlisle. The ability which he continued to display in his diplomatic functions, raised him in 1548 to the post of secretary of state with the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards despatched on an embassy to the States General, but on Somerset's disgrace fell for a while with his patron. His acknowledged skill as a political

agent, however, soon restored him to a comparative degree of favour; he was liberated from the Tower to which he had been consigned; and in 1551 sent on a mission to Paris, the object of which was to conclude a matrimonial treaty between Edward VI and a daughter of France. His journey proved unsuccessful; and the premature death of the young king placing Mary upon the throne, sir Thomas, whose religious principles were strongly opposed to the prevailing sentiments of the court, was again discharged from his employments. His dismissal, though abrupt, was not followed up by any more serious manifestation of the royal displeasure, and though forbidden to quit the realm, he had even a pension granted him of 100*l.* per annum. The accession of Elizabeth once more called him into active life, and a prominent part was assigned him by that princess, in settling the constitution both of church and state. In 1562 he returned to France, in quality of ambassador; and during his residence in that country employed his leisure hours in completing his treatise "*De Republica Anglorum*," which he printed on his return in 1565. In 1570 he was sworn of the privy council, and two years after resumed his post of secretary of state. The chancellorship of the order of the garter was subsequently added to his other dignities, which he continued to enjoy till his decease, which took place at his seat Mounthall, Essex, in 1577. Sir Thomas carried with him to his grave a high character as an acute metaphysician, an able scholar, an enlightened statesman, and an honest man.—*Bios. Brit.*

SMITH (sir THOMAS) a native of Abingdon in Berkshire, who was educated at Oxford, and obtained preferment in the court of James I. Fuller says that he raised himself to eminence by his talents alone. He was master of requests and Latin secretary to king James, and was about to receive farther promotion, when he died November 28, 1609. He was interred at Fulham, in Middlesex, where a monument was erected for him by his widow, the daughter of William lord Chandos, who afterwards became countess of Exeter. Probably he was the author of a very scarce tract entitled "*Sir Thomas Smithe's Voyage and Entertainment in Russia, with the tragical Ends of two Emperors and one Emperesse during his being there, and the miraculous Preservation of the now reigning Emperor, esteemed dead for eighteen Yeares*," 1605, 4*to*. Tanner, in his *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, strangely attributes this work to the foregoing sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to queen Elizabeth.—*Fuller's Worthies. Edit.*

SMITH, DD. (THOMAS) a learned English divine of the seventeenth century, especially eminent for his acquaintance with the Hebrew and other Oriental languages. He was born in the metropolis in 1638, and received his education at Oxford, being elected off from Queen's college in that university, where he had graduated, on a fellowship to Magdalen, with which he united the situation of master

of the school. Towards the close of James's reign, the president of his college being a Catholic, deprived him of his fellowship, to which he was however soon afterwards restored, and accompanied the English embassy to the Porte in 1688, in quality of chaplain. After remaining three years in the East, he returned to England, when a proposal was made to him that he should set out for the Levant, with a view to the collecting of manuscripts, especially from the libraries of the Greek monasteries, those then almost unexplored depositaries of buried literature. This task he declined, and subsequently again lost his fellowship, as well as a stall to which he had been inducted in Salisbury cathedral for refusing to take the oaths to king William. He was the author of a great variety of learned works, among the principal of which are his "*Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrasis*," 8*vo*; "*De Græcæ Ecclesiæ hodierno Statu*;" "*Vitæ quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium Virorum*," in which work are to be found biographical sketches of archbishop Usher, Patrick Young, &c.; "*De Druidum Moribus et Institutis*," 8*vo*; a "*Life of Camden*," written in Latin; a "*Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cottonian Library*;" "*On the Manners, Religion, &c. of the Turks*," in Latin; "*On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion*;" "*The Causes and Remedies of Religious Differences*;" "*The Lives of Huntingdon and Bernard*," and a volume of miscellaneous tracts. His death took place at London in 1710.—*Biog. Brit. Athen. Oxon.*

SMITH (WALTER) a poet of the sixteenth century, who was the author of a satire entitled "*The merry gestys of one called Edyth, the lying Wydow, which still livith*," printed in 1525. This composition is curious on account of the sketches which it presents of the manners which prevailed in England just before the Reformation. The narrative is founded on facts, the satirist himself having been in the number of the false widow's dupes; and one of her tricks, it seems, was played off at the house of sir Thomas More at Chelsea. This poem, somewhat modernized, was reprinted in 1573, 4*to*.—*Tanner's Bib. Brit. Hibern. Ames's Hist. of Printing.*

SMITH (WILLIAM) an industrious antiquary and topographer of the sixteenth century. He held in the herald's office the situation of rouge dragon pursuivant; and being a native of Cheshire he devoted much of his attention to the history and antiquities of that county. Under the patronage of the son of sir Ranulph Crew, chief-justice of the King's Bench, he drew up an account of Cheshire, which together with the similar composition of William Webb, clerk in the mayor's court at Chester, was published by Daniel King in 1656, under the title of "*The Vale-Royall of England, or the County Palatine of Chester illustrated*," folio. King added a "*Discourse of the Island of Man*," and engraved the plates for this work, as he likewise did those for Dugdale's *Monasticon*. In the herald's office is extant a large MS. description of England,

with fair draughts of its cities and towns, 1588, by William Smith, rouge dragon. Mr Gough also mentions as existing among Dr Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian library a "Description of the County Pallatine of Chester; a Work deserving to be better handled, but want of accuracy in the Author was the cause. Collected and set down by William Smith, citizen of Noremburgh." He died October 1, 1618.—There was a WILLIAM SMITH, who in the reign of James I wrote three dramatic pieces, "Hector of Germanie," hist. play, 1615, 4to; and "Freeman Honour;" and "St George for England." Coxeter conjectures that he was the Cheshire antiquary.—*Fuller's Worthies. Gough's Brit. Topog. Biog. Dram.*

SMITH (WILLIAM) a learned English divine, was the son of the rev. Richard Smith, rector of All Saints, Worcester, where he was born in 1711. He was educated at New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1737. In 1737 he was presented to the rectory of Trinity church, Chester, by the Derby family; and in 1758 the same interest obtained him the deanery of Chester, when he took his doctor's degree. He died January 12, 1787. He is chiefly known to the learned world by his valuable translations, comprising "Longinus on the Sublime," 1739, 8vo, which has gone through four editions; "Thucydides," 1753, 2 vols. 4to, reprinted in 1781, 8vo; "Xenophon's History of the Affairs of Greece," 1770, 4to; "Nine Sermons on the Beatitudes;" and a volume of poems published posthumously in 1791, by the rev. Thomas Crane of Chester, with his life prefixed.—*Life by Crane. Gent. Mag.*

SMITH (WILLIAM) a traveller, born about the end of the seventeenth century. He was sent in 1726 by a commercial company to the coast of Guinea, to make plans and views of the forts, and to survey the country from the mouth of the river Gambia to Juidah. He returned to England in September 1727, after having visited Barbadoes; and he subsequently published the result of his labours, under the title of "A New Voyage to Guinea, containing an exact Description of the Country and of the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants," London, 1744, 8vo, which work was translated into French; and "Draughts of Forts on the Coast of Guinea," 4to.—Another WILLIAM SMITH was the author of "The History of the Province of New York (N. A.) to the year 1732," London. 1757, 4to; reprinted 1765, 8vo, and published in French, Paris, 1767, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SMITH (WILLIAM) an eminent dramatic performer, born about 1730 in the city of London, where his father carried on business as a wholesale grocer and tea-dealer. He was educated at Eton school and St John's college, Cambridge, with a view to the clerical profession; but having subjected himself to the danger of academical censure by some youthful irregularities, he left the university, and relinquished his prospects of ecclesiastical preferment. Returning to London he directed

his attention to the stage, and in January 1753 he made his first appearance at Covent-garden theatre, in the character of Theodosius, in the tragedy of "The Force of Love." He was very successful; and he continued to fill some of the principal parts in a variety of plays for twenty-two years with established reputation. In 1774 he removed to Drury-lane, and continued to belong to the company there till 1788, when he retired from the stage, in consequence of having married a lady of fortune, the widow of Kelland Courtenay, esq. and daughter of viscount Hinchinbrooke. He then retired into the country, devoting his time to the cultivation of polite literature, with which he was intimately conversant; and to the enjoyment of rural pleasures, especially fox-hunting, to which he was very partial. His death took place September 13, 1819, at Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk, where he had long resided. The characters in which he chiefly excelled were Richard, Hastings, and Hotspur, in tragedy; and Kiteley, Oakley, and Charles Surface, in comedy; and in the latter especially he was almost without a rival.—*Thesp. Dict. Gent. Mag.*

SMITS (DIEDERIC) a Dutch poet, who was a native of Rotterdam. He united with a poetical genius a taste for music, and his verses are said to be distinguished for smoothness and harmony in no common degree. M. de Vries, in his History of Dutch poetry, prefers the heroic poem of Smits, "On the Delivery of the Children of Israel from the idolatrous Worship of Baal-peor," to "Abraham the Patriarch," the celebrated epopee of Nicholas Hoogvliet. Smits wrote a poem on the river Rotte, which gives name to the city of Rotterdam; and he translated Pope's Epistle from Heloise to Abelard, and other pieces.—*Biog. Univ.*

SMOLLETT (TOBIAS) a writer of considerable reputation and varied powers, was the grandson of Sir James Smollett of Bonhill, one of the commissioners for the union, being the youngest son of Archibald, the fourth son of that baronet. He was born at Dalquhurn in Dumbartonshire, in 1721, and after being educated at the grammar-school of Dumbarton, where he discovered an early taste for poetry and satire, he was apprenticed to a surgeon at Glasgow, and at the same time attended the medical lectures in that university. While in this situation he composed his tragedy of "The Regicide;" and in his nineteenth year was induced by the death of his grandfather, which left him without a provision for the prosecution of his studies, to repair to London, in quest of professional employment in the army or navy. Having failed in his application to the managers to produce his tragedy, in 1741 he procured the situation of a surgeon's mate in a ship of the line, and sailed on the expedition against Carthage, of which ill-conducted enterprise he subsequently published an account, in his Compendium of Voyages. He was soon disgusted with the naval service, which he quitted in the West Indies, and resided some time in Jamaica. On his return

In 1746, the severities used by the king's troops in Scotland after the battle of Culloden, induced him to write his short poem entitled "The Tears of Scotland," which by its spirit, pathos, and elegance, attracted considerable attention. This was followed by two satires, entitled "Advice" and "Reproof," in which, besides a very free attack on public characters, he severely lashed the managers and others who had personally offended him. He soon after married a lady with whom he had become acquainted in Jamaica; but received only a small part of the fortune which he had expected, and in consequence was under the necessity of applying once more to his pen. The novel of "Roderick Random" was the first fruits of this application, which soon became highly popular; and although part of its attraction consisted in its supposed allusion to the life of the author, and adroitness to the public events and characters of the day, it will probably ever remain so. He soon after published his tragedy of "The Regicide," which his growing reputation rendered profitable, without convincing the critics that the managers had done wrong in refusing it. In 1750 he enlarged his acquaintance with the world by a trip to Paris, which enabled him in 1751 to give to the public his "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle," another novel, in which, with no inconsiderable sacrifice of morality and delicacy, he exerted his strong powers of humorous invention and delineation. He next thought of settling as a physician at Bath, but he soon experienced that confidence is seldom reposed in medical men who divide their attention between literature and their profession. He accordingly resumed his pen, and soon after produced his "Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom," and a new translation of Don Quixote, by subscription. The latter is little more than an improvement of that by Jarvis, which however in its conveyance of the more composed humour of Cervantes, is still preferred by many critics. His next undertaking was "The Critical Review," set up, it is said, in reliance on the patronage of the tory and high-church party, in opposition to the Monthly Review. To this task he brought many necessary qualifications, which were however much alloyed by his acrimonious, jealous, and irritable propensities, which involved him in much coarse and illiberal controversy, and subjected him in one instance to fine and imprisonment for a libel on admiral Knowles. In 1757 he attempted the stage a second time, in a farce called "The Reprisals, or the Tars of Old England," which, notwithstanding his attack on Garrick in Roderick Random, that manager accepted; and it is pleasant to observe that this kindness not only produced a reconciliation between them, but a handsome apology from Smollett in a subsequent publication. Notwithstanding his numerous engagements, he produced in 1758 his "Complete History of England," in four quarto volumes, a work which, with many imperfections, is to be regarded as an extraordinary instance of literary activity and industry, being completed in four-

teen months. It was afterwards printed in weekly numbers, and continued by Guthrie to 1765, under the auspices of the original author. The portion from the Revolution, when that of Hume ceases, is generally published as a sequel to that author. During his confinement in the King's Bench for the libel on admiral Knowles, he composed his "Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves," which he gave in detached parts to the British Magazine. It was subsequently published in two volumes, 12mo, but will bear no comparison with his previous works of humour. When lord Bute assumed the ministerial lead, Smollett was engaged to support him in a weekly paper called "The Briton," which was rapidly encountered by the celebrated North Briton of Wilks, which, backed by the public voice, soon reduced it to silence, and dissolved a friendship which had long subsisted between the respective authors. In 1763 grief at the loss of his daughter induced him to make a tour through France and Italy, in which he spent two years, and on his return published his "Travels," in 2 vols. 8vo. Ill at ease with himself, although they contain acute and sensible remarks, a querulous disposition to complain is exhibited from beginning to end, for which the author is lashed by Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey," under the name of Smelfungus. In 1764 he published his "Adventures of an Atom," a political satire, in ridicule of different administrations, but particularly that of lord Chatham. Increasing disease induced him to revisit Italy in 1770, as a last resource, and he had still sufficient mental vigour to compose his last, and as many think his best novel, the "Expedition of Humphry Clinker." In the cynical but humane character of Matthew Bramble the author is supposed to have had an eye to himself, whom he also more formally sketches under the name of Serle in the same work. This was the last flash of his genius. He died in the neighbourhood of Leghorn, October 21, 1771, in the fifty-first year of his age. Dr Smollett was undoubtedly a man of considerable talents and various powers, but his claim to original genius rests principally on his novels. In these, although the portraiture often approaches to caricature, and the incident to extravagance, he exhibits a knowledge of life and manners and an exuberance of humour which have seldom been excelled. At the same time it is not to be concealed that morals and decency are frequently violated, nor ought a reader who expects much pleasure from them to be very fastidious on the score of taste. As a historian he has obtained some credit for ease and animation of style; but in the higher qualities of judgment, impartiality, and philosophical appreciation, he falls infinitely below the rank maintained by Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson. His poetic powers were considerable. "The Tears of Scotland," "Ode to Leven Water," and other short pieces are polished, tender, and picturesque. His "Ode to Independence" is also a very spirited and noble production. His satires are vigorous.

but virulent and disgusting.—*Life prefixed to Works by Dr Moore.*

SMYTH (JAMES CARMICHAEL) an eminent physician, fellow of the Royal Society, was born in Scotland in 1741. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, where he took his degree, and subsequently settled in the metropolis. Not meeting with the success he expected, he obtained a situation in the medical department of the army, and in 1780 had the charge of the French prison hospital at Winchester. A fever breaking out in this receptacle, he employed the three mineral acids with great effect in preventing contagion; a discovery the value of which was sufficiently proved on farther trial, and the doctor in consequence received a remuneration from parliament in 1802. A claim was notwithstanding made by Monsieur Chaptal for Guyton Morveau, whom he alleged to have practised the same method as early as 1773. Dr Johnstone of Kidderminster also made a similar claim; but it did not appear on examination that he had ever tried it on a sufficient scale. Dr Smyth's writings are, an essay "On the Effect of Swinging as a Remedy in Pulmonary Complaints," 8vo, 1787; "A Description of the Jail Distemper, as it appeared among the Spanish Prisoners at Winchester in 1780, &c.," 8vo, 1795; "The Effects of Nitrous Vapour in preventing and destroying Contagion ascertained, &c.," 8vo; "A Letter to W. Wilberforce, Esq. on Dr Johnstone's Pamphlet," 8vo, 1805; "Remarks on the Report of M. Chaptal, &c.," 8vo; and "A Treatise on Hydrocephalus," 8vo, 1814. He also published an edition of Dr W. Stark's works, 4to, 1788. He died June 18, 1821.—*Ann. Biog.*

SMYTHE (JAMES MOORE) a miscellaneous writer of the last century, who was the son of Arthur Moore, one of the lords commissioners of trade in the reign of queen Anne. He derived the surname of Smythe from his maternal uncle, who left him a large fortune. He was educated at Worcester college, Oxford, and he held jointly with his brother the office of paymaster to the band of gentlemen pensioners. He wrote songs in conjunction with the duke of Wharton, and he commenced a Jacobite paper, called "The Inquisitor;" but he is principally remembered at present as one of the characters who figure in Pope's Dunciad. He had offended the irritable bard of Twickenham by a comedy entitled "The Rival Modes," published in 1727, 8vo. His death took place October 18, 1734.—*Biog. Dramat.*

SNELL, or SNELLIUS (RODOLPH) an eminent mathematician and philological writer, born at Oudewater, in Holland, in 1546. He studied at Cologne, Heidelberg, and Marburg, where, in 1562, he took the degree of MA. He then travelled into Italy, and on his return to his native country he settled at Leyden as a classical teacher, but he was afterwards made professor of Hebrew and then of mathematics in the university there. He died in 1612, after having twice been rector of the university to which he belonged. His works

comprise a restoration of the geometry of Apollonius Pergæus, published under the title of "Apollonius Batavius," 4to, and "Ethica methodo Ramæa concepta," Herborn. 1597, 8vo.—*M. Adam. Vit. Philos. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

SNELL (WILLEBROD) son of the preceding, greatly distinguished as a mathematician, was born at Leyden in 1591. He succeeded his father in the mathematical professorship, and published several scientific works; but he is chiefly known on account of his mensuration of a degree of the earth's surface. He carried on his operations between Alcaer and Bergen-op-Zoom, and also between Alcaer and Leyden, and published an account of them in a treatise entitled "Eratosthenes Batavus." Willebrod Snell is said to have been the third geometer who measured a degree of the meridian, which he estimated at 55,021 toises. Muschenbroek, who repeated his measurements in the last century, found a degree to consist of 57,033 toises, which number nearly corresponds with the determination of Picard and Cassini. Besides the work above noticed Snell was the author of "Elements of Trigonometry;" "Hessian and Bohemian Observations," with his notes; "Libra Astronomica et Philosophica," wherein he undertakes the examination of the principles of Galileo concerning comets; and a treatise on the comet of 1618. His death took place in 1666.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Huston's Math. Dict.*

SNELLING (THOMAS) an English writer on numismatics, who died in 1773. He published a treatise on the "Silver Coin and Coinage of England," 1762, 4to; "The Gold Coin and Coinage of England," 1763, 4to; and after his death appeared "Thirty-three Plates of English Medals," 1776, 4to; and "A View of the Origin, Nature, and Use of Jettons or Counters, especially those commonly known by the name of Black Money and Abbey Pieces," 1779, 4to.—*Orig.*

SNORRO STURLESON, or SNORRO STURLEUS, an Icelandic historian and antiquary of the thirteenth century, who was counsellor to the kings of Sweden and Norway, and afterwards governor of Iceland. He wrote in the Icelandic language the history of the Norwegian kings from the time of Odin, translated into Danish by Peter Claudius, about 1559, and published with a Latin version by Peringskiöld in 1697. Snorro was also the compiler of the later "Edda," or Bible of Icelandic mythology, printed with a Latin translation and notes by Resenius, Copenhagen, 1665, 4to. He was killed by his enemy Gysarus in 1241.—*STURLA LAGIFER*, the son of Thordus, and nephew of Snorro, was a distinguished Icelandic historian, who wrote the life of Haco the elder, king of Norway. He was also the author of "Sturlungorum Historia," relating to the affairs of Iceland down to his own time; and "Liber Originum Islandicum." He was governor of Iceland, but he resigned his office, and died in retirement in 1284.—*Sibbern Bibl. Hist. Danu. Norveg.*

SNYDERS (FRANCIS) an eminent artist of

the Flemish school of painting, born at Antwerp in 1579. He studied the rudiments of his art under his celebrated countryman Van Balen, after which he travelled through great part of Italy, visiting the most esteemed collections in that country. On his return to Flanders he attached himself to the household of the archduke Ferdinand, with whom he was a great favourite, as he was also with the cardinal Infant of Spain, and finally took up his abode at Brussels. Snyders, who is considered never to have been surpassed in his delineation of beasts, fish, hunting-parties, &c. was accustomed to work in concert with Rubens and Jordaens, and some of the most valuable paintings of that school are their joint production. Many of his choice pieces were to be found in the collections of the elector palatine, and at the Escorial. His death took place in 1657.

SOCINUS (**LÆTIUS**) an eminent Italian scholar, the third son of Marianus Socinus, an eminent civilian of Bologna, was born at Sienna, 1525. He was designed for the legal profession by his father, but having been led to doubt the truth of certain doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, he directed his studies towards scriptural investigation, for which purpose he acquired the Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic languages. About the year 1746 he attached himself to a society friendly to the principles of reformation in religion, which held secret meetings at Vicenza. Being discovered, several of them were apprehended, and two of the number suffered death as heretics. In 1547 Lælius quitted Italy, and travelled into France, England, the Low Countries, and Poland, after which he settled at Zurich, and maintained a correspondence among the leading reformers, which, as he showed a predilection for Arian doctrines, gradually made him an object of suspicion; Calvin in particular wrote him a letter of admonition, which being followed by the detestable immolation of Servetus, was, outwardly at least, attended to. He subsequently visited Italy and Poland, but ultimately returned to Zurich, where he died in 1562. He appears to have been a mild, conscientious man, and much averse to contest, which disposition led him to adopt the Helvetic profession of faith. He doubtless indulged many of the opinions of his more celebrated nephew Faustus, but as the authenticity of the writings attributed to him are much doubted, it is difficult to ascertain the exact extent of his Arian predilections.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

SOCINUS (**FAUSTUS**) nephew of the preceding, being the son of his brother Alessandro, a professor of law, was born at Sienna in 1539. Having lost his parents at an early age, his education was neglected, and he reached his twenty-third year with but a small stock of general learning, and some acquaintance with the law, his intended profession. Having imbibed the theological opinions of his uncle, he was obliged to quit his native city, when he repaired to the court of the grand duke of Tuscany. Here he obtained honour-

able employments, which however at the expiration of twelve years he resigned, and visited Basil in order to study theology. He remained at Basil three years, during which time he confirmed himself in the religious opinions of his uncle, which he further extended and modified. About this time some differences took place among the anti-trinitarian reformers of Transylvania, owing principally to certain doctrines propagated by Francis David concerning the adoration due to Christ. To heal these divisions, Blandrata, a leader of much influence, sent for Socinus, who argued the various points with David, but with no success; and the latter was thrown into prison by the prince of Transylvania, where he died, so little was toleration understood at this time in any quarter. This circumstance was the source of much obloquy against Socinus, who ultimately justified himself from the charge of promoting these severities, which it does not however appear he exercised any influence to prevent. In 1579 he repaired to Poland, where he was desirous of being admitted a member of the Unitarian churches, but was harshly repulsed; and as usual in theological quarrels, he was represented to the king of Poland as a person dangerous to authority, although he carried the doctrine of passive obedience to its entire extent, so as even to condemn the resistance of the Netherlands to the tyranny of Spain. It was with difficulty he found protection under the roof of a noble Pole, whose daughter he married; and the publication of his hitherto suppressed work, "*De Christo Servatore*," so enraged his opponents, it was with difficulty he was rescued from the fury of a mob, who, instigated by the students of Cracow, would have torn him to pieces. His house being pillaged, and his MSS. destroyed, he was obliged to retire from Cracow to a distant village, where at length his unremitting exertions to compose the differences between the Unitarian churches in some degree succeeded. He did not long survive this successful labour, but died in 1604, in his last retreat, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The private character of Socinus is spoken of with uniform encomium, and as he made great sacrifices for his opinions, their foundation in rigid principle is not to be denied. The main distinction of the system to which he has given name, is that stated by Mosheim—the use of reason in judging of the doctrines of Christianity, which, although to be derived solely from the Scriptures, according to Socinus and his followers are to be explained according to the dictates of reason. Hence a rejection of all that appears to them inconsistent or incomprehensible in the orthodox creed, and a disposition to regard the mission of Christ upon earth as chiefly designed to introduce a new moral law, distinguished by its superior sanctity and perfection. As regards the person and divinity of Christ, however, they retained notions which verge much more towards Arianism than those of the modern Unitarians. Socinus was the author of many tracts in rela-

tion to his system, and to the controversies in which he was engaged, which form collectively two volumes folio of the "*Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*."—*Bayle. Mosheim. Toulmin's Life of Socinus*.

SOCRATES, the most eminent of the Grecian philosophers, was born about B.C. 469, at Alopece, a village near Athens. His father, named Sophroniscus, was a statuary, and his mother, Phænarete, exercised the profession of a midwife. He was brought up to his father's pursuit, in which he obtained some proficiency; but the cultivation of his mind was the object nearest his heart, and that to which he devoted his chief attention. On the death of his father he succeeded to a small inheritance, which he lost by the knavery of a relation, and was obliged to labour for his maintenance. At length a wealthy Athenian, who admired his ingenuous disposition and acute understanding, appointed him preceptor to his children, by which means he was enabled to attend the lectures of the most celebrated philosophers of that time, and Anaxagoras, of the Ionic sect, is mentioned as the one by whom he benefited philosophically; while he imbibed from other masters the principles of eloquence, poetry, music, and geometry, the usual branches of a course of liberal education at Athens. Thus highly endowed he lived as an humble but meritorious citizen, anxious to perform every duty enjoined by the laws of his country. He served as a soldier at the siege of Potidæa, and several years afterwards joined an expedition against the Bœotians, and, in an unsuccessful engagement, retired with great deliberation, and bore away on his shoulders the wounded Xenophon. A third campaign in which he served, is mentioned, after which he returned to Athens, and never again quitted it. He was sixty years of age before he was employed in any civil office, when he was elected one of the representatives of his district to the senate of Five Hundred. In this situation he quickly displayed a firmness and integrity which placed him above all his colleagues. He singly stood forth in defence of the commanders at the battle of Arginusæ, who having been prevented by a storm from paying funeral honours to the slain, were cruelly and absurdly condemned to death, in obedience to the clamours of the populace. With equal courage and rectitude he also hazarded his life in opposing the violence and oppression of the thirty tyrants. It was however as a teacher of morality that Socrates has acquired his best and noblest fame. Despising philosophy as a mere art of disputation, or as principally occupied in subtle questions, which it was at once impossible and useless to solve, he made it his great object to inculcate the wisdom which has an immediate reference to practice. Instead of opening a private school like other teachers, he passed his time chiefly in places of public resort, and frequently collected an audience in the Lyceum on the borders of the Ilyseus, where he sometimes delivered a discourse from an elevated chair. The mode of instruction which he chiefly

practised towards individuals, was to propose questions to them, and upon their answers to found other questions, and thus to lead them step by step to conclusions upon their own admissions; a mode of argument ever since termed Socratic. His own conduct was in all respects exemplary, exhibiting all the temperance, forbearance, and self-command which principally constitute elevation of character. Tried in domestic life by the proverbial shrewishness of his wife Xantippe, he bore her provocation with his usual equanimity, and in all respects practised the noble lessons which he taught. A distinguished man, whose life formed a tacit reproach upon so many persons, and who did not spare his ridicule of the numerous pretenders to wisdom and knowledge with which Athens abounded, necessarily created many enemies, who repaid him both with insult and slander. The famous comic writer Aristophanes, in particular, employed all the licence of the Grecian comedy, in regard to living characters, to bring him personally on the stage, in a piece entitled "*The Clouds*," in which the character intended to satirise him was made to utter nothing but absurdity and profaneness. Socrates coolly attended the performance, and as a sort of tacit appeal to the audience, stood up in their view while it proceeded. This calm contempt had its effect, for the next year it was received with marked disapprobation, and withdrawn. Until lately the views taken of the conduct of Aristophanes have been uniform, but recently a writer in a leading review has taken up the cause of the latter, by assuming the fact that Socrates was a specious opposer of the established religion and social order of his day, in other words a reformer—an example of the influence of modern associations over the most established facts and conclusions of history, in the highest degree curious. It appears, however, that this distinguished character held it to be the duty of a citizen to comply with the religious rites of his country; and as to the rest, while he reprobated many of the popular and indecent stories of the gods, he seems to have believed in the existence of a plurality of deities, in obedience to one supreme. Whether by his allusion to the inspiration of an attendant genius, he indulged in an artifice to create an opinion of something extraordinary belonging to his nature or character, or that he really entertained some superstitious notions in relation to his impulses and convictions, is doubtful. Neither his virtues nor his pretensions could, however, save him from the almost general fate of a reformer; and the sophists whose fallacies he exposed, and the many influential political pretenders whose views he thwarted, with a multitude of zealots who detested him as dangerous to the popular superstitions, gradually raised a storm against him, the result of which was a criminal accusation before the supreme court of judicature. It was brought by Melitus, a young rhetorician, aided by Anytus, a sordid man enriched by trade, and by an individual named Lycon. He was

accused in the following terms:—"Socrates violates the laws in not acknowledging the gods which the state acknowledges, and by introducing new divinities. He also violates the laws by corrupting youth." The manner in which he met this ancient specimen of a species of persecution which unhappily has met with much modern imitation, was in the highest degree noble and characteristic. After Plato, then a young man, had been forbidden to speak in his behalf, he rose, and with the calm confidence of innocence, rebutted the charges against him, by appealing to his regular attendance on religious ceremonies, the pure morality of his inculcation, and the personal example which he afforded of temperance, moderation, and obedience, to the laws. All availed nothing against a premeditated intention to condemn; and he was sentenced to die by the poison of hemlock. It is to be regretted that the limits of this work will not allow of those interesting details of his deportment in prison, and on the day of his death, which are narrated with so much affecting simplicity by Xenophon. When at last the fatal cup was presented to him, he received it with a steady hand, and after a prayer to the gods for a favourable passage to the invisible world, he serenely swallowed the fatal draught. His disciples at that awful moment could not refrain from marks of the most poignant sorrow; on which he gently reproved their want of courage, and observed that such a change ought to be hailed by better omens. He then, as he was directed, walked about until he began to feel the benumbing effects of the poison; upon which symptom he lay down, and wrapped himself in his mantle. After a short silence he raised his mantle, and said to his friend Crito, "We owe a cock to Esculapius, do not forget to pay it;" and then covering himself again, presently expired. Such, in his seventieth year, was the end of a man whom all heathen antiquity has pronounced the wisest and most virtuous of mortals. Party enmity for a while pursued his memory; but at length the Athenians became sensible of their injustice, and turned their anger against his accusers, of whom they condemned Melitus to death, and banished Anytus. In further testimony of their penitence, they recalled his friends, and erected a statue to his memory. As this eminent person left nothing in writing, his reputation must have been founded on the reports of his discourses, handed down by his disciples, of whom the principal were Xenophon and Plato. Of these the former is judged to have given the most faithful idea of his master's manners and sentiments, the "Socratic Dialogues" of Plato being intermixed with his own language and conceptions. Of the leading doctrines of Socrates some account has been already given. It is certain that he was a pure theist, as far as the term is applicable to a belief in a supreme intelligence, without excluding the existence of subordinate agencies. His system of morals was founded on the basis of religion; as he held that virtuous principles are the laws of God, from

which no one can depart with impunity, however they may evade the penalties of human laws. Concerning the soul of man, according to Xenophon, he regarded it as allied to the Supreme Being, not by a participation of essence, but similarity of nature, and consequently believed that it was immortal. As he was in all respects a modest inquirer, he was more allied to the sceptical than dogmatical philosophy, and hence it is not surprising that after his death his followers broke into a variety of sects. The person of this great moral philosopher was very homely, being bald, and of a dark complexion, with a flat nose, projecting eyes, and severe downcast look.—*Diogenes Laert.* *Cicero.* *Xenophon's Memorabilia.*

SOCRATES, surnamed SCHOLASTICUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, was born at Constantinople in the beginning of the reign of Theodosius. He had for some time been a professor of law, when he undertook to write a history of the churches, which he commences at the year 309, where that of Eusebius terminates, and brings it down to 440. As a historian he is deemed judicious and exact, and his observations are generally calm and impartial. He has however fallen into some mistakes, especially in relation to theological dogmas; and is accused of being too favourable to the sect of the Novatians. Nothing more is known of his personal history. His work has been translated into Latin and published in Greek and Latin by Valesius, folio, Paris, 1668, and republished with additional notes by Reading, London, 1720, 3 vols. folio.—*Cave.* *Dupin.* *Vossii Hist. Græc.*

SOLANDER (DANIEL CHARLES) a Swedish naturalist, born in the province of Norrland, February 28, 1736. He studied at Upsal under Linnaeus, and took the degree of MD. In 1760 he visited England; and in 1762, through the recommendation of Peter Collinson, he was employed by the trustees of the British Museum to draw up a catalogue of the natural curiosities belonging to that institution. He was subsequently appointed an assistant keeper of the cabinet of natural history; and in 1764 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1766 he assisted in a publication entitled "Fossilia Hantoniensis, collecta et in Museo Britannico deposita à Gustavo Brauder, R. S. et S. A. S. Mus. Brit. Cur." 4to. Dr Solander accompanied Mr (afterwards sir Joseph) Banks in his voyage round the world, with captain Cook in 1768—1771; and he was afterwards employed in arranging and describing the valuable botanical collections which were the result of their researches in this expedition. He was created DCL. at Oxford in 1771; and in 1773 he was made one of the assistant librarians at the British Museum. He died of apoplexy, May 16, 1782. Dr Solander being a pupil of Linnaeus, and intimately acquainted with the system of that great naturalist, contributed materially to its general reception in this country; though his published productions are few and unimportant, consisting chiefly of papers in

periodical works, and a Letter to Philip Carteret Webb, FRS, entitled "An Account of the Gardenia (Jasminoides)" in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Pulteney's Sketches of the Prog. of Botany in England.*

SOLINUS (CAIUS JULIUS) a Latin grammarian, who is thought to have lived at Rome in the third century. He is known only as the author of a work, which he first entitled "Collectanea Rerum Memorabilium," but afterwards "Polyhistor." This is a collection without method or judgment of the remarkable things in different countries, a great part of which is borrowed from the natural history of Pliny. As however it contains some things not in that writer, and serves to elucidate his text, it has been deemed worthy of notice by the critics, and has served as a repository for the unwieldy erudition of Salmassius, who published an edition of it in 1629, in 2 vols. folio, illustrated or rather overwhelmed by his copious commentary. Solinus was also author of a poem entitled "Ponticon," of which a few verses only remain.—*Vossii Hist. Lat.*

SOLIS (ANTONIO DE) a Spanish poet and historian, born at Placenza in Old Castile in 1610. He wrote a comedy at the age of seventeen, which was exhibited with great applause, and he obtained considerable reputation for his poetical productions of various kinds; but he is principally known at present as an historical writer. Having been appointed historiographer of the Indies, he drew up a work entitled "Historia de la Conquista de Mexico," which passed through many editions, and of which an English translation was published in 1724, folio. He took orders in the church in the latter part of his life, and died at an advanced age in 1686. An edition of the History of the Conquest of Mexico, in the original Spanish, was printed in London in 1809, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Antonio Bibl. Hisp. Biog. Univ.*

SOLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, and the celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, was born in the sixth century BC. at Salamis, of parents descended from Codrus. His father leaving him but a small patrimony, he had recourse to commerce, but at the same time cultivated poetry, and applied himself to the study of moral and political wisdom. He first distinguished himself by an elegy, by which he prevailed on the Athenians to rescind an ignoble resolution, never to attempt regaining the island of Salamis. He afterwards increased his reputation by advocating a necessary war with the people of Cirrha, and by contributing to the reduction of their city. Athens, being at that time in a turbulent state, arising from the contention of different political factions, and the oppression of the lower classes by their creditors, Solon was regarded as one who could devise the best means of restoring them to tranquillity. A large party was desirous ofaising him to the sovereignty; this however he declined, but being chosen archon by acclamation, BC. 594, he set himself to compose the dissensions by moderate

measures. He relieved the poor in respect to their debts, and rescued them from bondage; but he refused to gratify them by dividing the lands, and in the first instance pleased neither party. The wisdom of his conduct was however soon generally acknowledged, and he was unanimously invested with the high trust of remodelling the laws and constitution of Athens. In the exercise of this power he began by abrogating the sanguinary laws of Draco, and then made a new distribution of the people, formed on different scales of property, with a view to a well-formed democracy. He also formed new seats of judicature, and framed a code of laws which afterwards became the basis of those of the twelve tables at Rome. As a supreme judicial court, the guardian of the laws and morals of the nation, he revived the ancient Areopagus, and ordained that it should be composed of those only who had passed the office of archon, by which means it rapidly obtained a reputation that rendered its decrees revered throughout Greece. After the promulgation of this code Solon travelled; and having obtained leave of absence for ten years, exacted an oath from the citizens that nothing should be altered until his return. He visited Egypt, Cyprus, and, as it is said, the court of Croesus, king of Lydia, although it is difficult to reconcile his reputed adventure with that monarch with chronology. On his return to Athens he found parties running high, and his kinsman Pisistratus aiming at the sovereignty, which, notwithstanding the attempts of Solon to rouse up the people, he acquired. He then withdrew from Athens, to which he never returned, and the time and place of his death are uncertain; but it is commonly said that he died at Cyprus, at the age of eighty. The Athenians held his memory in great reverence, and placed his statue in the forum. Laertius has mentioned among his writings his orations, poems, laws, and Atlantic History, left unfinished, and afterwards continued by Plato, who has also preserved some of his supposed epistles. Of his sayings, as one of the wise men of Greece, the best is that which compares laws to cobwebs, which hold the weak, but are broken through by the strong.—*Plutarchi Vit. Solon. Diog. Laert.*

SOLVYNS (FRANCIS BALTHAZAR) an artist and Oriental traveller, born at Antwerp in 1760. He displayed his abilities at an early age, and acquired skill both as a painter and an engraver. His first works were sea views. He went to Germany with the archduchess Maria Christina, who had been governess of the Netherlands; and after the death of that princess he accompanied sir Home Popham in a voyage to the Red Sea and the East Indies. On his arrival at Hindostan he studied the languages of the Hindoos, and their religion, manners, and customs, that he might be able accurately to illustrate them by the joint aid of the pen and pencil. After fifteen years' absence he returned to Europe with a valuable stock of materials for the execution of his design. Having settled at Paris, he commenced a work entitled "Les Hindoos, or Description

pittoresque des Mœurs, Costumes, et Cérémonies religieuses de ce Peuple," which was completed in four volumes, large folio, in 1812. After the restoration of the prince of Orange, Solvyns returned to his native country, and was made captain of the port of Antwerp, where he died October 10, 1824.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

SOMBREUIL (CHARLES VEROT de) a French royalist officer, who distinguished himself by his courage in the opening scenes of the Revolution. During the tumults of the Palais Royal he saved from the fury of the mob, one of the Mess. de Polignac. He at length emigrated, and in the campaign of 1792 he served in the Prussian army, when his bravery was rewarded with the military order of merit. In 1793 he entered into the army of the prince of Condé; and in the winter of 1794 he commanded a corps of emigrants in Holland. He subsequently went to England, and became one of the victims of the ill-concerted expedition to Quiberon. The English government placed under his command seven regiments, with which he arrived on the coasts of Brittany, July 7, 1794. Sombreuil was taken prisoner, tried before a military commission, and shot at Vannes shortly afterwards.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

SOMERS (JOHN LORD) a distinguished lawyer and statesman, was the son of a respectable attorney at Worcester, where he was born in 1652. He received his education at the college school of his native city, and was entered a gentleman commoner at Trinity college, Oxford. Being destined for the legal profession, he passed some time as clerk to sir Francis Winnington, an eminent barrister, and when called to the bar himself, quickly evinced talents of a very high order. As his principles led him to oppose the measures of Charles II, he was the reputed author of several tracts, in which their tendency was exposed. On the accession of James II he continued a firm opposer of the court, and acquired great credit as one of the counsel for the seven bishops. He heartily concurred in the Revolution, and sat as one of the representatives for Worcester in the convention parliament summoned by the prince of Orange, and was one of the managers appointed by the Commons to confer with the Lords on the word *abdicate*. In 1689 he was knighted, and made solicitor-general; in 1692 attorney-general, and lord-keeper of the great seal the following year, in which capacity he displayed equal ability, integrity, and gentleness. He was one of the first patrons of Addison, for whom he procured an allowance to enable him to make the tour of Italy. In 1695 he was advanced to the dignity of lord high chancellor of England, and was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Somers, baron Evesham. Being now regarded as the head of the whigs, he made great exertions to moderate the zeal and jealousy of that party, and possibly was too compliant in some points to ensure to it the royal favour. His acquiescence in the first partition treaty

in 1699, with other measures, produced great dissatisfaction, and an address was moved in the house of Commons, praying the king to remove him from his council. This was defeated by a great majority; but to appease the malcontents, the king deprived him of the seals. King William soon after died, and the new reign being unfavourable to the principles of lord Somers, he spent his time in literary retirement, and was chosen president of the Royal Society. In 1706 he drew up a plan for effecting a union between England and Scotland, which was so much approved, that queen Anne appointed him one of the commissioners to carry it into execution. He is also said to have had a great share in the bill of regency for securing the protestant succession. Upon a change of ministry in 1708, he was nominated president of the council, but was again dismissed in 1710, and although he continued for some time to take an active part in debate, a gradual decline in health rendered him unfit for public business. In the ensuing reign, therefore, he only retained a seat at the council board, until in April 1716 he was carried off by an apoplectic fit at the age of sixty-four. The memory of lord Somers is highly esteemed by the friends of constitutional liberty and of the Revolution, to which no one contributed more than he. His abilities were at the same time very considerable, and few statesmen have passed through life with a purer political character. He was also a great patron of men of letters, and was one of those who redeemed Milton's "Paradise Lost" from the obscurity in which party prejudice and hatred had involved it. Besides the many speeches and political tracts attributed to this able nobleman, he translated some of Ovid's Epistles, and Plutarch's life of Alcibiades. He also made a large collection of scarce and curious tracts, of which there has been published a selection in four parts, each consisting of four volumes, quarto. His collection of original papers and letters was unfortunately destroyed by a fire at Lincoln's Inn. He never married, and the present noble family of Somers is descended from his sister, married to — Cocks, esq.—*Biog. Brit.*

SOMERVILLE (WILLIAM) a minor poet, was the son of Robert Somerville, esq. at whose estate at Edston, in Warwickshire, he was born in 1692. He was educated at Winchester school, whence he was removed to New college, Oxford. He made a due proficiency in classical literature, and early cultivated his talent for poetry. His political attachments were to the whig party, as he proved by his praises of Marlborough, Stanhope, and Addison. He inherited a considerable paternal estate, on which he chiefly lived, acting as a magistrate, and mingling an ardent attachment to the sports of the field with the studies of a man of letters. He was courteous, hospitable, convivial, and what is too often attendant upon those qualities, careless in pecuniary matters, which, by involving him in embarrassments, preyed on his mind, and produced habits which shortened his life.

He died in 1742, and having lived in celibacy, made over the reversion of his estate to lord Somerville, a branch of the same ancient family. As a poet, Somerville is chiefly known by his "Chace," a poem in blank verse, which maintains a respectable rank in the didactic and descriptive class, his enthusiasm as a sportsman aiding his talents as a poet. Its language is free and nervous, and its versification tuneful and correct. Another piece connected with the same subject is entitled "Field Sports." His "Hobbinol, or Rural Games," is a kind of mock heroic, in which the burlesque is often well managed. Of his other pieces, serious and comic, a few tales are rather free, and in other respects not calculated to increase the poet's reputation.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Shenstone's Letters.*

SOMNER (WILLIAM) a distinguished English antiquary and philologist, born at Canterbury in 1598. His father was registrar of the metropolitan court, and the son was educated at the grammar-school of his native city. He became a clerk in his father's office, where his abilities attracted the notice of that great patron of learning, archbishop Laud, who bestowed on him a situation in the ecclesiastical court better suited to his merit. In the early part of the reign of Charles I, he collected the materials for his history of Canterbury, which however was not published till 1640. He formed the design of writing the history of the whole county of Kent, but the misfortunes which befel his patron Laud, and the impetuous storm of civil discord and fanaticism which supervened, obliged him to relinquish his purpose, and turn his thoughts to the preservation of his property and the safety of himself and his family. He however drew up a "Treatise on the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent," published in 1693; and gathered some MS. collections relating to a few of the Kentish towns and churches, preserved in the library of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The language and literature of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors engaged much of his attention; and in 1652 he completed a Saxon glossary to the "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores," published by Twysden; which was succeeded in 1659 by his grand work, "Dictionarium Saxonico-Latinum Anglicum," folio, in the publication of which he was assisted by the liberality of the university of Cambridge, from which he received the salary attached to the Anglo-Saxon professorship founded by sir H. Spelman. On the restoration of king Charles II Somner was one of the royalist sufferers, who were fortunate enough to obtain some compensation for the sacrifices they had made at the shrine of loyalty. He was appointed master of St John's hospital and auditor of Christchurch, Canterbury, which offices he held till his death in 1662. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of a "Treatise of Gavelkind," 1660, 4to, republished by Kennet, with a life of the author; "Julii Cæsaris Portus Ictici illustratus," 1694, 8vo; and elegiac poems on the death of Charles I. Nicholas Batteley reprinted Somner's Anti-

quities of Canterbury, to which he added a sequel or second part, 1703, folio. Somner also translated the old Saxon Laws, collected by Lambarde, into Latin and English, but this work has never been made public.—*Hasted's Hist. of Kent, Pref. Gough's Brit. Topog. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

SONNERAT (PETER) a naturalist and voyager, born at Lyons about 1745. Having obtained some knowledge of natural history, and studied drawing, he entered into the administration of the marine. In 1768 he left Paris to go to the Isle of France, where his relation M. de Poivre was intendant. After making various voyages to Madagascar, the East Indies, the Philippine Islands, &c. he returned to France in 1774 with a rich collection of natural curiosities, which were deposited in the royal cabinet at Paris. The same year he returned to India, to continue his researches, with the title of commissary of the marine. He then visited Ceylon, the Malabar coast, Malacca, and various other places. At the siege of Pondicherry he acted as inspector of the hospitals, and after the capitulation of that fortress in 1778, he returned to Europe. He made subsequent voyages to the East Indies, and passed several years in that part of the world. He was at Pondicherry in 1801; but at length returned to his native country, and his death took place at Paris, April 12, 1814. He published "Voyage à la Nouvelle Guinée, dans lequel on trouve la Description des Lieux, des Observations physiques et morales, et des Détails relatifs à l'Histoire naturelle dans le Règne Animal et le Règne Végétal," Paris, 1776, 4to; and "Voyage aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine, fait par Ordre du Roi depuis 1774 jusqu'en 1781," Paris, 1782, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT (CHARLES NICHOLAS SIGISBERT) a distinguished traveller and naturalist, born at Lunéville, February 1, 1751. He was the son of a gentleman of Roman descent, who was counsellor and treasurer to Stanislaus I, the ex king of Poland. He studied under the jesuits at Pont-à-Mousson, and before he was sixteen he received the degree of doctor in philosophy. Being destined for the magistracy, he went to Strasbourg as a student of law, and in November 1768 he was admitted an advocate of the sovereign court of Nancy. He had become acquainted with Buffon, who inspired him with a taste for natural history; and being of an active disposition, he relinquished the law for the army, and afterwards entering into the corps of marine artillery, he was in 1772 sent to Cayenne. He travelled over various parts of Guiana, and after a voyage made to the western coast of Africa, he returned to France in 1775, with a collection of rare birds for the cabinet of natural history. An account of his researches appeared in the Journal de Physique of the abbé de Rozier. He passed part of the years 1776 and 1777 at Montbard, where he drew up for Buffon that part of his Natural History which relates to foreign birds. In 1779 he was sent to Greece and Egypt to

make new observations; and returning home the following year, he employed himself in the cultivation of science till the commencement of the Revolution. For some time he was administrator of the department of La Meurthe; but during the reign of terror he was displaced and imprisoned. Being set at liberty on the fall of Robespierre, he first of all engaged in agricultural pursuits, but being unsuccessful, he went to Paris, and published an account of his travels in Greece and Egypt; and occupied himself in other literary undertakings. Under the consular and imperial governments he was unable to obtain any public office, notwithstanding the patronage of Lucien Buonaparte, who in vain endeavoured to overcome the prepossessions of Napoleon against Sonnini, on account of his remarks on the Egyptian expedition in his travels. In 1805 he became director of the college of Vienne, which post however he was soon after forced to resign. He had subsequently a prospect of an establishment in Moldavia; but he was again destined to meet with disappointment; and after travelling in Moldavia and Wallachia, he returned to Paris in December 1811. His death took place in that metropolis May 29, 1812. Among his works are "Voyage dans la Haute et Basse Egypt," 1799, 3 vols. 8vo; "Voyage en Grèce et en Turquie," 1801, 2 vols. 8vo; besides which he published the seventh edition of the Natural History of Buffon in 127 vols. 8vo; assisted in the "Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle," in 24 vols. 8vo; and was conductor of the "Bibliothèque Physico-économique." The Egyptian Travels of Sonnini were translated into English by Dr Henry Hunter, 1799, 3 vols. 8vo; and his Travels in Greece also appeared in an English dress, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Belg. Univ.*

SOPHOCLES, a famous Greek tragic poet, was born at Athens about BC. 497. He was of a condition that entitled him to the best education of his age and country; and in the first instance applied himself to lyric poetry, but the fame acquired by Æschylus induced him to try his powers in tragedy. In his twenty-eighth year he accordingly contended with that veteran for the prize, which being decreed to him, Æschylus retreated, and left him undisputed master of the field. The improvements which he made in the drama were very considerable; he brought more than two interlocutors on the stage at a time; interested the chorus in the subject of the piece, and invented a more artful construction of fable and development of incident. In these points he is even deemed superior to his younger rival, Euripides, and upon the whole appears to have stood at the head of tragedy in the estimation both of Greece and Rome. Sophocles was a man of general capability, and entrusted with civil and military employments, being joined in one instance with Pericles, in a commission against the revolted Samians. He continued to write tragedies at an advanced age, and the benignity of his character ac-

quired him a number of friends. It is related to his honour, that at the death of his great rival Euripides he put on mourning, and would not suffer the actors in a new piece of his to wear crowns. He is said to have passed his ninetieth year, and to have died with joy on obtaining the prize for his last tragedy. Above a hundred pieces were attributed to him by ancient writers, of which only seven have reached modern times. These however have produced a pretty general opinion, that he is to be regarded as the most masterly of the three Greek tragedians, the most correct in development, the most just and sublime in sentiment, and the most vivid in description. His tragedies have been frequently published separately and together, with the Greek scholia and Latin versions, and without. Among the most esteemed are those of Johnson, 3 vols. 8vo, Oxon. and London; Capertonier, Paris, 4to, and 2 vols. 8vo, 1781; Brunck, 1786, 2 vols. 4to, 1788, 3 vols. 8vo; Musgrave, Oxon. 3 vols. 8vo; and Bothe, 1786, 2 vols. 8vo. They have all been translated into English by Franklin and Potter.—*Vossii Poet. Gr. Dindin's Classics. Moreri.*

SORANUS EPHESIUS, a physician, who lived in the second century of the Christian æra. He was probably a native of Ephesus; but he practised medicine at Alexandria, and afterwards at Rome, in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. He belonged to the sect of the Methodists, and was a disciple of Theasalus. Some of his writings are still extant, particularly a life of Hippocrates, usually prefixed to the works of that author; and a treatise "De Via saluberrima in Artem Medendi," published at Basil in 1528.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

SORBIERE (SAMUEL) a miscellaneous French writer, by profession a physician, born at St Ambroise in 1615. He was originally a Protestant; but he exchanged his religion for that of the church of Rome, as was supposed, through interested motives, for going to Rome he was much disappointed at receiving from the pope empty honours, instead of substantial preferment. Soon after the restoration of Charles II he visited England, where he obtained an introduction to many men of learning and science, was noticed by the king, and admitted to a sitting of the newly founded Royal Society. He published in 1664 an interesting account of his observations, entitled "Relation d'un Voyage en Angleterre, où sont touchés plusieurs choses qui regardent l'Etat des Sciences, et de la Religion, et autres matières curieuses." This work was translated into English, and was severely criticised by Dr, afterwards bishop Sprat, who was offended by the freedom of Sorbierre's remarks. His death took place in 1670. He was much acquainted with Hobbes, some of whose works he translated into French; and he corresponded with many persons of eminence, whose epistolary intercourse with him was published after his death.—*Biog. Univ. Moreri.*

SORBONNE (ROBERT de) founder of the celebrated theological college which bears his

name, was born in 1201, of an obscure family at Sorbonne, or Sebron, a village in the diocese of Rheims. After receiving the degree of doctor at Paris, he devoted himself to preaching and pious conference, and became chaplain and confessor to the king, St Louis. Having become a canon of Cambrai in 1251, his recollection of the difficulties which he had experienced in the course of his own studies, suggested to him a plan for facilitating to poor scholars the means of proceeding to graduation. This was to provide a society of secular ecclesiastics, who living in common, and provided with a maintenance, should read lectures gratuitously. With the assistance of his friends, therefore, he founded in 1263 the celebrated college of the Sorbonne, in the street of Deux Portes at Paris. It was particularly dedicated to the study of theology; and its constitution has served for a model for all the colleges subsequently erected. He afterwards added a college for languages and philosophy, under the name of the College of Calvi, or the Little Sorbonne. He was made canon of Paris in 1258, and rose to such a height of reputation, that princes frequently chose him arbitrator in their disputes. He died in 1274, at the age of seventy-three, and left very considerable property to his college. He was the author of several works on divinity, which are preserved in MSS. in the library of the Sorbonne.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SOSIGENES, an Egyptian mathematician, who lived in the century preceding the Christian era. He appears to have directed his attention principally to astronomy and chronology; and he is said to have been well acquainted with the works of Thales, Archimedes, Hipparchus, Calippus, and other ancient mathematicians, who had endeavoured to regulate the solstices, and ascertain the length of the solar year. When Julius Cæsar undertook the reformation of the kalendar, he sent for Sosigenes to Rome, and availed himself of his talents in the formation of the Julian year, first adopted 45 BC. There are no writings extant of this mathematician; nor is any thing farther known of his history.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

SOSTRATUS, the most eminent architect of his time, was a native of Gnidos in Lesser Asia, and flourished in the third century BC. He was in particular favour with Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. One of his great works was the famous Pharos, or light-house of Alexandria, said to have cost 800 talents, and reckoned one of the wonders of the world. He transmitted his name to posterity by the following inscription on the Pharos in the Greek language:—"Sostratus of Gnidos, the son of Dexiphanes, to the preserving gods for navigators."—*Pliny. Strabo.*

SOUCIET (STEPHEN) a learned French Jesuit, born at Bourges in 1671. He took the vows at the age of nineteen, and going to Paris he soon distinguished himself by his talents. Being employed by his superiors to answer a work of the English divine, Dr. Pearson, he found it necessary to study the Oriental lan-

guages, in which he made a rapid progress. He also applied himself to history, astronomy, chronology, and mathematics; and quitting the chair of theology, which he had occupied for some years, he was appointed keeper of the library at the college of Louis le Grand. He died at Paris, January 14, 1744. Besides various other works, he was the author of "Observations mathématiques, astronomiques, géographiques, et physiques, tirées des anciens Livres Chinois, ou faites nouvellement aux Indes et à la Chine, par les Missionnaires Jésuites," Paris, 1729, 4to.—His brother, STEPHEN AUGUSTIN SOUCIET, was the author of several Latin poems, distinguished for beauty and elegance.—Another brother, JOHN SOUCIET, was one of the principal co-operators in the *Journal de Trevoux*. All the brothers belonged to the society of the Jesuits.—*Biog. Univ.*

SOULAVIE (JEAN LOUIS GIRAUD) an historical and miscellaneous writer, who was a native of the province of Viverais in France. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and at the beginning of the Revolution he was curé of Sevent and vicar-general of the diocese of Chalons. He became a warm partizan of popular opinions, and was one of the first among the priests who threw off the yoke of the church, and entered into the state of wedlock. In 1793 he was nominated resident of the French republic at Geneva, whence he was recalled the following year and imprisoned. At the amnesty in 1796 he was liberated; and in 1798 he was destined to deportation, but Buonaparte prevented the execution of the decree of his brother consuls. Soulavie then devoted himself entirely to literature. Towards the close of his life he appears to have repented of his apostasy, and reconciled himself to the church. He died in March 1813, a few days after he had made the retraction of his errors. Among his numerous publications may be mentioned "Mémoires du Marechal Duc de Richelieu;" "Mémoires historiques et politiques du Règne de Louis XVI.," 1801, 6 vols. 8vo; and "Histoire de la Décadence de la Monarchie Française," 1805, 3 vols. 8vo. He also edited many volumes of memoirs, and left a large quantity of manuscripts.—*Biog. Univ.*

SOUTH (ROBERT) a celebrated divine of the church of England, who was the son of a London merchant, and was born at Hackney in 1633. He was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1654 he wrote a copy of Latin verses, addressed to Cromwell, on the conclusion of peace with the Dutch; and the following year he produced a poem entitled "Musica Incantans." In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university of Oxford; and soon after he was nominated domestic chaplain to lord Clarendon, then lord chancellor. In 1663 he became a prebendary of Westminster, was admitted DD. and obtained a living in Wales. On the disgrace of his patron, he was made chaplain to the duke of York. In 1670 he was installed canon of Christchurch; and in

1676 he went to Poland, as chaplain to the English ambassador, Lawrence Hyde. On his return home in 1678 he was presented to the rectory of Islip in Oxfordshire, where he rebuilt a part of the church and the parsonage-house. In the latter part of the last century Dr South commenced a controversy with Dr William Sherlock, relative to the doctrine of the Trinity, which was continued for some time, exciting a great deal of interest among the clergy of that period. Both these disputants professed to be orthodox sons of the church, their difference relating to the mode of explaining the doctrine in question; in which fruitless undertaking much wit and learning were expended to little purpose. Dr South died in 1716, after having for several years been in an infirm state of health. He possessed an abundant share of wit and humour, which he not unfrequently displayed in his most serious compositions. His "Sermons," which have been much admired, were published in 11 vols. 8vo. He also wrote an account of his journey to Poland, and other works.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SOUTHCOTT (JOHANNA) a singular fanatic, who, in the early part of the present century, attracted by her extravagant pretensions a numerous band of converts in London and its vicinity, which is said to have at one period amounted to upwards of a hundred thousand. She was born in the west of England, about the year 1750, of parents in very humble life, and being carried away by the fervour of a heated imagination, gave herself out as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelations. In this her assumed capacity, although in the highest degree illiterate, she scribbled much mystic and unintelligible nonsense in the way of vision and prophecy, and for a while carried on a lucrative trade in the sale of seals, which were, under certain conditions, to secure the salvation of the purchasers. A disorder of rather rare occurrence subsequently giving her the outward appearance of pregnancy after she had passed her grand climacteric, she unhesitatingly announced herself as the mother of the promised Shiloh, whose speedy advent she as confidently predicted. The faith of her followers, among whom were more than one clergyman of the established church, rose to enthusiasm. A cradle of the most expensive materials, and highly decorated, was prepared by her expectant votaries at a fashionable upholsterer's, and every preparation was made for the reception of the miraculous babe that superstition and credulity could induce; and so fully persuaded were many of her deluded attendants of the reality of her mission, that one of the ecclesiastics already alluded to, on receiving a remonstrance from his diocesan, actually offered to bind himself to resign a benefice he possessed into the bishop's hands, if the holy Johanna, as he styled her, should fail to appear on a specified day with the expected Shiloh in her arms. About the close of the year 1814, however, the prophetess herself began to have her mis-

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givings during some comparatively lucid intervals, in which she declared that "if she was deceived, she was convinced she had at all events been the sport of some spirit, either good or evil," and on the 27th of December in that year, death put an end to both her hopes and fears. With her followers, however, it was far otherwise; and though for a time confounded by her decease, which they could scarcely believe to be real, a speedy resurrection was confidently anticipated, and one of her most devoted adherents, Mr Sharp, the eminent engraver (see *SHARP*), publicly asserted his conviction that "she was only gone to heaven for a season, in order to legitimate the embryo child." In this persuasion he, as well as many others, lived and died, nor is her sect yet extinct; on the contrary, within a very short period several families of her disciples were living together in the neighbourhood of Chatham in Kent, remarkable for the patriarchal length of their beards and the general singularity of their appearance. The body of Johanna underwent an anatomical investigation after her death, when the extraordinary appearance of her shape was fully accounted for upon medical principles, and her remains were conveyed for interment under a fictitious name to the burying-ground attached to the chapel in St John's Wood. A stone has since been erected to her memory, which, after reciting her age, and other usual particulars, concludes with some lines, evidently the composition of a still unshaken believer, the fervour of whose faith far exceeds his inspiration as a poet.—*Original Communication.*

SOUTHERN (THOMAS) an eminent dramatic poet of the age of the second Charles, born at Dublin in 1660, and educated there at Trinity college. In 1678 he came to London with the view of making the law his profession, and entered himself of the Middle Temple; but like many a kindred genius similarly circumstanced, soon abandoned a study so little congenial to persons of his vivacity of temperament, and dedicated his time to the cultivation of his muse. His first dramatic effort was a tragedy entitled the "Persian Prince, or the Loyal Brother," founded on the story of Schah Thamas, but written with a strong bias towards the tory party, then prevalent in England, and full of compliment to its head, the duke of York, under the character of the Loyal Brother. To this tragedy Dryden, whose friendship he enjoyed, furnished the prologue and epilogue, the former however especially being more remarkable for party virulence than for poetry. The play was first performed in 1682, and besides raising the author's reputation by its success, procured him a reward of a more substantial nature, in the favour of the prince to whom he had paid his court in it. On the accession of James to the throne, Southern went into the army, and rose gradually to the command of a company in the regiment raised by lord Ferrers, in which he served during Moomouth's rebellion.

Another of his tragedies, "The Spartan Dame," though written in 1687, was not acted till 1721, and then with considerable alterations, from some supposed resemblance in the situation of its heroine to that of queen Mary. It was very strongly cast, and produced its author 150*l.* for the copyright, an extraordinary sum at that time. From this period he continued to produce occasionally a variety of comedies as well as tragedies; in the former style of composition however he was far from being successful, all his lighter pieces having perished, while of the latter, two especially yet keep possession of the stage. These are his "Oronooko," founded, it is said, on a true story, which forms the groundwork of one of Mrs Behn's novels; and "Innocent Adultery," which under its modern name "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage," is one of the most pathetic and effective dramas in the language, and has in succession tried the strength of all our principal female tragedians, from Mrs Porter and Mrs Woffington, down to Mrs Siddons and Miss O'Neil. The latter part of his days was passed by Mr Southern, who had long quitted the service, in ease and affluence. His writings and his commission had produced him a handsome competency, and he is recorded to have been the first who raised the advantage derived by dramatic authors from the treasury of the theatre to a second and third night, a circumstance alluded to by Pope. During the last ten years of his life he resided in Westminster, and was a constant attendant at the abbey from his partiality for sacred music. His death took place May 26, 1746, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-six. His works have gone through several editions.—*Life by Cibber.*

SOUTHWELL (ROBERT) an English jesuit and poet, was born in 1560, as it is said, of an ancient family in Norfolk or Suffolk. Being sent abroad for education, he became a jesuit at Rome in 1576. He was a few years after sent missionary to England, and in 1592 was apprehended and examined with the strictest rigour. He was confined three years, and, as he himself affirms, he endured the torture several times, until at length he owned that he came to England to propagate the Catholic religion, and was ready to lay down his life for it. He was accordingly tried in February 1593, under the existing law, and the presence of a jesuit in England being treason, he was condemned, and executed the next day at Tyburn. According to Dodd, Warton, Headley, and others, there is considerable beauty in some of the poetical pieces of Southwell, a few pleasing examples of which will be found in Ellis's *Specimens*. On these his fame must now principally rest, as copies of this work are rarely to be met with, although the remnant of twenty-four editions. The title of his principal works are, "A Consolation for imprisoned Catholics;" "A Supplication to Queen Elizabeth;" "St Peter's Complaint, with other Poems;" "Mœonie, or certain excellent Poems and spiritual Hymns;" "Mary Magdalene's Funeral Teares," re-

printed in 1772 by the rev. William Tooke.—*Dodd's Ch. Hist. Ellis and Headley's Specimens.*

SOUZA BOTELHO (JOSEPH MARIA, baron de) a Portuguese nobleman, equally distinguished as a diplomatist and a man of letters, born at Oporto in 1758. Having terminated his studies at Coimbra, he entered into the army, and served from 1778 to 1791. At that period he was nominated ambassador to Sweden, whence in 1795 he proceeded in the same capacity to Lisbon. After the peace of Amiens he resided as Portuguese minister at Paris till 1805, when he was chosen to fill the post of plenipotentiary from the court of Lisbon at Petersburg; but he declined the office, and spent the rest of his days in literary retirement. He devoted his leisure to the preparation of an edition of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, with a bibliographical memoir and life of the poet. This magnificent work, printed by Didot at Paris, in folio, with engravings by M. Gerard, appeared in 1817. M. de Souza afterwards formed the design of writing the history of Portugal; but ill health prevented the execution of his plan. In 1804 he published a translation in his native language of the famous "Lettres Portugaises," with the French on the opposite pages, and prefatory observations relative to the authenticity of the work. His death took place June 1, 1825. After the death of his first wife, he married at Paris, in 1802, the countess de Flabault, widow of the count de Flabault de la Billarderie, guillotined in 1792. This lady is well known in the literary world as the authoress of "Emilie et Alphonse, ou le Danger de se fier à ses premiers Impressions;" "Adèle de Senanges;" "Charles et Marie;" and other very popular and interesting works of fiction.—*Biog. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

SOUZA (JOHN de) a Portuguese historian, born at Damas or Damascus, in Syria, of Catholic parents, about 1730. He went to Portugal in 1750, and he was patronized and employed by Gaspar de Saldanha, rector of the university of Coimbra, who introduced him to the count d'Oeyras, afterwards marquis de Pombal. In 1770 he entered into the order of St Francis, soon after which he was withdrawn from his convent, to be employed as secretary-interpreter to the Spanish ambassador at Morocco. He subsequently became professor of Arabic at the convent of St Jesus, at Lisbon, where he died January 29, 1812. Father de Souza, who was a member of the Portuguese Academy of Sciences, published "Vestiges of the Arabic Language in Portugal, or an Etymological Dictionary of Portuguese Words derived from the Arabic," 1789; "Arabian Documents from the Archives of Lisbon;" and other works. He also left many valuable MSS.—*Biog. Univ.*

SOWERBY, FLS. MGS. (JAMES) an ingenious artist and naturalist, born 1766. In the early part of his life Mr Sowerby supported himself by instructing pupils in the art of drawing; but being fond of botany, and

exercising his pencil chiefly in the delineation of plants, he attracted the notice of sir J. E. Smith, the president of the Linnæan Society, who employed him to illustrate his works. He published several works afterwards, connected with his favourite pursuit; among others, "A Botanical Drawing Book," 4to, 1789 and 1791; "Florist's Delight," folio, 1791; "English Fungi," folio, 1796; "British Mineralogy," 8vo, 1803; "Description of Models to Explain Crystallography," 8vo, 1805; and "English Botany," 8vo, 1805. Mr Sowerby was a correspondent and fellow of the Linnæan Society, among whose transactions are several papers from his pen; and had collected a considerable museum, which was always accessible to students and scientific men. He died in Lambeth, October 25, 1822.—*Ann. Biog.*

SOZOMEN (HERMIAS) a native of Palestine, was in great repute as an advocate at Constantinople about the year 440, and is known as the author of a "History of the Christian Church," from its first establishment to his own times. Of this work the latter part only has reached posterity, containing an account of transactions from the year 324 downwards. It is visibly copied from the similar history of Socrates, and is equally remarkable for the marvellous legends which it details, and the florid style in which they are narrated. He is supposed to have died about the middle of the fifth century. His history was translated and published by Valesius, with Eusebius and other ecclesiastical historians; and separately, with additional notes by Reading, London, 1720, 3 vols. folio.—JOHN SOZOMEN, a Venetian lawyer, of the seventeenth century, is known as having rendered Plato's work on Republics into the Italian language. In this translation, or rather adaptation, the original form of dialogue is abandoned for that of a continuous treatise.—*Cave. Dupin.*

SPAENDONCK (GERARD van) an eminent flower-painter, born at Tilbourg in Holland, in 1746. He studied under Herreyns, an artist of Antwerp; and at the age of twenty-four he went to Paris, where he expected to meet with more encouragement than in his own country. He distinguished himself by his miniatures as well as his flower-pieces, and through the friendship of Watelet he obtained, in 1774, the reversion of the place of miniature-painter to the king. In 1781 he was admitted into the Academy of Painting; and after the Revolution he was made professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. After having enjoyed an excellent state of health to a very advanced age, he died suddenly, May 11, 1822. The works of Spændonck are extremely numerous, and some of the most valuable are preserved in the museum of the Louvre.—*Biog. Univ.*

SPAGNOLETTI. See RIBERA.

SPALDING (JOHN JOACHIM) a celebrated Protestant preacher and man of letters, born at Triebseß in Swedish Pomerania, in 1714. He studied at the university of Rostock, whence he removed to Griefswald, to become

tutor to the children of one of the professors in that university, who kindly directed his studies. In 1735 he supported a thesis "De Calumnia Juliani Apostatæ in Confirmatione Religionis Christianæ versa." Having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, after assisting his brother, who was pastor and rector of the gymnasium at Triebseß, he went in 1742 to Halle, with a young man to whom he was tutor. In 1745 he became secretary of legation to M. de Rudenskiöld, Swedish envoy at Berlin. He now published translations of the works of lord Shaftesbury, of Silhouette, and of Le Clerc, having studied the English and French languages as well as the Swedish. In 1748 appeared his "Destination of Man," a work which established the reputation of the author as a moralist and a general scholar. In 1749 he was appointed pastor of Lassahn in Swedish Pomerania; and in 1757 he removed to Barth, near Stralsund. He published his second classic work, "Thoughts on the Importance of Religious Sentiments," in 1761; and three years after he became member of the general consistory, and first pastor of the church of St Nicholas at Berlin. In 1765 he published a volume of "Sermons," distinguished for elegance of style and sound morality; and this was followed by another a few years after. In 1772 appeared his treatise on "The Utility of Preaching;" and in 1784 "Confidential Letters concerning Religion." Spalding was an advocate for free inquiry in matters of religion, his own sentiments tending towards that system of rationalism so prevalent among the German theologians of the last century. Whence, on the publication of the famous edict of religion of 1788, he relinquished preaching altogether; but he still retained his consistorial functions. In 1797 he published his last work, "Religion the most important Affair of Mankind;" and the same year he was honoured by the university of Halle with the diploma of doctor of theology. His death took place at Berlin, May 26, 1804.—*Biog. Univ.*

SPALDING (GEORGE LOUIS) second son of the preceding, eminent as a philological writer. He was born at Barth, April 8, 1762, and he studied under the famous Busching, at the gymnasium of Berlin. He afterwards directed his attention to philology and divinity at the universities of Göttingen and Halle; and in 1784 he engaged in a literary tour through Germany, Switzerland, France, England, and Holland. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed tutor to the children of prince Ferdinand; and in 1787 professor at the gymnasium of Berlin. His religious sentiments coinciding with those of his father, the edict of religion induced him to renounce his intention of becoming an ecclesiastic, and devote himself entirely to literature. In 1792 he went to Halle, and graduated as MA, having published a dissertation entitled "Vindiciæ Philosophorum Megaricorum, subjecitur Commentarius in priorem Partem Libelli de Xenophane, Zenone et Gorgia," which procured him great reputation. Being employed by a

bookseller of Leipzic to revise the text of Quintilian for a new edition, he dedicated the last nineteen years of his life to that undertaking, which he executed in a masterly manner, and the work appeared in 4 vols. 8vo, 1798—1816, the last volume having been published after the death of the learned editor, which took place June 7, 1811. G. L. Spalding published in 1804 a volume of "Didactic Poetry;" and the same year he printed his father's Autobiography.—*Id.*

SPALLANZANI (LAZARUS) an eminent modern naturalist, was born at Scandiano in Italy, January 10, 1729. He studied polite literature under the jesuits at Reggio de Modena, whence he removed to Bologna, where he cultivated science under his relation Laura Bassi, the celebrated female professor of physics in that place. Being nominated physical professor at Pavia, he devoted himself to experimental researches into nature, which course of scientific study he pursued for many years with more assiduity and intelligence than most of his contemporaries. He began in 1765 to publish in Italian, various works on physiology, chiefly animal, which made his name known throughout Europe. He employed some of the intervals of his academical labour in travelling for information. In 1779 he made a tour through the Swiss cantons; in 1785 he took a voyage to Constantinople, visiting in his way the isles of Corfu and Cythera, of which he described the geology and fossil remains. In 1788 he journeyed through the two Sicilies, and part of the Appennines, to collect volcanic products for the museum at Pavia. This celebrated natural philosopher, whose private character was in the highest degree sincere and benevolent, died of apoplexy, February 1798. The numerous writings of Spallanzani may be comprised under the following classes: experiments on animal reproductions, in which he pursued the steps of Reaumur and Bonnet; on infusory animalcules, in which, in opposition to Buffon and Needham, he establishes their claim to the rank of complete animals; microscopical experiments, relative to reviviscient animalcules; memoirs on mucus, or mould; on the phenomena attendant on the circulation of the blood; on digestion, and the manner in which it is effected; inquiries concerning generation; on the influence of confined and unchanged air on animals and vegetables; travels in the two Sicilies; observations on the transpiration of plants; and lastly, a curious and elaborate correspondence with the most distinguished naturalists of the age. That in so wide and curious a range of inquiry he was sometimes mistaken in his conclusions will not be deemed wonderful, but he will always be regarded as one of the most industrious inquirers into nature of his day. It must not be concealed, that much humane objection has been made to the deliberate cruelty of many of his experiments, for which, as in some later instances of a similar nature, it has been doubted if the knowledge attained would entirely atone.—*Left by Tourdes Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

SPANGENBERG (AUGUSTUS THEOPHILUS) a Moravian bishop, who was the son of a clergyman of Klettenburg in Germany, where he was born in 1704. He became a student of law at Jena, and in 1726 he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy. The following year he formed an acquaintance with the famous count Zinzendorf, founder of the sect of Moravians or Herrnhutters, of whom he some time after became a follower. On his forming this connexion he was sent on a mission to the West Indies and North America, whither he went in 1735, and remained till 1739. Having established a colony of the united brethren, as they styled themselves, in Georgia, and visited Pennsylvania, he returned to Europe. He displayed his zeal and activity in the cause which he had embraced, both in Germany and in England; and in 1745 he was elected bishop of the Moravians, and sent again to America as inspector of all the establishments of the brethren among the English and savage nations. He returned from this mission in 1749, and in 1751 he crossed the Atlantic a third time. On the death of Zinzendorf in 1760, he was called to the supreme council of the Herrnhutters; and in 1764 he was appointed general inspector of the establishments in Upper Lusatia. He took up his residence at Zeitz, whence in 1769 he removed to Herrnhut, devoting his time especially to the seminaries for the education of foreign missionaries. In 1789 he accepted the office of president of the general directory, with which he settled two years after at Berthelsdorf near Herrnhut, where he died September 18, 1792. Among his works are "The Biography of count N. L. de Zinzendorf," 1772—75, 8 vols. 8vo; and "Idea Fidei Fratrum, or a Summary of the Christian Doctrine of the Evangelical Community of the Brethren," 1779, 8vo, translated into English by Latrobe.—*Biog. Univ.*

SPANHEIM (FREDERICK) professor of divinity at Leyden, was the son of a learned Protestant divine, who filled the post of ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector palatine, and was provost of the college of Amberg, where the subject of this article was born in 1600; and after benefiting a while by his father's instructions, he completed his education at the universities of Heidelberg and Geneva, in the latter of which he obtained the divinity professorship in 1627, having previously declined one offered him at Lausanne. This honourable situation he resigned in 1642 for a similar one at Leyden, where he distinguished himself both as a lecturer in theology and a preacher, acquiring by his learning and talents the especial favour of the prince of Orange and the celebrated Christina of Sweden, with whom he was in habits of correspondence. He was the author of "Exercitationes de Gratia Universalis," 8vo, 3 vols.; "Dubia Evangelica," 4to, 2 vols.; a "Life of Count Dhona;" "The Swiss Mercury," &c. He died in the spring of 1649, his great labours shortening his days. He was a cor-

respondent of, and highly esteemed by archbishop Usher.—*Niceron. Freheri Theatrum.*

SPANHEIM (EZEKIEL) eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1629, during his father's residence at Geneva. At a very early age he manifested the possession of considerable talent, which received ample cultivation under the care of his father, whom he accompanied to Leyden in 1642; and although at that period the animosity between Daniel Heinsius and Salmasius was at its height, he succeeded by his modesty and abilities in obtaining the friendship and esteem of both these eminent scholars. The death of his father destroying the tie which bound him to Leyden, he accepted a professorship of rhetoric which was offered him in his native city; but the reputation he had by this time acquired inducing the elector palatine to select him as superintendent of his son's studies, he entered the service of that prince, and soon after confirmed the favourable impression made on his patron's mind by an eloquent tract in support of his pretensions to the grand vicarship of the empire. The prudence which seems to have been one distinguishing characteristic of Spanheim, did not desert him at this time in the difficult situation in which he was placed between the elector and electress, with both of whom, though at open variance with each other, he continued a favourite. An opportunity at length occurred which enabled him to carry into effect a desire he had long formed of visiting Italy, the best school for the study of antiquities. His sovereign wishing to keep an eye upon the intrigues carrying on by the Catholic electors at the papal court, dispatched him as his accredited envoy to Rome, where he became personally acquainted with his father's patroness, queen Christina, who treated him with much distinction. In 1665 he returned to Heidelberg, and was afterwards employed by his master in a variety of diplomatic missions to the States-General, Breda, London, &c. all which he executed with great ability, and highly to the satisfaction of his employer. Circumstances induced him at length to quit the Palatinate and enter the service of the elector of Brandenburg, afterwards king of Prussia, who on his assumption of the regal title, raised him into the order of nobility by a baron's patent, while acting as his ambassador extraordinary at the court of Paris. In 1702 he proceeded in the same capacity once more to London, where he remained till the day of his decease, Oct. 28, 1710. It is difficult to conceive how in the midst of such active and various political employments he could find time to compose the several works which he produced, all of which are distinguished by their acuteness and erudition. The principal of these are a "Dissertation on the Excellence and Use of the Medals of the Ancients," folio, 2 vols.; "Letters and Essays on Medals;" "A Commentary on the Writings of Aristophanes and Callimachus." An edition of the writings of the emperor Julian, in Greek and Latin, and a French translation of the same work, illustrated by medals.

His remains lie buried in Westminster abbey.

—There was also a second FREDERICK SPANHEIM, son of the first, and younger brother of Ezekiel, born in 1631 at Geneva. He studied at Leyden under the celebrated Herboord and other learned men, and succeeded through the patronage of the elector to the divinity chair at Heidelberg in 1665, which he exchanged for that at Leyden in 1670. He was a voluminous writer, principally on theological subjects, and compiled an elaborate history of the Christian church. His death took place in 1701 from a paralytic attack, brought on by incessant and laborious application to study.—*Niceron. Biog. Brit.*

SPARRÉ (ERIC) a Swedish statesman, descended from an ancient and powerful family, and born in 1550. He was made a senator in 1582, and in 1587 he was sent by John III to Warsaw, where he succeeded in securing the crown of Poland for Sigismund, son of the Swedish monarch, whom he accompanied to his new kingdom. Having entered into the views of a party desirous of separating the interests of king John from those of his son, Sparre was arrested and accused with other senators before the states of Sweden; and he was deprived of all his dignities. On the death of John he declared against his successor, Charles duke of Sudermania, and wrote a tract "Pro Lege, Rege, et Grege," in which he openly attacked the duke's pretensions. He subsequently submitted to his authority, and was restored to his employments. Again opposing Charles he took refuge in Poland, and being delivered up to that prince, he was tried before the states assembled at Lindköping, condemned, and beheaded in 1600. His famous treatise "De Rege, &c." which has been printed, is extremely scarce. He composed many other works relative to the political affairs of his own time.—*Dict. Hist. Bing. Univ.*

SPARRMAN (ANDREW) a Swedish naturalist and traveller, born in the province of Upland about 1747. He studied medicine at Upsal, and by his attention to natural history attracted the notice of Linneus. In 1765 Sparman made a voyage to China with his cousin captain Ekeberg, who commanded a vessel belonging to the Swedish East India company. On his return he described in an academical thesis the previously unknown animals and vegetables which he had discovered; and wishing to continue his researches in distant countries, he accepted the office of tutor to the children of a Dutch inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived in April 1772. Dr Forster and his son visiting the Cape with captain Cook, persuaded Sparman to accompany them, as an assistant in their researches; and accepting a proposal so agreeable to his taste, he made the voyage round the world, returning in 1775 to Africa, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. As soon as the state of his funds permitted, he undertook a journey into the interior of the country, and after penetrating to the distance of three hundred and

fifty leagues from the Cape, he returned to that settlement in April 1776, bringing a copious collection of African plants and animals. The same year he revisited his native country, and during his absence he had been raised to the degree of MD. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; and on the death of baron de Geer he was nominated conservator of the fine museum left to the Academy by that celebrated naturalist. He was subsequently made president of that institution, but he held the office only three months. In 1787 he engaged in an abortive attempt to explore the interior of Africa, and he returned home in 1788. His death took place at Stockholm July 20, 1820. He was the author of several works, among which is an Account of his Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and Travels in Africa, written in Swedish, and published in German at Berlin; and in an English dress in London, 1785, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

SPARROW (ANTHONY) bishop of Norwich, a native of Depden in Suffolk. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; but was rejected in 1643 by the parliamentary visitors, on account of his adherence to the royal cause. On the restoration of monarchy he was reinstated in this as well as in another piece of preferment, from which he had been ejected, the living of Hawkedon in his native county. This act of justice was followed up by a greater manifestation of gratitude than Charles was accustomed to display towards many who had suffered in his cause, and Dr Sparrow obtained through court influence the headship of his college, the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and a stall in Ely cathedral, till in 1667 he vacated the two last mentioned benefices, on being elevated to the see of Exeter; over this diocese however he had presided scarcely a twelvemonth when he was translated to the more lucrative one of Norwich. As a prelate he was distinguished for his learning, piety, and benevolence; as a writer he is known by his "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer," 8vo, 1657, reprinted 1722; and his collection of "Articles, Injunctions, Canons, &c. of the Church of England," 4to. His death took place in 1685.—*Athen. Oxon.*

SPARTIANUS (ÆLIUS) a Latin historian of the time of Diocletian, to whom he dedicated the lives of Adrian, Ælius Verus, Didius Julianus, Severus, and Pescennius Niger, which, as well as his lives of Caracalla and Geta, have come down to our own times. He makes one of the *Historiæ Augustæ* Scriptores, but his historical merits are very inconsiderable. The life of Severus is by some attributed to Lampridius, while many critics have come to the conclusion that Spartianus and Lampridius (see his article) were the same persons, and that Spartianus was a third name of the latter.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Moreri.*

SPECKBACHER (—) a Tyrolese chief, who took arms in 1809 to defend his country against foreign invasion, and acquired high reputation among his fellow-citizens, by his

astounding activity, courage, and intellectual superiority. He for a long time seconded the operations of Hofer; and he gained signal advantages over the Bavarians, and defeated some detached parties of the French, but at length, after a severe struggle, he was overwhelmed by superior forces. He distinguished himself no less by his moderation and humanity towards such of the enemy as fell into his hands, than by his courage and conduct. After the successive defeats suffered by Hofer, and the total dispersion of their followers, Speckbacher had the good fortune to escape the pursuit of the victors, and thus avoided the sad fate of his companion in arms. [See **HOFER (ANDREW.)**] On the evacuation of the Tyrol by the French troops, and the restoration of the country to Austria in 1813, he returned home, and resided many years among his fellow-citizens, by whom he was highly honoured and respected. Speckbacher died at Hall, in the Tyrol, in the beginning of 1820.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

SPEED (JOHN) an industrious elucidator of the geography and history of Great Britain, was born at Farrington in Cheshire, about 1555. He was brought up to the business of a tailor, and became a freeman of the company of Merchant Tailors in London, in which situation he obtained the notice of sir Fulk Greville, who gave him an allowance to enable him to quit his mechanical employment, and devote himself to the study of English history and antiquities. His first publication was entitled "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," presenting an exact geography of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the isles adjoining, London, 1606, folio. This was a set of maps of all the counties, with short descriptions, mostly copied from Camden's *Britannia*. His greatest work, which was the labour of fourteen years of his life, is his "History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, &c." folio, which was published in 1614. It is chiefly a compilation from Camden and previous writers, but he also received considerable assistance from sir Robert Cotton, sir Henry Spelman, and other antiquaries of his day, with whom he was well acquainted. Although rude in style, it much exceeded in matter and arrangement the preceding chronicles; and according to Tyrrel and bishop Nicolson, he was the first who, slighting Geoffrey of Monmouth and other legends, commenced at once with solid and rational matter. He was also author of "A Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture," prefixed to the new translation of the Bible in 1611. This useful and industrious compiler lived fifty-seven years with one wife, by whom he had twelve sons and six daughters. He died in 1629.—*Biog. Brit. Fuller's Worthies. Granger.*

SPELMAN (sir HENRY) a celebrated English antiquary and philologist, born at Congham in Norfolk, in 1562. He was taken from a grammar-school in the country at the age of fifteen, and sent to Trinity college, Cambridge,

where he remained two years and a half, and then returned to Congham to reside with his mother, who had lost her husband. The following year he went to London, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn; but he seems to have paid but little attention to legal science at this period, and within three years he left the metropolis, and settled on his estate in the country. He married, and for some time led a retired and domestic life, only interrupted by desultory study, and the temporary assumption of a civil office, for in 1604 he was high sheriff for the county of Norfolk. At length the embarrassments partly arising from a numerous and increasing family aroused him to the exertion of his talents. He went to Ireland in 1607 as member of a board of commissioners for settling the titles to lands and manors in certain counties of that kingdom; and he was afterwards employed to investigate the subject of the exaction of fees by the civil and ecclesiastical courts. On this occasion he drew up his learned treatise "*De Sepulturâ*," in which he demonstrates the flagrant abuses which had occurred to his notice. His services were rewarded with a pecuniary gift, and the honour of knighthood. In 1612 he settled in London, devoting his leisure to the study of the juridical antiquities of his native country. Having purchased the lands which had belonged to two suppressed monasteries, and becoming involved in a law-suit, and meeting with other obstacles to the quiet enjoyment of the property, he began to entertain scruples of conscience relative to the alienation of church lands; and at length he wrote on the subject a work entitled "*De non temerandis Ecclesiis*," in which he maintains the inviolability of property devoted to religious purposes. On the revival of the Society of Antiquaries in 1614, sir H. Spelman became a member; and on that occasion he produced a "*Discourse concerning the Original of the four Law-terms of the Year*." In his researches into legal archæology he found it necessary to study the Saxon language, and this led to the composition of his great work, the *Archæological Glossary*. He printed a specimen in 1621, and in 1626 appeared the first part, entitled "*Archæologus in modum Glossarii ad Rem antiquam posteriorum*," folio. The sale of this valuable book was so unpromising, that the second part was not published till after the death of the author. Before he had completed the glossary, he engaged in preparing a "*History of English Councils*," of which the first part, to the Norman conquest, appeared in 1639; and two additional volumes were subsequently published, partly from the papers of Spelman, by sir W. Dugdale. In 1639 likewise appeared the last work of our author, entitled "*The History of Teures by Knights' Service in England*." His death took place in 1641, and his body was interred in Westminster abbey. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of a "*History of the Civil Affairs of the Kingdom from the Conquest to the Grant of the Magna Charta*;" "*A Treatise concerning*

Tithes;" a "*History of Sacrilege*;" "*Aspiologia*;" &c. His English works were published collectively in a folio volume in 1727.—Sir JOHN SPELMAN, the eldest son of sir Henry, inherited his father's taste for archæological inquiries. He published the *Psalter* in the Saxon language, and was the author of a "*Life of Alfred the Great*," printed at Oxford, 1709, 8vo, and which had previously appeared in a Latin translation. He was master of Sutton's hospital; and was knighted by king Charles I. He died at Oxford in 1643.—EDWARD SPELMAN, who was a descendant of Sir H. Spelman, translated *Xenophon's Cyropædia*, and the *Roman History of Dionysius of Halicarnassus*; and also was the author of a treatise on the Greek accents. He died in 1767.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SPEENCE (JOSSEPH) an ingenious critic of the last century, who belonged to the clerical profession. He was born in 1698, and received his education at Winchester school and New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1725 he attended as a travelling tutor to Edward Rudge, esq. of Wheatfield in Oxfordshire, in whose family he was a frequent inmate in the subsequent part of his life. In 1727 he laid the foundation of his literary reputation by his *Essay on Pope's Translation of the Odyssey*, which led to an intimate friendship between the poet and his critic. In 1728 he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford; and he afterwards travelled abroad with the earl of Lincoln. On his return he obtained the living of Great Horwood in Buckinghamshire; and in 1754 he was promoted to a prebendal stall in Durham cathedral. After the death of his friend Mr Rudge in 1763, he resided much with the widow of that gentleman, who usually spent the summer months at Weybridge in Surrey. On the morning of August 20, 1768, Mr Spence was found by a servant, who was sent to call him to breakfast, lying on his face in a shallow piece of water in the garden, into which it appeared that he had fallen by accident, and being unable to extricate himself, he was unfortunately drowned. His principal work is entitled "*Polymetis, or an Enquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of ancient Artists*," 1747, folio. He distinguished himself also by his patronage of Stephen Duck, the poetical thresher; Robert Hill, the Hebrew tailor; and Dr Thomas Blacklock. In 1819 appeared "*Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men, collected from the Conversation of Mr Pope, and of other eminent Persons of his Time*," from a MS. of Mr Spence, with his life, &c. by S. W. Singer, 8vo.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Gent. Mag.*

SPENCER (JOHN) a learned and ingenious divine, was born in 1630 at the village of Boughton, Kent, received the rudiments of a classical education at the foundation school in Canterbury, whence he removed on a scholarship to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and succeeded in due course to the fellowship annexed. In 1687 he was elected to the head-

slip of his college, and obtained shortly after a prebend at Ely, with the archdeaconry of Sudbury. In 1677 he vacated his stall for the deanery, but still continued to reside occasionally in his college, where he died in the spring of 1695, and lies buried in the chapel. Dean Spencer was an acute biblical critic and a good Hebraist, as is evinced by his learned treatise "On the Laws, Ritual, and Customs of the Jews," folio, 2 vols. Cambridge, 1727. He was also the author of a Latin dissertation "On the Urim and Thummim," 1668; an "Essay on Miracles," and another "On Prophecies," with some occasional sermons.—WILLIAM SPENCER, another able divine, held a fellowship at Trinity college in the same university in 1658, in which year he published an edition of the works of Origen, with a Latin translation annexed.—*Biog. Brit.*

SPENER (PHILIP JAMES) a Lutheran divine of Frankfort on the Maine, but born in Alsatia in 1635. He signalized himself by his exertions to free divinity from scholastic subtleties, and about 1680 became founder of a new sect entitled pietists, which unfortunately in the sequel produced quite as much disorder by the substitution of fierce and intemperate zeal and enthusiasm. At length in many places severe laws were passed against the pietists, and Spener retired first to Dresden and afterwards to Berlin, where he held ecclesiastical offices of trust under the elector of Brandenburg. His principal religious work was entitled "Pious Desires;" but he also wrote some works on heraldry and genealogy in Latin. He died in 1705.—His son, JAMES CHARLES SPENER, wrote a "Historia Germanica universalis et pragmatica," 2 vols. 8vo; and "Notitia Germanicæ antiquæ," 1717, 4to, both works of authority. He died in 1730.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SPENGLER (LAWRENCE) an ingenious artist, born at Schaffhausen in Switzerland, in 1720, and died at Copenhagen in 1808. He was originally a common turner, but by his skill he acquired great reputation, and was invited to Denmark, where he executed works in ivory of the highest merit. He also applied himself to the study of natural history, and published in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Copenhagen* a multitude of observations on that science. Spengler possessed the richest collection of shells known, and he printed many memoirs on the different species of shells. He likewise composed a useful work on the method of cleaning ivory when become discoloured, and the means of preserving it in its state of natural whiteness.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

SPENSER (EDMUND) a justly celebrated English poet, descended from the ancient family of Spenser, was born in London near the Tower about 1553. It is not known where he received his early education, but he was admitted as a sizar of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, May 20, 1569, where he graduated MA. in 1576. On leaving the university he took up his residence with some relations in the north of England, probably as

a tutor, where he unsuccessfully wooed a lady, whom he records in his "Shepherd's Calendar," under the name of Rosaline, which elegant poem, his first publication, appeared in 1576. The year preceding he had been advised by his friend Gabriel Harvey to remove to London, where he was introduced to sir Philip Sidney, to whom he dedicated the *Shepherd's Calendar*. The patronage of men of genius in Spenser's age was frequently exerted in procuring for them public employment; and it was probably by the interest of the Sidney family that in 1580 he accompanied lord Grey de Wilton, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as his secretary. He returned in 1582 with lord Grey, who in conjunction with the earl of Leicester and sir Philip Sidney, procured for him in 1586 a grant of 3028 acres in the county of Cork, out of the forfeited lands of the earl of Desmond; on which however, by the terms of the gift, he was obliged to become resident. He accordingly fixed his residence at Kilcolman in the county of Cork, where he was visited by sir Walter Raleigh, who became his patron in lieu of sir Philip Sidney, then deceased, and whom he celebrates under the title of "The Shepherd of the Ocean." He was then engaged in the composition of "The Faery Queen," of which he had written the first three books. With these he accompanied Raleigh the next year to England, where they were published with a dedication to queen Elizabeth, and an introductory letter to Raleigh, explaining the nature of the poem. The latter celebrated person also ensured him the favour of the queen, who rewarded his poetry and dedication with a pension of 50*l.* per annum; and he has been termed her laureate, although the title was not formally conferred on him. In 1591 he returned to Ireland, and the succeeding year his rising reputation induced his bookseller to collect and print his smaller pieces. He then passed an interval of two or three years in Ireland, where in 1594 he married, being then in his forty-first year. He had not long enjoyed his connubial happiness before it was disquieted by the disturbances excited by the earl of Tyrone, which were probably the cause of his revisiting England the following year. Here he printed some poems, and drew up his "View of the State of Ireland;" which, in consequence it is supposed of the severity of some of its suggestions, lay in MS. until printed in 1633 by sir James Ware, who bestows much applause on the information and judgment otherwise displayed in it. In 1596 he published a new edition of his "Faery Queen," with three additional books. Of the remaining six, which were to complete the original design, two imperfect cantos of "Mutabilitie" only have been recovered, which were introduced into the folio edition of 1609, as a part of the lost book, entitled "The Legend of Constancy." Much controversy has been maintained in respect to the presumed loss of the remainder of these six books on the poet's flight from Ireland; the most probable conclusion

from which investigation is, that they were never finished, but that some parts of them were lost on that melancholy occasion. In 1597 he returned to Ireland; and in September 1598 was recommended to be sheriff of Cork. The rebellion of Tyrone, however, took place in October, and with such fury as to compel Spenser and his family to quit Kilmolman in so much confusion that an infant child was left behind, whom the merciless cruelty of the insurgents burnt with the house. The unfortunate poet arrived in England with a heart broken by these misfortunes, and died the 16th of the following January, 1598-9, in the forty-sixth year of his age. It is asserted that he terminated his life in great distress; but it has been contended, that the poverty referred to by Camden and several of his poetical contemporaries, applies rather to his loss of property generally, than to absolute personal endurance. This inference seems the more probable, as he was interred in Westminster abbey at the expense of the earl of Essex, who would scarcely have allowed the man to starve whom he thus honoured. Several of his brother poets attended, and threw copies of verses into his grave; and a monument was afterwards erected over his remains by the celebrated Anne, countess of Dorset. Of his family but few particulars are known, except that two sons survived him, named Sylvanus and Peregruginine; and, that a son of the latter, recovered a part of the Irish estate in the reign of Charles II, which he subsequently forfeited by his adherence to James II. It also appears, that after the Revolution his cousin William, the son of Sylvanus, became a suitor for the forfeited property, which he obtained by the influence of Montagu, earl of Halifax. Of the personal character of Spenser there is no direct testimony, but the friendships which he formed are favourable to its respectability, which is also to be implied from the purity, devotion, and exalted morality of his writings. Neither, although he paid assiduous court to the great, was he guilty of the mean adulation so common in his time, except indeed to queen Elizabeth, by whom, both as a sovereign and a woman, it was levied as a kind of tax. As a poet, although his minor works contain many beauties, Spenser will be judged chiefly from the "Faery Queen," the predominant excellencies of which are imagery, feeling, and melody of versification. Its defects are those of Ariosto and the Italian school, including a still more absurd mixture of Christian and Pagan allusions. With all its defects, however, it furnishes admirable examples of the noblest graces of poetry—sublimity, pathos, unrivalled fertility of conception, and exquisite vividness of description. Its great length, and want of interest as a fable, added to the real and affected obsolescence of the language, may indeed deter readers in general from a complete perusal, but it will always be resorted to by the genuine lovers of poetry as a rich storehouse of invention. To this day, detached personifications of moral ideas, in the manner of Spenser, remain a

favourite exercise with our best poets, of which it is scarcely necessary to mention The Castle of Indolence of Thomson as a memorable example.—*Todd's Life of Spenser. Biog. Brit.*

SPERONI (SPERONE) an Italian poet and statesman, born at Padua about the commencement of the sixteenth century. In the earlier part of his life he studied at the university of Bologna, where he afterwards obtained a professorship in dialectics. At the age of sixty he went to Rome, and entered into the service of pope Pius the Fourth, who having employed him to conduct various negotiations with the courts of Paris and Madrid, and with the Venetian republic, rewarded his labours with the honour of knighthood; but his infirmities increasing with his years, he retired at length to pass the remainder of his days in his native city. As a writer he is distinguished for the purity and elegance of his style, especially in his letters and orations. His other works consist of "Cannacc," a tragedy; dialogues, essays, &c.; all of which have been collected and printed in five quarto volumes. His death took place at Padua in 1588.—*Tiraboschi.*

SPEUSIPPUS, an Athenian philosopher, the son of Eurymedon, by the sister of Plato. He succeeded his uncle in his school, over which he presided eight years, commencing at the death of that celebrated philosopher about B.C. 348. He closely adhered to the doctrines of his master, but his manners did no honour to them, being both avaricious and a lover of pleasure. He was the author of several philosophical treatises, which have perished, although Aristotle thought them worth purchasing at the price of three talents. Becoming paralytic in his limbs, he was borne to and from the academy on a vehicle, which produced a rude rebuke from Diogenes the cynic, at his abiding to live in such a condition. "I live," replied Speusippus, "not in my limbs, but my mind." At length, according to Laertius, overcome by age and maladies, he voluntarily resigned life, having first constituted Xenocrates his successor in the academy.—*Diog. Laert. Brucker.*

SPIELMANN (JAMES REINHOLD) an eminent chemist, born at Strasburg in Germany, in 1722. He studied medicine, and obtained the professorship of chemistry in the university of his native city. He travelled through several countries of Europe, with a view to the acquisition of knowledge, and returning to Strasburg engaged in practice as a physician, and held also for a time the professorships of medicine and poetry. The science of botany engaged much of his attention, and he procured the foundation of a botanical garden at Strasburg, and likewise published "Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis." Among his other works are, "Pharmacopœia generalis," 2 vols. 4to; "Institutiones Chemicæ," 8vo; and "Institutiones Matæ Medicæ," 8vo. He died in 1783.—*Biog. Univ.*

SPIGELIUS. The Latin name by which Adrian Vander Spiegel, an eminent Flemish medico-chirurgeon, is known in his writings.

He was a native of Brussels, born 1578, and received his education at Louvain and Padua, in which latter university his reputation rose to a great height, while filling the professor's chair in the science of anatomy. The Venetian government, out of respect to his talents, conferred on him the order of St Mark, and an honorary gold chain of considerable value. He is considered to have been the first who pointed out the smaller lobe of the human liver, which has since been called after him, and to have thrown many other interesting lights upon surgery. A short time previously to his death, Spigelius returned and settled in his native city, where his decease took place in 1625. Twenty years afterwards Vander Linden collected and published an edition of his professional writings, at Amsterdam, in two olio volumes.—*Eloy Dict. de Méd.*

SPILLER (JOHN) a young and classical sculptor of very great promise, was born December 1763, in London, and after a liberal education became a pupil of Bacon. He distinguished himself at the Royal Academy, and on his talents becoming known was chosen to execute a statue of Charles the Second for the centre of the Royal Exchange. While engaged in this work, the pulmonary disease, to which he had a constitutional tendency, became much aggravated; and soon after his very able and much-admired production was placed on its pedestal he expired, in May 1794, at the premature age of thirty. It is of this accomplished and promising artist that the author of the *Curiosities of Literature* gave the following interesting notice, as illustrative of the enthusiasm of genius: "The young and classical sculptor who raised the statue of Charles the Second, placed in the centre of the Royal Exchange, was, in the midst of his work, advised by his medical friends to desist from working in marble, for the energy of his labour, with the strong excitement of his feelings, already had made fatal inroads on his constitution. But he was willing, he said, to die at the foot of his statue. The statue was raised, and the young sculptor, with the shining eyes and hectic blush of consumption, beheld it there, returned home, and shortly was no more." He married in 1792. His beautiful and accomplished wife died a few months after him, of a similar disease. They left behind them, at the tender age of a few months, an only daughter, who has since become, in every respect, an ornament to her sex.—*Orig. Com.*

SPINA (ALEXANDER de) a friar of Pisa in Italy, who lived in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and who is regarded as the inventor of optical glasses, or spectacles. The mode of constructing these useful instruments is said to have been first discovered by some other person, who not being willing to communicate his invention to others, Spina found it out by his own application, and made it generally known. He was not only an ingenious mechanic, but likewise a good singer, an elegant scribe, and a skilful illuminator of MSS. Such is the account given of this artist in the

Chronicle of Domenico da Peccioli, a Dominican friar, who was a native of Pisa, and who farther states that Fra Alessandro della Spina died in the year 1312.—*New Mem. of Lit.* vol. iv.

SPINELLO (ARETINO) an Italian painter of portrait and history, was born at Arezzo in 1328. He gave a singular grace to his figures, especially to his Madonnas, and was particularly successful in his portraits of the popes Innocent IV and Gregory IX. His fresco paintings on the life of the Virgin, in the chapel of St Maria Maggiore at Florence, are also much valued. He died in 1420, at the age of ninety-two.—PARIS SPINELLO, his son, was also an able painter, whose style much resembled that of his father. To him, and not to the latter, must belong the anecdote which is related in some books, that having painted a hideous figure of the devil, in a picture representing the fallen angels, he dreamed that Satan appeared, and angrily asked his authority for representing him as so frightful. Being of a morbid gloomy temperament, this vision so alarmed him, that he became melancholy, and died only two years after his father, in 1422.—*Pilkington.*

SPINOLA (AMBROSE, marquis) one of the most celebrated generals of his time, was born in Spain in 1563, of a noble family originally of Genoa. He commanded a Spanish army in Flanders, and signalized himself by the reduction of Ostend, after every other commander had failed. For this exploit he was made general of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries, where he was opposed by prince Maurice of Nassau. During a cessation of operations, Spinola visited Paris, where he was interrogated by Henry IV on the plans of the ensuing campaign. He readily communicated his projects, on which Henry instructed prince Maurice the direct contrary, but finding Spinola as good as his word, he exclaimed, "Others deceive by telling falsehoods, but this man by telling the truth." In the next year he obtained several successes, until impeded by prince Maurice, between whom and Spinola the whole art of war was exhausted to no decisive result, and a truce was agreed upon. In the war produced by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves, he took Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda, during the siege of which last strong place prince Maurice died. On the capitulation of Breda he resigned the command, and was subsequently employed in Italy, where in 1630 he took Casal; but being unable, to subdue the citadel of that town, in consequence of the imprudent orders sent to him from Madrid, chagrin co-operated with despair to put an end to his life the same year, at a time when he stood at the pinnacle of military reputation.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SPINOZA (BARUCH, or BENEDICT de) a celebrated modern sceptic, was born in 1632 at Amsterdam, where his father, a Portuguese Jew, was occupied in commerce. Of an inquiring turn of mind, he early engaged in the study of theology and philosophy, by which

he was led to doubt the authority of the Jewish religion. Not being satisfied with the answers of the rabbins, he made no secret of his state of mind, but did not altogether desert the synagogue until stabbed by a Jewish zealot as he was coming from a play. His open defection produced a sentence of excommunication against him, upon which he frequented the churches of the Armenians and Mennonites. He then applied himself to the study of the Cartesian philosophy, and either with a view to more privacy, or as some say in consequence of an accusation of impiety, withdrew from Amsterdam to Rhensburg, and subsequently to the neighbourhood of the Hague, where he led a retired life, and for an independent subsistence employed himself in grinding glasses for microscopes and telescopes. While thus situated he was resorted to by several of the followers of Descartes, at whose request he published in 1664 a treatise entitled "The Principles of the Cartesian Philosophy demonstrated geometrically," adding an appendix, in which he broached metaphysical doctrines of quite an imposing tendency. In 1670 he published his most celebrated work, entitled "Tractatus Theologico-politicus," which made him extensively known, and produced numerous attacks from divines of every persuasion. Previous to this publication he had received an invitation from the elector palatine to occupy a chair in the university of Heidelberg, accompanied with the offer of full liberty to philosophize, provided he would not exercise it to the disturbance of the prevailing religion; but Spinoza, whose only wish was literary retirement, declined the proposal. This extraordinary individual, whose private character was unexceptionable, died of a decline in 1677, at the early age of forty-five, in full persuasion of the truth of his system; and lest reports might be circulated to the contrary, he charged his hostess not to allow any minister to approach his death-bed. His system, which was more fully developed in his posthumous works, had some resemblance to that maintained by several of the Greek and Oriental philosophers, who held the notion of a soul of the world, and a universal whole. The sum of his doctrine is thus estimated by Brucker. The essence of substance is to exist. There is but one substance, with its modifications, thought and extension. This substance is infinitely diversified, having within itself the necessary causes of the changes through which it passes. No substance can be supposed to create or produce another; therefore, besides the substance of the universe there can be no other, and this substance Spinoza calls God, and assigns to it divine attributes. His doctrines therefore differ from that of the philosophers who he d God to be the universal whole, since, according to them, the visible and intellectual worlds are produced by emanation from the eternal fount of divinity, and are the effect of intelligence or design; whereas, according to Spinoza, all things are immanent, and necessary modifications of one eternal substance. These

notions, which seem to have originated in certain refinements on the abstract notions of substance, essence, and existence, to the neglect of the arguments for a Deity derived from the productions of nature, and the marks of design, met with many patrons in the United Provinces, but at the same time they were also encountered by refutations from all descriptions of thinkers; even the scepticism of Bayle allows him to speak with acrimony and contempt of the opinions of Spinoza. Toland, in his *Pantheisticon*, approaches the nearest to his doctrines. In 1802 a new edition of his works was published by professor Paulus of Jena.—*Nicron. Brucker. Bayle.*

SPIZELIUS (THEOPHILUS) a learned German ecclesiastic, born about the year 1639. He took his degrees in theology in the university of Leipsic, when he distinguished himself by his proficiency in Oriental learning. The fruits of his labours are an elaborate "Commentary on the State of Literature among the Chinese;" three treatises, somewhat fancifully entitled "Felix Litteratus," "Infelix Litteratus," and "Litteratus Felicissimus;" and biographical sketches of fifty of the most eminent scholars and divines of his own times, portrayed in a work entitled "Templum Honoris reseratum." He died in 1691, at Augsburg, where he had for some time officiated as pastor to a numerous congregation.—*Nicron. Moreri.*

SPOHN (FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WILLIAM) an eminent German writer on philology and classical literature. He was born at Dortmund in 1792, and he studied at the university of Wittenberg. His house and part of his library having been destroyed at the bombardment of that place in 1813, he removed to Leipsic, where in 1817 he was nominated extraordinary professor of philosophy, and in 1819 professor of ancient literature. He died January 16, 1824, in consequence of disease brought on by his excessive application to study. Though his life was short, his literary labours were numerous and important. He published in 1815 a dissertation "De Agro Trojano in Carminibus Homeri descripto," 8vo; and "Commentarius de extrema Parte Odysseæ indè à Rhapsod. v. v. 297, Ævo recentiori orta quam Homérica;" and in the last year of his life he printed three pieces under the title of "Lectiones Theocriteæ." He left a large quantity of manuscripts, containing the materials for several works which he had projected, and some part of them has been published since his decease.—*Biog. Univ.*

SPON (JAMES) a physician and man of letters, was the son of the learned Charles Spon, also an eminent physician, and the friend and correspondent of Guy Patin. He was born at Lyons, and studied physic at Montpellier; after which he travelled into Italy, with the celebrated antiquary Vaillant. In 1675 and 1676 he accompanied Mr. afterwards sir George Wheeler, in a tour through Italy to Dalmatia, Greece, and Lesser Asia. The observations made in this journey were published by him in a work entitled "Voyages

d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce, et du Levant," 3 vols. 12mo, 1677. These chiefly relate to antiquities, but are also interspersed with remarks relative to medicine and natural history. Dr Spon returned to France, where he remained until 1685, when, being a Protestant, he was forced by the revocation of the edict of Nantz to quit France, and intended to retire to Zurich, but he fell sick on the way, and died at Vevay in the same year. He was the author of several curious works, the principal of which are "Recherches des Antiquités de Lyons," 1674, 8vo; "Ignorantur atque obscurum Deorum Aræ," 1677, 8vo; "Histoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Genève," 1680, 2 vols. 12mo; "Lettre sur l'Antiquité de la Religion," 12mo; "Recherches curieuses d'Antiquité," 1683; "Miscellanea eruditæ Antiquitatis," 1679 and 1683, folio. He also wrote some medical treatises, which exhibit him as a strenuous advocate for the use of Peruvian bark.—*Moreri. Eloy Dict. Hist. de Med.*

SPONDE (HENRY de) or SPONDANUS, a French prelate and ecclesiastical historian, was born in 1568 at Mauleon-de-Soule, a town between Navarre and Bearn. His father was secretary to Joan, queen of Navarre, and being a Calvinist, educated his children in the same persuasion. He studied at Ortiz, where the reformed had a college; and became so distinguished for his classical and legal attainments, that he was made master of requests by Henry IV, then prince of Bearn. A perusal of the controversial works of Du Perron and Bellarmine, and the example of his elder brother John, induced him in 1595 to abjure Protestantism. In 1600 he accompanied cardinal de Sourdis to Rome, where he was induced to take orders in 1606, and after a visit to Paris he returned and accepted office under pope Paul V; but in 1626 was recalled to France, and made bishop of Pamiers, in which station he distinguished himself by his zeal and benevolence. He died at Toulouse in 1643, aged seventy-five. Sponde's principal work is an abridgement and continuation of the Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius, in 3 vols. folio, which work, although in esteem with those of his own communion, contains many errors, and exhibits strong marks of a party spirit. He was also author of a work entitled "De Cœmeteriis Sacris," stating the grounds of his conversion; and of "Annales Sacri, à Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Re-emptionem," with other works.—*JOHN DE SPONDE*, elder brother of the preceding, was the author of "Commentaries on Homer;" "An Account of the Motives which induced him to join the Catholic Church;" and an "Answer to Beza's Treatise on the Marks of the Church." He also published an edition of Aristotle's Logic, with notes. He died prematurely, in 1595.—*Moreri. Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SPOTSWOOD or SPOTISWOOD (JOHN) an eminent Scottish prelate, was descended from an ancient family, one of whom, his grandfather, was killed in the battle of Flod-

den-field. He was born in 1565, and was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he received a degree in his sixteenth year. In 1601 he attended the duke of Richmond as chaplain in his embassy to France, and in 1603, upon the accession of James VI to the throne of England, accompanied the king into that kingdom, and the same year was advanced to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the privy council of Scotland. He very actively seconded the wishes of James to restore the church of Scotland to episcopacy, and is supposed to have made no less than fifty journeys to London on that account. In 1615 he was translated to the see of St Andrews, and thus became primate of Scotland, in which capacity he presided in the assembly of Aberdeen and elsewhere, to restore the ancient discipline, and produce a uniformity with the church of England. He was held in no less esteem by Charles I, than by his father; and in 1635 was made chancellor of Scotland, which post he had not held four years when the popular confusions obliged him to retire into England, and he had scarcely reached London when age, grief, and sickness consigned him to the grave, in 1639. In 1655 his "History of the Church of Scotland" was published in London, in folio; it bears a general character of fidelity and impartiality, although Dr Jamieson wrote critical notes to point out several errors in his two first books. Spotswood, in regard to whose political conduct and opinions historians have given different accounts, also wrote a tract in defence of the ecclesiastical establishment of Scotland, entitled "Refutatio Libelli de Regimine Ecclesiæ Scotticæ."—*Life prefixed to History. Granger. Laing's Hist. of Scotland.*

SPRAT (THOMAS) bishop of Rochester, an accomplished divine, was born in 1636 at Tallaton in Devonshire, where his father was a clergyman. He received his academical education at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow in 1657. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, in the following year he composed an "Ode to the happy Memory of the late Lord Protector," which poem, abounding with the most high-flown adulation, was of the irregular class then termed Pindaric. Another, "On the Plague of Athens," followed in the same style, which was that of Cowley. On the Restoration he atoned for former subserviency by an equal excess in the contrary direction, and taking orders, was recommended by Cowley to Villiers duke of Buckingham, who made him his chaplain, and whom he assisted in the composition of the "Rehearsal." Being introduced by that nobleman to the king, the latter took much pleasure in his conversation, and nominated him one of his chaplains. His intimacy with bishop Wilkins caused him to be chosen one of the fellows of the new Royal Society; of which, in 1667, he wrote the history, and obtained great praise for the elegance and style of sentiment displayed in the composition, which, however, was by no means a model for that order of narrative. In 1665 he

published some observations in castigation of Sorbiere's Voyage to England, the freedom of whose strictures had given much offence; and in 1668 edited the Latin poems of Cowley, to which he added a life of that author in the same language, afterwards amplified by himself in English, and annexed to the same author's English works. His reputation and talents for conversation and society now rapidly advanced him in the career of preferment, and he became successively prebendary of Westminster, rector of St Margaret's, canon of Windsor, and finally, in 1686, bishop of Rochester. This last elevation was probably his reward for drawing up an account of the Rye-house plot, which was first published in 1685. The manner in which he accomplished this task, undertaken as he asserts at the king's command, rendered it expedient for him after the Revolution to print an apology. He was nominated by James II one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs, in the execution of which office he exhibited compliances, in expectation, it is said, of the archbishopric of York, which produced general censure, that was only partially alleviated by his withdrawing from the commission in 1688. When James retired, Sprat spoke in his favour in the great conference on the vacancy of the crown, but submitted to the new government, and was left unmolested. In 1692 he was involved with Sancroft, Marlborough, and others in a pretended conspiracy. He was enabled to detect the infamous practices of the informers, and to clear himself from the charge; but he was so affected by the danger, that he commemorated his deliverance by an annual thanksgiving. He passed the rest of his life in tranquillity, and expired at Bromley in 1713, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The writings of this prelate were all highly applauded in his own time; but notwithstanding the favourable mention of Dr Johnson, they are little esteemed at present. His few poems make part of the mass of minor English poetry, but can only be regarded as inferior specimens of a bad manner.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Poets. Cibber's Lines.*

SPURINNA (VESPICIUS) a Roman, who obtained celebrity as a warrior and a man of learning, born about A.D. 23. Being the friend of the emperor Otho, he proceeded from Rome to his assistance at the head of some troops, and with some difficulty joined him previous to the battle with the army of Vitellius, to whom Spurrinna submitted after the death of Otho. Under Vespasian and his successors he filled various offices, governed provinces, and commanded the army in Germany. He there subjugated the Bructeri, a nation of ferocious barbarians, and performed other exploits, for which the senate decreed him a triumphal statue. Being advanced in years, he retired into the country; where he died, but at what period is not exactly known. Pliny describes his mode of life in his retreat, and eulogizes his character and his talents, comparing him with Marcus Antonius. He

says that Spurrinna composed with equal success, both in Greek and in Latin, and that he published some admirable lyric poems. These appear to be entirely lost, though Barthius discovered in an ancient MS. fragments of odes, bearing the name of Vespucius, which he attributed to Spurrinna; but they are probably the work of some other writer. Sir Thomas Bernard has commemorated the virtues of this illustrious Roman, in his Ciceronian dialogue, entitled "Spurrinna, or the Comforts of Old Age."—*Biog. Univ.*—SPURINNA, or SPURINA, was also the name of a mathematician in the time of Julius Cæsar, who warned that dictator to beware of the ides of March. As Cæsar was going to the senate-house on that day he met the astrologer, and tauntingly said to him, "Well, Spurrinna, the ides of March are come." "Yes," replied he, "but they are not yet past." A few minutes after Cæsar was assassinated. Such is the story told by Suetonius and Valerius Maximus, of this mathematician, who is said to have assisted in Cæsar's reformation of the calendar.—*Lempriere's Bibl. Class.*

SQUIRE (SAMUEL) a learned English prelate, was the son of an apothecary at Westminster, where he was born in 1714. He was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and after obtaining various preferments, through the patronage of the duke of Newcastle, he was in 1760 presented to the deanery of Bristol, and the following year advanced to the see of St David's. He died in 1766, leaving an exemplary character both in a professional and a private capacity. He was the author of various works in different classes. As a divine, besides a number of single sermons, he published "The Ancient History of the Hebrews vindicated;" "Indifference for Religion inexcusable;" and "The Principles of Religion made easy to young Persons." In classical literature he composed "Two Essays," consisting of a defence of the ancient Greek Chronology, and an Inquiry into the origin of the Greek Language; and an edition of "Plutarch de Iside et Osiride," Greek and English, with commentaries. His political works are, an "Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution;" "An Essay on the Balance of Civil Power in England;" "Remarks upon Mr. Carte's Specimen of a Genuine History of England." He also assisted his chaplain, Dr Dodd, in his "Letter to Lord Halifax on the Peace." He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and left a Saxon Grammar in MS. compiled by himself.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

STAAL (Madame de) an ingenious French writer, first known as mademoiselle de Haunai, was the daughter of a painter of Paris, where she was born towards the close of the seventeenth century. Her father, being obliged to quit the kingdom, left her in great indigence, but some female recommendation procured her a good education at a priory in Rouen. Her patroness dying, she was compelled to hire herself as bed-chamber woman to the duchess of Maine. Unfit, however, for the duties of

such an office, she was about to quit it, when a singular event rescued her from obscurity. A beautiful girl of Paris, named Tetard, was induced by her mother to counterfeit being possessed; and all Paris, including the court, flocking to witness this wonder, mademoiselle de Launai wrote a very witty letter on the occasion to M. de Fontenelle, which was universally admired. The duchess of Maine having discovered the writer in the person of her waiting-woman, employed her from that time in all her entertainments given at Sceaux, and treated her as a confidante. Thus encouraged she wrote verses for some of the pieces acted at Sceaux, drew up the plans of others, and was consulted in all. She was involved in the disgrace incurred by the duchess, her patroness, during the regency, and was kept two years a prisoner in the Bastille. On her release, the duchess found her a husband in M. de Staal, lieutenant in the Swiss guard, having previously refused the learned but then too-aged Dacier. She died in 1750; and some "Memoirs of her Life," written by herself, were soon after published in 3 vols. 12mo. They contain nothing of much importance, but are composed in a pure and elegant style, and are very entertaining. A fourth volume has since appeared, consisting of two comedies acted at Sceaux, entitled "L'Engouement," and "La Mode." This lady, who, even by her own description, did not abound in personal attractions, was nevertheless engaged in various gallantries or amours more or less sentimental. Being asked how she would treat such matters in her life, "I will paint myself en baste," was the reply. Her Memoirs have been poorly translated into English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

STACKHOUSE (JOHN) an ingenious naturalist, was the youngest son of the rev. William Stackhouse, rector of St Erme in Cornwall, and nephew of the subject of the next article. He was for some time fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, but resigned it in 1763, on succeeding to an estate in Cornwall. He resided for the latter part of his life at Bath, where he died November 22, 1819, aged seventy-nine. Mr Stackhouse was a fellow of the Linnæan and several foreign societies, and his studies in natural history, and particularly botany, were very extensive. He directed much attention to marine plants, the result of which was published by him in 1801, in a folio volume, entitled "*Nereis Britannica*." This work contains coloured figures of all the British Fuci, as far as discovered, with descriptions in Latin and English. Of this work a second edition, in a reduced size, appeared in 1816. He also gave an edition of "Theophrastus on Plants," with notes, in 2 vols. 8vo; and lastly, a Catalogue of the Plants of Theophrastus, arranged according to the system of Linnæus, Oxford, 1811.—*Gent. Mag.*

STACKHOUSE (THOMAS) a learned and laborious divine, was born in 1680, but in what part of the kingdom, or where educated, is not known. He was some time

minister of the English church at Amsterdam, and afterwards successively curate at Richmond, Ealing, and Finchley, near London, in all which places he was much respected. In 1733 he was presented to the vicarage of Beenham in Berkshire, where he died, October 11, 1752, aged seventy-two. The principal works of this laborious divine, who appears to have had to encounter with narrow circumstances during the whole of his life, are, "Miseries and Hardships of the Inferior Clergy;" "Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury;" "A Complete Body of Divinity;" "State of the Controversy between Woolston and his Opponents;" "New History of the Bible," (his most important work, which has been often reprinted, and the best edition of which is that of 1817); "Defence of the Christian Religion;" "Exposition of the Creed;" various sermons and abridgments; and lastly, a poem entitled "Vana Doctrinæ Emolumenta," in which he deploras his unfortunate condition, in the language of disappointment and despair.—There was also another rev. THOMAS STACKHOUSE, who published a "Greek Grammar;" "A General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography;" and an "Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

STADIUS (JOHN) an eminent mathematician and astronomer of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Brabant. He was first professor at Louvain, and afterwards succeeded the famous Ramus in the university of Paris. De Thou says that Stadius, after acquiring great celebrity by his astronomical computations, injured his character by turning astrologer to gratify the curiosity of the French courtiers, and other inquisitive persons of both sexes. He was intimately acquainted with Joseph Scaliger, who, in his letters, testifies his high esteem for the virtues and the learning of Stadius. He died October 31, 1579. Among his works are, "*Tabulæ Berganæ sive Ephemerides Astrologicæ secundum Antwerpiæ Longitudinem*, ab An. 1554 ad 1606;" "*Tabulæ æquabilis et apparentis Motus Cælestium Corporum*;" and "*Provinciæ Brazilæ Historia*."—*Teisier Eloges des H. S.*

STAEL HOLSTEIN (ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE NECKER, baroness de) the most celebrated female writer of the present age, was the daughter of Necker the French financier, and was born at Paris, April 22, 1766. She soon displayed signs of a precocious genius, to the development of which her education, under the care of her parents (who were both highly-talented persons), greatly contributed. At the age of fifteen she was capable of discussing with her father the most serious and important subjects; and at the same time she manifested a strong taste for the lighter kinds of literature. Theatrical compositions particularly interested her; and before she was twenty she wrote a comedy in three acts, entitled "*Sophie, ou les Sentiments secrets*;" and the year following she produced a tragedy on the story of Lady Jane Gray. In 1786 she was married to the baron de Stael Hol-

stein, the Swedish ambassador, through the patronage of the queen of France; and she was consequently introduced at court. Her "Lettres sur J. J. Rousseau," soon after published, greatly attracted the public notice. But the state of national affairs at this period rendered all other subjects subordinate to politics, at least in France; and madame de Staël, who was warmly attached to the cause of liberty, took a lively interest in the success of the measures then adopted by the patriotic party. In the month of August, 1788, she had the pleasure of announcing to her father his appointment to the ministry; but her triumph was not of long duration, for M. Necker was dismissed from office, and he left France, accompanied by his daughter. He had scarcely reached Basil, when he was recalled, only however to experience the inconstancy of popular favour, as he was soon obliged again to resign and quit the country, to which he never returned. Mad. de Staël followed him in his retreat to Coppet; but she revisited France in 1792, when she endeavoured to save some of the victims of revolutionary fury. Her own life was endangered by the attempt, and she only escaped through the care of Manuel, attorney of the commune of Paris, who himself afterwards perished by the guillotine. She returned to Switzerland, and subsequently went to England, where she heard of the execution of Louis XVI. She immediately rejoined her father, and she published an elegant discourse, entitled "Défense de la Reine." After the fall of Robespierre she produced two anonymous pamphlets, "Réflexions sur la Paix, adressées à M. Pitt et aux Français;" and "Réflexions sur la Paix intérieure." Under the government of the Directory she again returned to France, where, through her influence with Barras, she was the means of procuring the elevation of her friend Talleyrand to the post of minister of foreign affairs. In December 1797, she for the first time saw Buonaparte, then at Paris, preparing for his expedition to Egypt; and the admiration with which she had regarded the conqueror of Italy, was succeeded by a sentiment bordering on aversion, which appears to have become mutual. She continued in France after the return of Buonaparte from Egypt, and his assumption of supreme authority; and her influence was frequently employed in opposition to his views and sentiments. This conduct having exposed her to the displeasure of Napoleon and his partisans, she at length left France, and went to reside with her father. During her journey to Coppet she lost her husband, who had long been in an ill state of health. She remained about twelve months in her retreat, and composed at that time the romance of "Delphine," which was not published till 1803. She returned to Paris; but this work, and a tract entitled "Les Dernières Vues de Politique et de Finance," published by M. Necker, had given so much offence to Napoleon, that he banished madame de Staël from his territories at the close of the year 1803. She was consequently obliged to leave her fa-

ther, whom she never afterwards saw. After visiting Germany and Italy, she was permitted to return to Coppet in 1805; and subsequently she resided at Auxerre and at Rouen. In 1807 appeared her "Corinne," a novel, the sentiments of which revived the anger of the French ruler, and she was exiled to Coppet. In this retirement she was visited by a young French officer, M. de Rocca, whom she afterwards married, and by whom she had a son; but the union was kept a secret till after her death. In the beginning of 1812 she took a journey into Austria; thence she went to Russia, and afterwards visited Sweden and England, where she was received with enthusiasm. She was in London at the period of the taking of Paris; and on the restoration of Louis XVIII. she returned to France. On the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, she retired to Coppet; and after the battle of Waterloo, and the decree of the 5th of September 1815, she made her appearance at Paris, with her daughter, who was married to the duke de Broglie. She was favourably received by Louis XVIII, who was pleased with her conversation; and she obtained an order on the royal treasury for the payment of two millions, which had been deposited there by M. Necker. In 1816 she went to Italy, and resided some time at Pisa. Returning to France, she became seriously indisposed, and her death took place July 14, 1817. Her works, including, besides those already mentioned, "Considerations sur les principaux Evénemens de la Revolution Française," "De la Littérature considérée dans ses Rapports avec les Institutions Sociales," and "L'Allemagne," or Observations on Germany, &c. have been published since her death by her son the baron de Staël Holstein, in 18 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Bing. Univ.*

STAHELIN, or STÆHELIN, (JOHN HENRY) a Swiss physician, who was born at Basil in 1668; and died July 19, 1721. He devoted himself to the study of botany, and more especially to the anatomy of plants, on which subject he published "Theses Anatomico-Botanicæ," 1711, 4to; and he also furnished some materials for the works of Scheuchzer, relative to Swiss botany.—His son, BENEDICT STAHELIN, engaged in similar pursuits, and became the disciple of the famous Vaillant at Paris. Returning home, he employed his time in studying the vegetable productions of his native country, and particularly the mosses and fungi. He discovered many new species; and connecting himself with Haller, then a young man, they prosecuted their inquiries in concert, with a view to the completion of a Swiss Flora. Besides his contributions to the works of Haller, he wrote "Observationes Anatomico-Botanicæ," 1721, 4to; "Tentamen Medicum," 1724, 4to; "Observationes Anatomicæ et Botanicæ," 1731; and papers in the "Memoirs of the Parisian Academy of Sciences," of which he was a corresponding member. He became professor of natural philosophy at Basil, in

1727, and died in that city in 1750, aged fifty-five.—JOHN RODOLPH STÄHELIN, probably of the same family with the preceding, was born at Basil in 1724, and obtained the chair of anatomy and botany in the university there in 1753, that of medicine in 1776, and died about the end of the last century. He published in 1751 "*Specimen Observationum Anatomicarum et Botanicarum*;" and in 1753 "*Specimen Observationum Medicarum*;" besides observations in the "*Memoirs of the Helvetic Society*." Linnæus, in commemoration of the family of Stähelin, has given the appellation of Stähelina to a genus of plants of the composite order.—*Biog. Univ.*

STAHL (GEORGE ERNEST) a German physician and chemist, born at Anspach, October 21, 1660. He studied at Jena under Wedelius; and in 1687, he became physician to the duke of Saxe Weimar. In 1691 he was chosen second professor of medicine at Halle; and he rendered his name famous over all Germany by his academical prelections and his publications. He was in 1700 elected a member of the *Academia Curiosorum Naturæ*. His fame at last procured him the appointment of physician to the king of Prussia, in 1716; and going to Berlin, he died there in 1734. Stahl was undoubtedly one of the most illustrious medical philosophers of his age; his name marks the commencement of a new æra in chemistry. He was the author of the doctrine which explains the principal chemical phenomena by the agency of phlogiston; and though his system was in a great measure overturned by the discoveries of Priestley, Lavoisier, and others, it nevertheless displays powerfully the genius of the inventor. This theory maintained its ground for more than half a century, and was received and supported by some of the most eminent men which Europe had produced. He was also the proposer of a theory of medicine, founded on the principle of the dependance of the state of the body on the mind; in consequence of which he affirmed that every action of the muscles is a voluntary effort of the mind, whether attended with consciousness or not. Though Stahl and his followers carried this theory too far, there can be no doubt of its general foundation in truth and nature; and the advice which he gives to physicians to attend to the state of mind of the patient is highly deserving of attention. His principal works are "*Experimenta et Observationes Chymicæ et Physicæ*," 8vo; "*Disputationes Medicæ*," 2 vols. 4to; "*Theoria Medica vera*," 4to; "*Opusculum Chymico-physico-Medicum*," 4to; "*Negotium Otiosum*," 4to, in which he defends his system relative to the influence of the mind against Leibnitz; "*Fundamenta Chymicæ dogmaticæ et experimentalis*," 3 vols. 4to; "*De Venæ Portæ portâ Malorum Hypochondriaco-spleneticosuffocativo-hysterico-hæmorrhoidarum*," 4to.—*Encyclop. Britan. Biog. Univ.*

STÄHREMBERG (GUIDO BALDI, count de) an Austrian general, born November 11, 1657. His father was an officer of the court

of Austria, and he was destined for the church; but he preferred the army, and commenced his career at the siege of Vienna by the Turks, in 1680. He obtained a regiment for his bravery at the attack of Buda in 1686, when he was badly wounded. In 1692 he was nominated lieutenant-field-marshal, and sent to defend the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. In 1700 he was with Prince Eugene in Italy, at the battles of Carpi, of Chiari, and of Luzzari; and the following year he first had the chief command, when he distinguished himself by his defence of the territory of Savoy against the French; and in 1704 he was made field-marshal. He afterwards served with distinction in Hungary, and in the war about the succession to the crown of Spain. He returned to Vienna in 1713, and in 1716 he was appointed president of the aulic council of war, which post he held till his death in 1737.—*Biog. Univ.*

STANHOPE (GEORGE) dean of Canterbury, was the son of the incumbent of Hertishorn, a parish in the county of Derby, where he was born in 1660. He received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar schools of Uppingham and Eton, from which latter seminary he removed on the foundation to King's college, Cambridge. Having graduated as M.A. in 1685, he took holy orders, and obtained as his first piece of preferment the living of Tewing, Herts. The earl of Dartmouth, to whose son he had acted in the capacity of private teacher, soon after gave him the vicarage of Lewisham in Kent, in which parish the family seat is situated; and through the same interest he was afterwards appointed one of the royal chaplains. In 1701 he preached the Boyle lecture; and two years after exchanged his living of Tewing for that of Deptford, rendered more desirable from its adjoining his other preferment. On the elevation of bishop Hooper to the episcopal bench, Dr Stanhope was nominated to succeed him in the vacant deanery, which he enjoyed till his death, in 1728. He was a divine of singular learning and integrity, to which he united great simplicity of manners. As an author, he is known by his Boyle Lectures "*on the Truth and Excellence of Christianity*," 4to; a set of miscellaneous Sermons; and a "*Paraphrase of the Gospels and Epistles*," 8vo, 4 vols. He also published translations of the *Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, and those of St Augustine, of Andrews's Greek Devotions, Rochefoucault's *Maxims*, Charron on Wisdom, the "*De Imitatione Christi*" of Thomas à Kempis, 8vo; Epictetus, with the *Commentary of Simplicius*, 8vo; and other works of various writers on devotional subjects. After his decease, his remains were brought from Bath and interred in his parish church at Lewisham.—*Todd's Deans of Canterbury.*

STANHOPE (JAMES, first earl) was the son of Alexander Stanhope, esq. descended from an ancient family of the name in the county of Nottingham. He was born in Herefordshire in 1673; and after being educated

with great care, he accompanied his father to the court of Spain, when the latter was sent early in William's reign as an envoy extraordinary. He continued in Spain some years, and then made the tour of France and Italy; after which he served as a volunteer in Flanders, and being much noticed by king William, received the commission of colonel at the age of twenty-two. In the first parliament of Anne he was chosen member for Cockermonth, and he soon after gained great reputation in Spain, where he served as brigadier-general under the earl of Peterborough, at the capture of Barcelona. In 1708 he was raised to the rank of major-general and commander-in-chief in Spain; and the same year he reduced the island of Minorca. In a subsequent campaign in 1711 he was made prisoner, but was exchanged the following year, when he returned to England, and acted vigorously in opposition. On the accession of George I he was received with particular marks of favour, and appointed one of the secretaries of state. In 1716 he attended the king to Hanover, where he was principally concerned in the formation of the alliance concluded with France and the States General, which removed the Pretender beyond the Alps. The next year he was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, and was soon after created a peer by the title of baron Stanhope of Elvaston. In 1718 he was succeeded in the treasury by lord Sunderland, whose office of secretary of state he assumed in return, and was created earl Stanhope. This sensible and able peer terminated his active and faithful services to the newly acceded house of Brunswick on the 4th of February 1721, when a sudden impulse of resentment at an abusive speech from the profligate duke of Wharton produced a degree of emotion which broke a blood-vessel, and he died the following day, to the great grief of the king. As a statesman the earl of Stanhope, who inherited a confirmed attachment to the principles established at the Revolution, evinced great abilities, integrity, and disinterestedness; and he was also esteemed a very skilful soldier. He is said to have been learned, and a curious inquirer into ancient history; and some queries addressed by him to the abbé Vertot, respecting the constitution of the Roman senate, with the answers of the abbé, were published in 1721.—*Collins's Peerage*. *Coxe's Life of Walpole*.

STANHOPE (CHARLES, the third earl) grandson of the above, was born August 3, 1753. He received the early part of his education at Eton, and finished it at Geneva, where his genius led him to pay a close attention to the mathematics; and such was his progress, that he obtained a prize from the society of Stockholm for a memoir on the pendulum. In 1774 he stood candidate for Westminster without success; but was introduced by the earl of Shelburne into parliament as member for the borough of Wycombe, which he represented until 1786, when the death of his father called him to the house of Peers.

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He was one of the many English politicians who regarded with pleasure the dawn of the French Revolution; but what was much more extraordinary in a peer by birth, he openly avowed republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay by the external ornaments of the peerage. He was also a frequent speaker against the war; and although singular in many of his opinions, a strong vein of sense and humour often qualified his statements of peculiar views. As a man of science he ranked high, both as an inventor and patron; and among other things was the author of a method for securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing press, a monochord for tuning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married, first to lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the first earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. This scientific, ingenious, but eccentric nobleman published several philosophical and a few political tracts. He died 14th December 1816.—*Ann. Biog.*

STANHOPE (PHILIP DORMER) earl of Chesterfield, a nobleman celebrated as a wit, statesman, and man of letters, was the eldest son of Philip, third earl of Chesterfield, by lady Elizabeth Savile, daughter of the marquis of Halifax. He was born in London September 22, 1694, and received a private education until his eighteenth year, when he was entered of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, where he applied to his studies with great assiduity. On quitting the university he made the tour of Europe, and on his return to England, having early declared in favour of the principles of freedom which placed the house of Hanover on the throne, he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales. He was also elected member for the borough of St Germans, and commenced his parliamentary career in a speech in support of the impeachment of the persons concerned in the treaty of Utrecht. The following year he spoke in favour of the septennial bill; and soon after, on the difference between the king and the prince of Wales, he became one of the opposition which was headed by the latter. In 1723 he was made captain of the yeomen of the guards, from which post he was dismissed in 1725; and the following year the death of his father removed him to the house of Lords. This theatre was better suited than the Commons to his style of eloquence, which was less characterised by force and compass than by elegance, perspicuity, and a vein of delicate irony. On the accession of George II in 1727, he was nominated ambassador to the Hague, a post which he filled with great ability. On his return in 1730 he was appointed lord steward of the household, and created a knight of the garter; after which he again repaired to Holland, and was instrumental in forming an important treaty between the courts of London and Vienna and the States General. In 1732 he obtained his recall, and the next year married Melusina de

Schulemberg, countess of Walsingham, natural daughter of George I. by the duchess of Kendal. He had previously deserted the minister, sir Robert Walpole, whose excise bill he vehemently opposed, and thereby lost his office of steward of the household, and was so ill received at court that he desisted from attending it. He continued in opposition until the coalition of parties in 1744, during which long interval he distinguished himself by many able speeches, none of which were more generally admired than that against the bill for granting the lord chamberlain the power of licensing dramatic performances. In 1741 he was obliged to visit the continent on the score of health, when he confirmed his intimacy with Voltaire, whom he had previously known in England; while the facility and grace of his address rendered him a general favourite. In 1745 he was again sent ambassador to the Hague, and succeeded in acquiring the concurrence of the States General in the war against France. On his return the rebellion had broken out, and he was selected for the then critical post of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. This office he filled with a degree of dignity and ability which has seldom been equalled. He acquired the good will of the Catholics by discouraging officious and rancorous informations, without neglecting the precautions rendered necessary by the ominous state of affairs. He returned to England in 1746, and having entirely recovered the favour of the king, he received the seals of secretary of state, which office he resigned in 1748, in consequence of being overruled in his wish for peace by the rest of the Cabinet. He never again took part in any administration, but lived as a private nobleman attached to arts and to letters, and was deemed inferior to none of his rank throughout Europe for brilliancy of wit, elegance of manners, and the polish of cultivated society. The senatorial exertions of lord Chesterfield after he quitted office were few, and of little political importance; his health being delicate, and deafness being added to his other complaint. He, however, distinguished himself on more than one occasion, and especially by a speech in support of the bill for the reform of the English calendar, concerning which some curious observations will be found in his letters to his son. He was also anxious to be thought, and in some respects merited the character of a patron of literature; but he managed his advances to Dr. Johnson so ill on the subject of his Dictionary, that on the appearance of his two papers in "The World," written expressly in favour of it, he received the celebrated letter of dignified severity, which although he affected to despise, it was impossible for him not to feel. In 1768 he lost his natural son Mr. Stanhope, who from his infancy, in consequence of his want of legitimate issue, had been the principal object of his solicitude. This heavy affliction was aggravated by the intelligence that the deceased had been long secretly married, and had left a widow and two children, the latter of whom he immediately took under his protection. His

infirmities from this time increased fast upon him, and he gradually was reduced to a state in which, as he himself observed, he rather endured than enjoyed life, until the scene was tranquilly closed on the 24th March 1773, in his seventy-ninth year. The character of this nobleman, although far from faultless, and founded infinitely too much on the love of applause and of popular esteem, exhibited many excellencies, which enabled him to perform important services to his country, as a consummate diplomatist and sagacious, sound, and able statesman. In his literary capacity, to much wit, ease, and information, he united good sense and good taste in a high degree, and his style is of very pure and unaffected English. No sooner was he defunct than the widow of Mr Stanhope, who had sold to him the originals, and preserved copies, published his celebrated "Letters to his Son," in 2 vols. 4to. 1774. Of these it is proper to say, that they were intended for an individual of a particular disposition, and never meant for publication. That portions of them upon a sound moral principle are altogether indefensible, is not to be denied; and it is also necessary to recollect that they were written to an embryo diplomatist, to reconcile ourselves to much of the casuistry regarding the simulation and dissimulation which is so ingeniously inculcated. On the other hand it may be confidently asserted, that no work in the English language contains more valuable lessons for the early cultivation of the understanding in the way of acquirement, and for the formation of the temper and manners. Besides this continually reprinted collection, his miscellaneous works appeared in 1774, in 2 vols. 4to, which contain his various papers in the literary and political journals, speeches, state papers, letters, French and English, &c. with a memoir of his life by the editor, Dr Maty. To these a third 4to volume was published in 1778, the authority of which being doubtful, attracted little comparative attention.—*Life by Maty. Lord Orford's Works. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

STANISLAUS I, king of Poland, was born at Leopold, October 20, 1677. His family name was Leczinski, and his father held the important post of grand treasurer to the crown. He very early displayed indications of an amiable and estimable character, and at the age of twenty-two was entrusted with an embassy to the Ottoman court. In 1704, being then palatine of Posnania, and general of Great Poland, he was deputed by the assembly of the States at Warsaw to wait upon Charles XII of Sweden, who had invaded the kingdom with a view to dethroning Augustus of Saxony. In a conference with the Swedish monarch he so rapidly acquired his esteem, that Charles immediately resolved to raise him to the throne of Poland, which he effected at an election held in the presence of the Swedish general on the 27th July 1704. Stanislaus being then in his twenty-seventh year. He was however soon after driven from Warsaw by his rival Augustus; but another change brought him back to that capital, where he

was crowned, with his wife, in October 1705, and the next year Augustus was compelled solemnly to abdicate. The fatal defeat of his patron Charles XII at Pultowa, in 1709, again obliged him to retreat into Sweden, where he endeavoured to join Charles XII at Bender, in disguise, but being detected, he was held captive in that town until 1714. Being then suffered to depart, he repaired to Deux Pouts, where he was joined by his family, and remained until the death of Charles XII in 1719, when the court of France afforded him a retreat at Weissembourg, in Alsace. He remained in obscurity until 1725, when his daughter, the princess Mary, was unexpectedly selected as a wife by Louis XV, king of France. On the death of Augustus in 1733, an attempt was made by the French court to replace Stanislaus on the throne of Poland; but although he had a party who supported him and proclaimed him king, his competitor, the electoral prince of Saxony being aided by the emperors of Germany and Russia, he was obliged to retire. He endured this, like every other reverse of fortune, with great resignation, and at the peace of 1736 formally abdicated his claim to the kingdom of Poland, on condition of retaining the title of king, and being put in possession for life of the duchies of Lorraine and Bar. Thenceforward he lived as the sovereign of a small country, which he rendered happy by the exercise of virtues which acquired him the appellation of Stanislaus the Beneficent. He not only relieved his people from excessive imposts, but by strict economy was enabled to found many useful charitable establishments, and to patronize the arts and sciences. He was himself attached to literature, and wrote various treatises on philosophy, morals, and politics, which were published under the title of "*Œuvres du Philosophe Bienfaisant*," 4 vols. 8vo, 1765. He died much lamented, February 23, 1766, in consequence of the injury which he sustained from his nightgown being accidentally set on fire.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Hist. par l'Abbé Prayrat.*

STANISLAUS II, king of Poland, whose proper name was Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, a prince more distinguished on account of the great events in which he was interested than for his talents or personal character. He was the son of count Poniatowski, a Lithuanian nobleman, by the princess Czartorinska. After receiving an education suitable to his quality, he went to Paris, where he was imprisoned for debt, and liberated through the generosity of the famous Madame Geoffrin. He then visited England, whence he proceeded to Russia with the English ambassador, sir C. Hanbury Williams. At Petersburg he acquired the particular favour of Catharine II, then grand duchess. This attachment was not forgotten when she was raised to the throne, and in 1764 her influence placed her ancient lover on that of Poland, vacant by the death of Augustus III. Had the new sovereign possessed any energy of character, he would at once have taken a decided part, and either have uniformly endeavoured to maintain the

ascendancy of Russia over Poland, and supported the interests of his imperial patroness, or have acted in the spirit of honourable and manly patriotism, and consulted the welfare of his own subjects, and the prosperity of his kingdom. But although possessed of respectable talents for a private station, he wanted such as were requisite to govern a state like Poland, even setting aside the degrading nature of the influence which made him its sovereign. He began his reign with moderate councils, but was soon involved in troubles in consequence of the disputes between the Protestants, who were called Dissidents, and the Catholics. The former demanded the execution of the treaty of Oliva, by virtue of which they were entitled to certain immunities; and this demand, being seconded by the Russian, English, and Prussian ministers, it was granted, to the extreme disgust of the Catholics. The bigots on this event enrolled themselves into a confederacy for the alleged defence of the faith, and a body of them, headed by a leader, termed Palawski, formed the daring resolution of carrying off the king, which they successfully effected on the night of the 3d of November, 1771, when he was surrounded in his coach by forty military conspirators, who, in spite of the resistance of his attendants, made themselves masters of his person, and forced him out of the city. After leaving Warsaw, however, the party missed the road which they intended to take, and a part of the company being separated from the rest, Stanislaus induced Kosinski, who headed the few who remained with him, to relent, and allow him to write to Warsaw. A guard being immediately dispatched from the capital, he returned amidst the acclamations of the people, but only to remain powerless amidst the distractions of the country, and to endure the ignominy of witnessing the first infamous partition of his country in 1773, by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and of being suffered to exercise a mere limited and precarious authority over the remainder. Poland thus became little more than a province of Russia; and the orders of the ambassador of Catharine, resident at Warsaw, were of more force than those of the king and the Polish government. This state of things continued till 1789, when the disputes between Russia and Prussia tempted the Poles to make an effort for the recovery of their freedom. On the 3d of May, 1791, a revolution took place in Poland, and a new constitution was proclaimed, which provided for the independence of the kingdom. But the tyrannical interference of her more immediate neighbours, and the apathy of other European powers, prevented the liberation of Poland from being completed; instead of which her chains were more firmly rivetted by a second partition of her territories in 1793. The Poles made, however, another effort to shake off the foreign yoke in the following year, under the guidance of the famous Kosciusko; but this contest, like the preceding, terminated unfavourably; and the wretched

people, after suffering all the horrors of war and conquest from the Russians, led by the ruthless Suwarrow, were completely subjugated, and their name was erased from the list of European nations. The imbecile monarch, after having been alternately the puppet of various parties, was obliged by the command of Catharine to sign a formal act of abdication, November 25, 1795. He lived in obscurity till the accession of the emperor Paul, when he was invited to Petersburg, where he died April 2, 1798.—*Dict. Hist. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

STANLEY (JOHN) a singular instance of musical genius contending against the disadvantage of a total loss of sight, which the subject of this article experienced when only two years old. He was born about the year 1713, in London, and the melancholy deprivation alluded to was caused by his falling on a marble hearth with a basin in his hand. In teaching him music, his own amusement was the first object with his parents, but making a considerable proficiency in the science, and discovering a strong taste for it, he was afterwards placed under Dr Greene, with whom his progress was so rapid, that at the age of eleven he obtained the situation of organist to the church of Allhallows, Bread-street, and two years afterwards was elected to that of St Andrew's, Holborn, in preference to a numerous body of candidates. At sixteen he took the degree of Mus. Bac. at Oxford, and in 1734 became organist at the Temple church, which is considered to contain the finest instrument in the kingdom. On the death of Handel, Mr Stanley, in conjunction with Smith, and afterwards Linley, carried on the oratorios till within two years of his death in 1786.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

STANLEY (THOMAS) an English writer of considerable erudition, was the son of sir Thomas Stanley, knight, of Laytonstone, Essex, where, or at Cumberlow-green, in Hertfordshire, another residence of the family, he was born in 1625. He was educated at home, under the care of William Fairfax, son to the celebrated translator of Tasso, after which he was admitted a gentleman commoner of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where in 1641 he took the degree of M.A. After travelling upon the continent he returned to England during the civil wars, and took up his residence in the Middle Temple. He there pursued his studies with much assiduity, and in 1649 published a volume of original poems, chiefly amatory, with a number of translations from the ancient and modern languages. In 1655 appeared the first volume, in folio, of the work by which he is principally known, entitled "The History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect," of which three more volumes were published successively in 1656, 1660, and 1662. All these were reprinted collectively in 1687 and 1700, in one volume folio, and in 1743, 4to. Its reputation abroad was commensurate, a Latin edition being printed at Leipsic in 1711,

another translation of the part relative to the Oriental philosophy having been previously published by Le Clerc in 1690. It is rather however a work of industry and compilation than of criticism, and the style is deemed harsh and obscure. His other works are an edition of "Æschylus," 1663—4. He also left behind farther monuments of his erudition, in MSS. consisting of commentaries on Æschylus, in 8 vols. folio; "Adversaria," or remarks on passages in various ancient authors; "Prelections on the Characters of Theophrastus;" and "A critical Essay (in Latin) on the First-fruits and Tenth of the (Hebrew) Spoil." The poems and translations of Stanley were republished by sir E. Brydges in 1814 and 1815, with a biographical memoir, from which this account is chiefly taken. He died in 1678, leaving a son of the same name, who translated Ælian's "Various Histories."—*Life by Sir E. Brydges. Biog. Brit.*

STANYHURST (RICHARD) a Catholic divines and historical writer, born at Dublin about 1546. He studied at University college, Oxford, and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn. He then returned to his native country, and married. He was originally a Protestant, but he forsook the church in which he had been educated, and became a Catholic. Going to the continent he entered into holy orders after the death of his wife, and died himself at Brussels in 1618. Stanyhurst published several works, historical and theological, of little value. Among the former is a treatise "De Rebus in Hibernia gestis;" and he was also the author of a translation of the first four books of Virgil's Æneis into very ludicrous hexameter verse.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

STAPEL (JOHN BODÆUS de) a Dutch physician, born at Amsterdam about the beginning of the seventeenth century. He studied at Leyden, and devoted his time to botany and the Greek language. The fruit of his labours was an edition of the botanical works of Theophrastus, which he had prepared for the press at the time of his death, in the flower of his age, in 1636. His researches appeared in "Theophrasti Eresii de Historia Plantarum Libri decem, Græce et Latine," Amst. 1644, folio, edited by his father, Dr Engelbert Stapel. He had commenced a commentary on the work of Theophrastus "De Causis Plantarum," but his MSS. were too imperfect for publication. Linnæus has consecrated to the memory of this young botanist a genus of plants called Stapelia.—*Biog. Univ.*

STAPPER (JOHN FREDERIC) one of the most celebrated theologians of the reformed church, born at Brugg in Switzerland, in 1708. He studied at Berne and Alarburg, and afterwards went to Holland. Returning into his native country, he applied his talents to the defence of Christianity; and he enriched Protestant theological literature with some valuable works. These are "Institutiones Theologiae Polemicæ," Zurich, 1743—47, 5 vols. 8vo; "The Foundations of the true Religion," 1746—53, 12 vols.; and "Chris-

tian Morality," 1756—66, 6 vols. 8vo. He was pastor of the parish of Diesbach, in the canton of Berne, an office which he filled with distinguished zeal and ability. His death took place in 1775.—STAPPER (JOHN) brother of the preceding, was also a Protestant divine, and was professor of theology in the university of Berne. He died in 1801, aged eighty-two. He was the author of "*Theologia analytica*," 1763, 4to; and he published eleven volumes of sermons, to which another was added after his death.—*Biog. Univ.*

STAPLETON, or STAPYLTON (sir ROBERT) a soldier and poet of the seventeenth century, descended of a respectable Catholic family, settled at Carleton, in Yorkshire. He was sent to the continent by his friends, for education, and was brought up in the Scotch college at Douay, notwithstanding which, on his return to England, he abjured the Romish church, and entered into the service of the court. Charles I gave him the appointment of one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, whose fortunes he followed; and on the breaking out of the civil wars, distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour at the battle of Edgehill in 1642. For his good service on this occasion, he received the honour of knighthood at the king's hand, and afterwards received an honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Oxford. On the restoration of monarchy, he accompanied Charles II to London, and remained about the court till his decease in 1669. As a poet he is not without merit, which is more especially exhibited in his translations of Juvenal and Mæneus. Four plays of which he was the author are less known; they are entitled "*The Slighted Maid*," "*The Step-mother*," "*Hero and Leander*," and "*The Royal Charm*." He also published a translation of Strada's History of the War in Flanders—*Cibber's Lives*.

STARCK (JOHN AUGUSTUS von) a German divine and theological writer, who was preacher to the court of Hesse Darmstadt. He was born at Schwerin in 1741, and being brought up a Lutheran, he applied himself with success to the study of theology and the Oriental languages. In 1761 he became a member of the Teutonic academy of Göttingen; and the following year he was invited to fill the chair of Eastern literature and antiquities at St Petersburg. Having conceived a disgust for the doctrines of Luther, from the perusal of the writings of that reformer, Bossuet's "*Histoire des Variations*" completed his dissatisfaction with the faith in which he had been educated. The result was a journey to Paris, where he made his abjuration of Protestantism, February 8, 1766. Being disappointed of obtaining, as he probably expected, some lucrative establishment among the Catholics, he yielded to the solicitations of his friends and relatives in Germany, and returning thither, resumed the exercise of his former religion. His abjuration was privately made, and in consequence of his subsequent conduct it remained a secret. In 1770 he be-

came professor of divinity and court preacher at Königsberg, which offices he resigned in 1777 for the chair of philosophy at Mittau, and in 1781 he was appointed first preacher at the court of Darmstadt, where he was highly esteemed by the Landgrave of Hesse, who in 1807 conferred on him the grand cross of the order of Louis pour le mérite; and in 1811 made him a baron. He died in March, 1816. His works are numerous. Among the most important are "*The History of the first Age of the Christian Church*," 1779—80, 3 vols. 8vo; "*The Triumph of Philosophy in the eighteenth Century*," 1803, 2 vols; "*The Banquet of Theodulus*," translated into French by the abbé de Kentsinger, and published at Paris under the title of "*Entretiens philosophiques sur la Réunion des différentes Communions Chrétienues*," 8vo. He also wrote on freemasonry.—*Biog. Univ.*

STARK (WILLIAM) an ingenious physician and physiological experimentalist, descended from a Scottish family, but born at Manchester in 1740. He studied under Adam Smith and Dr Black at Glasgow, and completed his education at Edinburgh, London, and Leyden, where he graduated as MD. in 1768 or 1769. He then returned to London, and commenced a series of interesting but eccentric researches on diet. He made himself the subject of a multitude of culinary experiments, the object of which seems to have been precisely contrary to that of the famous Dr Kitchener. The strange and impalatable combinations of food on which he successively subsisted for some months, manifestly injured his health, which suffered also from chagrin and disappointment in his expectations of success in his profession. Thus a martyr to science, after much suffering, he died, February 23, 1770. The works of Dr Stark, containing an account of his experiments, were published by Dr Carmichael Smyth, 1788, 4to.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

STATIUS (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS) a Roman epic poet, born at Naples in the reign of the emperor Domitian. He was educated by his father, who was a rhetorician. His principal productions are two epic poems, the "*Thebais*," in twelve books; and the "*Achilleis*," in two books, which last is unfinished. These works are both dedicated to Domitian, whom the adulatory bard ranks among the gods. The style of Statius is bombastic and affected, often exhibiting the art of the declaimer rather than that of the poet; but he probably studied the taste of his contemporaries, as he attracted general admiration in his own time, and even some modern critics have considered him as inferior only to Virgil. He wrote some shorter poems, called "*Sylvæ*," which have been distributed into four books, and some of these compositions are eminently beautiful. Statius is supposed to have been destitute of the gifts of fortune, as he is said to have supported himself by writing for the stage; none however of his dramatic compositions are extant. He died about the hundredth year of the Christian era. Among the

best editions of the works of Statius are those of Barthius, Leips. 1664, 2 vols. 4to; and the Variorum, Lugd. Bat. 1671, 8vo; of the Thebais separately that of Warrington, 1778, 2 vols. 12mo, and of the Sylva Notis Marklandi, Lond. 1728, 4to.—**STATIUS (CÆCILIUS)** was a comic poet of the age of Ennius, who was a native of Gaul, and originally a slave. His language was inelegant, but he is said to have possessed much dramatic talent.—*Moreri*.

STAUNTON, bart. (sir GEORGE LEONARD) a modern traveller and diplomatist, who was a native of the county of Galway in Ireland. He was destined for the medical profession, with a view to which he studied at the university of Montpellier, and took the degree of MD. About the year 1762 he established himself in practice in the island of Grenada in the West Indies, where he obtained the patronage of the governor, lord Macartney, who made him his secretary; and he likewise held the office of attorney-general of Grenada, till the taking of that island by the French. His lordship being appointed governor of Madras, took Mr Staunton with him to the East Indies, where he was employed in the arrest of general Stuart, who had opposed the authority of the governor. He also induced the French admiral Suffren to suspend hostilities before Goudelour, previously to the official announcement of the peace in 1714; and he negotiated a treaty with Tippoo Saib. Returning to England, the East India Company repaid his services with a pension of 500*l.* a-year, the king created him a baronet, and the university of Oxford bestowed on him the diploma of LL.D. When lord Macartney went as ambassador to China, sir George accompanied him as secretary of legation, with the provisional title of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Of that mission and of the empire and people of China he published an interesting account in 1797, 2 vols. 4to, which was translated into French and German. He died in London, in January 1801.—*Gent. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

STAVELEY (THOMAS) an English lawyer of the seventeenth century, eminent for his acquaintance with the antiquities of his native country. He was born of a respectable family at Cussington in Leicestershire, and having gone through a regular course of academical education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, became a member of the society of the Inner Temple, by which he was in 1654 regularly called to the bar. The local influence of his family having procured him in 1662 the situation of steward of the records of Leicester, an appointment previously filled by a relation, he removed to that city, and employed his leisure hours in a manner most congenial to his favourite study of antiquities, by compiling a history of Leicestershire, an undertaking to which the access afforded him by his post to rare and interesting documents materially contributed. He was also the author of a "History of English Churches," 8vo. 1712; and of a singular volume exposing the avarice of the

Romish church, entitled "The Romish Horse-leech," 8vo, 1674. A total depression of spirits, the result of laborious application, clouded the latter part of his life, which terminated in 1683.—*Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire*.

STAVEREN (Augustus van) a Dutch critic of the last century. He was a native of Leyden, where he became rector of the philological school. In 1734 he published a variorum edition of Cornelius Nepos, Lugd. Bat. 8vo; the same author with a more condensed commentary, 1755, 12mo; and a third edition, augmented and improved from his MSS. appeared after his death, "curante Carolo Antonio Wetstenio," 1773, 8vo. He died in 1772, aged sixty-eight.—*Saxii Onom. Lit.*

STAY (Benedict) a modern Latin poet, born at Ragusa in 1714. He was educated at a college of the jesuits, and gave early proof of his talents for poetical composition. He attempted didactic versification in the style of Lucretius; and in 1732 appeared his "Essay on Man," in which he has expounded with skill and elegance the philosophy of Descartes. He went to Rome, and was made professor of rhetoric and history in the college of Wisdom in that city. His reputation induced the pope to appoint him Latin secretary at the Vatican; and in 1769 Clement XIV placed him at the head of the office of briefs for princes, one of the most important posts at the court of Rome. He was successively made a canon of St Mary Major, domestic prelate, consultator of the judex, and dotary of the penitentiary. Pius VI intended to have raised him to the purple; but this design was prevented by the political troubles in which his holiness was involved in the latter part of his reign. Stay lived in retirement during that disastrous period; and on the accession of Pius VII he begged to be excused from engaging again in public affairs. He was however employed to prepare the bull for the reorganization of the papal government. His death took place February 25, 1801. His works are "Philosophiæ [Cartesianæ] versibus traditæ, libri vi.;" "Philosophiæ recentioris [Newtonianæ] verss. trad. lib. x." with notes, &c. by father Boscovich, 3 vols. 8vo; and Latin discourses before the sacred college.—*Fabroni Vit. Italor. Biog. Univ.*

STEDMAN (JOHN GABRIEL) a military officer, was born in Scotland in 1745. Little is known of his birth or education; but it appears that he obtained a commission in the Dutch service, and was employed in an expedition against the revolted negroes of Surinam. Of this enterprise he has published an entertaining account in two vols. quarto, in which much curious and useful information is blended with some romance and eccentricity in the way of personal adventure. On his retirement from the Dutch service he resided at Tiverton in Devonshire. A "History of the American War," has been improperly attributed to him. He died in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEELE (sir RICHARD) the first of the modern class of essayists for a long time pe-

culiar to this country, was born at Dublin in 1671. His family was of English extraction, and respectable, his father being counsellor and secretary to James, the first duke of Ormond. He was educated at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Merton college, Oxford. He left the university without taking a degree, and, a thing not unusual at that time with needy young men of good connections, he for some time rode as a private trooper in the dragoon guards. His frank and generous temper soon however gained him friends, and he obtained an ensigncy in the foot guards. Being led into many irregularities, he drew up and published a little treatise as a testimony against himself, entitled "The Christian Hero," the seriousness of which work excited much ridicule among his companions, his conduct, as might be expected, falling far short of his theory. For this reason, as he himself observed, to enliven his character, he wrote his first comedy, entitled "The Funeral, or Grief à-la-mode," which was acted in 1702, with considerable success. About this time he appears to have been recommended to the notice of king William, who was only prevented by death from providing for him. He however obtained a company in a regiment of fusileers, by the interest of lord Cutts, to whom he was secretary, and through the recommendation of Addison, he was appointed, in the beginning of the reign of Anne, to the post of writer of the London Gazette. His comedy of "The Tender Husband" successfully appeared in 1703, and his "Lying Lover" with less success in 1704. In 1709 the happy idea occurred to him of that series of periodical papers so celebrated under the title of "The Tatler." Although comparatively crude in its plan, which, included a portion of the information of a common newspaper, it may be doubted whether for the genuine raciness of the humour, and spontaneous vivacity and urbanity of its tone, it has been exceeded by the most celebrated of its successors. As it sided with the existing ministry, and was extensively circulated, its projector was appointed one of the commissioners of the stamp duties. In 1711 the "Tatler" was brought to a close, and succeeded by the still more celebrated "Spectator," in which the assistance of Addison and other eminent writers was more regular than in its predecessor, although Steele, as before, supported the chief burthen. The "Spectator" terminating, he commenced the "Guardian" in 1713, and also produced a political periodical, called the "Englishman," with several other political pieces of temporary celebrity. His object was now to obtain a seat in parliament, for which purpose he resigned his place in the stamp office, and a pension. He was accordingly elected for Stockbridge, but was soon after expelled the house for an alleged libel in the last number of the "Englishman," and in another paper called the "Crisis." His expulsion being purely the result of temporary ministerial resentment, he regained favour on the accession of George I,

and received the appointments of surveyor of the royal stables, and governor of the king's comedians, and was knighted. He also again entered the house of Commons as member for Boroughbridge, and received 500*l.* from sir Robert Walpole for special services. On the suppression of the rebellion of 1715, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the forfeited estates in Scotland, when he busied himself in an abortive scheme for a union between the churches of England and Scotland. Unhappily devoid of all prudential attention to economy, although he married two wives successively with respectable fortunes, he was uniformly embarrassed in his circumstances, one cause of which was his love of projecting. Always engaged in some scheme or other, few or none of which succeeded, he wasted his regular income in the anticipation of a greater, until absolute distress was the consequence. A scheme for bringing fish to market alive, in particular involved him in much embarrassment, which was heightened by the loss of his theatrical patent, in consequence of his opposition to the peerage bill. He appealed to the public in a paper called the "Theatre," and in 1720 honourably distinguished himself against the famous South Sea scheme. He was restored the following year to his authority over Drury-lane theatre, and soon after wrote his comedy of "The Conscious Lovers," on a hint from Terence, first acted in 1722, and dedicated to the king, who rewarded the author with 500*l.* His pecuniary difficulties however increased, and he was obliged to sell his share in the playhouse, and retire to a seat in Wales, his property by his second wife, where a paralytic stroke in the first instance impaired his understanding, and finally terminated his life, on the 1st of September, 1729. The general character of sir Richard Steele may be estimated by the foregoing sketch. As a public man he supplies an example of one of those many individuals of open and originally generous spirit, who, by the neglect of prudence and a due regard to economy, are reduced to expedients unworthy of their character, and even opposed to their principles. In this respect his contrast to his friend Addison was complete; and it is to be hoped that a harsh recourse to law for a pecuniary claim on the part of the latter, does not, with all faults, give Steele a claim to a higher degree of unsophisticated regard. Nor is it quite certain that, as to original humour, and a careless felicity of social observance, the projector of the "Tatler" was not equal to his great coadjutor, although with less precision and refinement. The comedies of Steele at least are superior to the "Drummer," and in having nothing to oppose to "Cato," he will lose little in the fair race of comparison; not to mention his indisputable claim to the invention of a species of periodical, which may be said to have given a distinctive tone to British sentiment, manners, and general feeling. Besides the works already mentioned, sir Richard Steele published two periodical papers called the

"Lover," and the "Reader," as well as various political pieces too numerous for detail.—*Biog. Brit.*

STEEN (JAN) a distinguished painter, was born at Leyden in 1636. He studied under Brouwer and Van Goyen, and married the daughter of the latter. Being imprudent and intemperate in his habits, he neglected all the advantages which lay in his way, until finally reduced to paint for a mere subsistence. He had a strong, manly style of execution, the result of native talent rather than of application, which, together with a fine feeling of humour, conducted him to a high degree of professional excellence. Among his capital pictures are mentioned, a Mountebank surrounded with Spectators, a Quaker's Funeral, and a Marriage Contract, all which bear a striking air of nature and probability. His works did not obtain an extraordinary price during his life, but after his death, being far from numerous, they so rose in value as to become some of the highest priced of his peculiar school. His death is generally dated 1689, but by Houbraken eleven years earlier.—*Pilkington. Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses.*

STEEVENS (GEORGE) a celebrated dramatic critic and biographer. He was born at Stepney, where his father resided, who was an East India director. His education was conducted at the grammar-school at Kingston, and at King's college, Cambridge. He applied himself to the cultivation of polite literature, and in 1766 he published twenty of the plays of Shakspeare, with notes, in 4 vols. 8vo. The skill which he displayed as a commentator induced Dr Johnson to take him as a coadjutor in the edition of the works of our great dramatist, which he published in 1773, 10 vols. 8vo. A new edition of the Shakspeare of Johnson and Steevens appeared in 1785; and in 1793 Mr Steevens produced an enlarged and improved edition of the same work in 15 vols. 8vo. He was one of the contributors to Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth;" and he also assisted in the "Biographia Dramatica." His death took place at Hampstead, January 22, 1800. Mr Steevens left a valuable library of dramatic and other English literature, of which a catalogue appeared after his decease.—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Monthly Mag.*

STEFFANI (AGOSTINO) an Italian prelate, eminent as an ecclesiastic, a musician, and a diplomatist. He was born in 1650 at Castello Franco, a small town in the Venetian states, and was brought up as a chorister in a neighbouring church, till attracting the attention of a German nobleman by the sweetness of his voice, he was by him carried into Bavaria, and received a classical education; his musical studies being especially superintended by Ercole Bernabei. Taking holy orders, he obtained an abbey, and distinguishing himself by his compositions, both in sacred and secular music, was appointed by the duke of Brunswick, father of George I. of England, to direct the opera at Hanover. While in this situation he produced several operas, the principal

of which are his "Alexander the Great," "Alcibiades," and "Orlando," performed between the years 1694 and 1700. He was also celebrated for his madrigals and some beautiful vocal duets, afterwards avowedly imitated by Handel in those composed by him for queen Caroline. Becoming a favourite with his adopted sovereign he turned his attention to politics as well as music; and exerted himself so effectually towards erecting the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg into an electorate, that he obtained from his master a pension of fifteen hundred rix-dollars. Shortly after Innocent XI conferred on him the bishopric of Spigna, from which period, although he still continued to amuse himself by musical composition, he no longer put his own name to his productions, but used that of Gregorio Puia, his secretary. About the year 1724 the London Academy of Ancient Music chose him their president; and several specimens of his style are to be found in the collections of Stevens and Dr Crotch, especially a beautiful "Qui diligit Mariam," in the latter. His death took place at Frankfort in 1730.—*Biog. Diet of Mus.*

STEINBACH (ERWIN VON) a German architect, who lived in the latter part of the thirteenth century. The celebrated Minster of Strasburg was begun and carried on under his superintendence for twenty-eight years; and he was therefore probably the designer of that edifice, which is said to be a specimen of the purest Gothic style.—*Moller's Essay on the Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*—See HILTZ (JOHN).

STELLA (JAMES) an eminent painter, was born at Lyons in 1596, being the son of a Flemish artist, who settled in that city. At the age of twenty he travelled into Italy for improvement, and at Florence engaged the notice of the grand duke Cosmo II, who employed him in his service for several years, during which time he exhibited many proofs of his skill in painting, engraving, and design. He then went to Rome, where he acquired so great a reputation, that on his return to France cardinal Richelieu presented him to the king, who assigned him a pension, and apartments in the Louvre. After executing several great works for the king and cardinals, he was decorated with the order of St Michael, and received the brevet of first painter to the crown. His manner of painting resembled that of Poussin, but although upon the whole an excellent artist, he was defective in spirit and force. His principal works are in the churches of Rome, Paris, Lyons, and Abbeville. Many of them are engraved. He died in 1647.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

STELLER or STOELLER (GEORGE WILLIAM) a German physician and traveller, born at Windsheim in Franconia, in 1709. He studied at Halle, and afterwards went to take his degrees at Berlin. Thence he proceeded to Russia, where he became physician to Procopius, the learned archbishop of Novogorod, with whom he continued till the death of

that prelate. Having been nominated an adjunct of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, he offered to join a commission for exploring Siberia and Great Tartary; and in 1738 he commenced his journey, and arriving the year following at Kamtschatka, he accompanied commodore Behring in his voyage to the north-west coast of America. On the death of that commander he succeeded to the direction of the expedition, and after encountering great suffering he returned to Kamtschatka. He received orders to repair to Petersburg. In March 1745 he was at Yakutsk in Siberia, on his way thither; and a painter, whom he had sent forward, arrived at Moscow with all his effects; but the fate of Steller himself is enveloped in obscurity. It is only certain that he died soon after, as he was buried near Tumen, November 12, 1745. He was the author of "A Description of Kamtschatka, its Inhabitants, their Manners, Customs, &c." published at Leipsic, in 1774, 8vo; a Journal, published by Pallas; and memoirs in "Novi Commentarii Acad. Scient. Petropolit." all containing much information relating to natural history and geography.—*Biog. Univ. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

STENBOCH or STEINBÖCK (MAGNUS) a Swedish general, born in 1664. He made his first campaign in the war of the allies against France, under the princes of Waldeck and Baden. In 1700 he followed Charles XII in Russia, Poland, and Saxony; and especially distinguished himself at the battle of Narva. In 1707 he returned to Sweden, and assumed the government of the province of Scania; and in 1709 he defeated the Danes at Helsingborg. He gained the battle of Gademusch against the Danes and Saxons in 1712, and the following year burnt Altona. From that time he experienced nothing but misfortunes; and having shut himself up in the fortress of Tonningen, he was besieged and obliged to capitulate for want of provisions. He was conveyed a prisoner to Denmark, where he died in 1717. He wrote an account of his reverses of fortune and his sufferings, published in a collection of Swedish anecdotes in 1773. His life has been written in Swedish by Laenborn, Stockholm, 1757—65, 4 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Dict. of Gaselius. Biog. Univ.*

STENNET (SAMUEL) an anabaptist clergyman, who was pastor of a congregation in Loudon, born in 1727, died August 22, 1795, at his residence, at Muswell-hill near Highgate, in Middlesex. He was a man much respected among the Protestant dissenters, both for the excellence of his character and for his learning and ability. Besides some single sermons, he was the author of "Discourses on Personal Religion," 2 vols. 12mo; "Discourses on Domestic Duties," 8vo; "Sermons on the Divine Authority and various Use of the Holy Scriptures," 1790, 8vo. He also carried on a controversy on the subject of baptism with Dr Stephen Addington.—*Reus's Cat. of Eng. Auth.*

STENO IL or STENO STURE, admini-

strator of the kingdom of Sweden, succeeded his father in that office in 1513. His government giving offence to a part of his subjects who suspected him of arbitrary designs, they resolved to depose him, and invited Christiern II, king of Denmark, to their assistance. That prince having invaded Sweden, and laid siege to Stockholm, Steno marched against him, and obliged him to raise the siege, having taken the baggage of the Danes and many prisoners, including officers and persons of distinction. The Danish fleet being detained by contrary winds, and a great mortality taking place among the troops, owing to a scarcity of water and provisions, Christiern sent to the administrator to propose a truce, which the latter readily granted, and sent several boats loaded with provisions for the use of the king and his navy. After some time Christiern invited Steno on board the fleet to treat of peace, but the senate opposed his acceptance of the insidious proposal; and Christiern having treacherously seized some Swedish noblemen, set sail for Denmark. He sent a second expedition against Sweden, and a battle taking place, Steno was killed by a cannon-shot, in consequence of which his people were disheartened, and the country fell under the power of the Danish tyrant. These events took place in 1519.—*Univ. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

STENO (NICHOLAS) an anatomist, born at Copenhagen January 10, 1638. His father, who was goldsmith to Christiern IV, was a strict Lutheran, and he instructed his son in the principles of the Reformation. He studied professionally under Bartholine, Borrichius, and Pauli at Copenhagen, whence, after taking the degree of doctor, he proceeded to Leyden, attracted by the celebrity of professor Sylvius. There he also became acquainted with Blasius, to whom he demonstrated the excretory duct of the parotid gland, since called Ductus Stenonius, from the discoverer, who was subsequently obliged to vindicate his title to the discovery against the claims of Blasius. After travelling for improvement in Germany, France, Holland, and Italy, he became physician to Ferdinand II, grand duke of Tuscany. He had previously embraced the Catholic faith at Paris, having been converted by the eloquent arguments of the famous Bossuet. In 1672 Christiern V offered him the anatomical chair at Copenhagen, which he accepted; but though the free exercise of his religion had been guaranteed, he experienced so much annoyance from the bigotry of the Lutherans, that he thought fit to return to Tuscany, where the duke Cosmo III entrusted him with the education of his son Ferdinand. He then renounced his medical studies for the church, and Pope Innocent XII consecrated him bishop, in partibus, of Titopolis, and vicar apostolic in the north of Europe. He then resided some time with duke John Frederic of Brunswick, who like himself had abjured Lutheranism. After the death of that prince (1679) he removed to Munster; and he died at Schwerin, November 25, 1687. A list of his numerous works,

medical and theological, may be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

STENWYCK, or **STEENWYCH** (**HENRY**) usually called the Old, to distinguish him from his son, a painter of singular excellence in a particular line, was born at Steenwyck in Flanders, in 1550. He was the disciple of John de Vries, who was eminent for painting architecture and perspective. Following the steps of his master, he became celebrated for his admirable delineation of the insides of convents and churches of Gothic architecture, viewed by the light of torches or lustres, to which pictures his perfect knowledge of chiaro-scuro, and the lightness and delicacy of his pencil, gave a surprising effect. The pictures of this artist, which are very rare, bear a high price throughout Europe. He died in 1603.—**HENRY STENWYCK** the Younger, son and pupil of the preceding, copied his father's manner, and by competent judges was thought frequently to equal him. He was introduced by Vandyke to the court of Charles I, and he painted many pictures in England, where he died, but in what year is unknown.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

STEPHANUS, or **STEPHEN** (**JOHN**) a learned Dane, was born at Copenhagen in 1599. He received a good education, and after twice travelling in foreign countries, was made professor of eloquence at Soroe in 1630. In 1639 he became professor of history in the same seminary, and afterwards historiographer to Christian IV. He died in 1650. Among his works are "Breves Emendationes et Notæ in Saxone Grammaticum;" "De Regno Danicæ et Norvegiæ Insulis adjacentibus Tractatus vari;" "Svenonis Aggonis Filii Opuscula, Notis illustrata;" "Notæ uberiores in Hist. Dan. Saxonia Grammatici;" "Historiæ Danicæ, Libri duo, ab anno 1550 ad annum 1559," &c.—*Saxii Onom.*

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS or **STEPHEN OF BYZANTIUM**, a grammarian of the age of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius, who resided at Constantinople. He was the author of a treatise "De Gentibus," or a Geographical Lexicon, which throws great light on the state of the ancient world. Unfortunately however the work is lost, except a fragment published in the "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum" of Gronovius; but there is extant an epitome or abridgement by Hermolaus, who lived under Justinian. The epitomised lexicon of Stephanus has been published by Aldus, 1502, folio; Steph. de Pinedo, Amst. 1678, folio; with the commentary of Abr. Berkelius, and the observations of James Gronovius, Lugd. Bat. 1688, folio; and by Gronovius, L. B. 1694, 2 vols. folio.—*Fabricii Bibliog. Antiq.*

STEPHEN, king of England, was the son of Stephen, count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror. He was born in 1104, and invited when young into England by his uncle Henry I, who gave him the earldom of Mortaigne in Normandy, and also large estates in England. He likewise procured for him in marriage the daughter

and heiress of Eustace, count of Boulogne, for all which favours he professed the most grateful attachment to the king, and was the most zealous in taking the oath for securing the succession to Henry's daughter, the empress Matilda. No sooner, however, did that monarch's death take place, than he hastened from France to England, and laid claim to the crown for himself. Having for a long time courted popularity, and ingratiated himself with both nobles and people, he was at once received as king in London. The concurrence of the clergy was however necessary, which was at length obtained by Stephen's brother, the bishop of Winchester, aided by the oath of a nobleman of the late king's testifying his intentions in favour of his nephew while on his death bed. Such were the lax ideas of the age in regard to hereditary succession, these intrigues succeeded, and Stephen was crowned. Having possessed himself of the treasure of Henry, he was enabled to bribe some of the most restive of his opponents, while he sought the support of the people at large by promising to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. His first disturbance was on the side of Scotland, David, the king of which, marched an army into England, and Carlisle and the county of Cumberland formed the price which Stephen was obliged to pay for peace. He was however enabled to master the resisting nobles of England, and was also invited by the barons to take possession of the duchy of Normandy. The earl of Gloucester, natural son of the late king, being much attached to the empress, his half-sister, naturally fell under the suspicions of Stephen; and although the earl had sworn a conditional fealty, the king laid a plan to seize his person, which however failed, and he was obliged to take an oath never to make a second attempt of the same kind. Another war with Scotland followed, which was terminated by the famous battle of the Standard, wherein the Scots were entirely defeated by the northern barons. In the mean time Stephen involved himself in a dangerous contest with the ecclesiastical power, in consequence of the castles which several bishops held in defiance of the regal authority. He was no sooner extricated from this difficulty by the firmness of his barons, than the empress Matilda landed in England with her brother, the earl of Gloucester; and being joined by several powerful barons a civil war ensued, which for cruelty and devastation proved one of the most calamitous in the English annals. Stephen performed his part with vigour and courage, but being taken prisoner in 1141 his party was broken up, and Matilda was generally acknowledged queen. The haughty and impolitic conduct of the new sovereign excited an insurrection against her government almost immediately; and being invested in Winchester castle she escaped with difficulty, while her great support, the earl of Gloucester, was taken prisoner. This circumstance occasioned the liberation of Stephen, who was exchanged for the earl, and the civil war was renewed.

After various conflicts Matilda was induced, by the death of the earl, to retire to Normandy, and the contest was carried on by her son, Henry Plantagenet, who in 1153 landed an army in England, and being joined by the barons of his mother's party, the competitors met at the head of their respective forces at Wallingford. An armistice however took place instead of a battle, and a treaty was set on foot, the difficulties of which were alleviated by the death of Eustace, Stephen's eldest son. It was at length concluded that Stephen should reign during his life-time; that Henry should succeed him, leaving William, the remaining son of Stephen, the inheritance of his father's patrimonial estates. The death of the king the following year prevented the disputes which might otherwise have followed, and Henry quietly ascended the throne. Stephen died in the fiftieth year of his age, and the nineteenth of his uneasy reign. Had he succeeded fairly to the throne he possessed talents which would have enabled him to fill it with honour. His resistance to the encroachments of the clergy and the see of Rome were spirited and creditable; and he was active and able both in the cabinet and the field.—*Hume. Henry.*

STEPHENS, STEPHEN, STEPHANUS, or ESTIENNE, the name of a family of learned French printers in the sixteenth century. HENRY STEPHENS, the elder, the first of these eminent typographers, settled at Paris about 1503, and appears to have been patronized by Louis XII. The books which he published were chiefly in Latin, and among the most valuable is an edition of the "Itinerarium Antonini," 1512. He died about 1520; and his widow married his partner, Simeon de Colines (Colinæus) who continued to conduct the affairs of the printing-office till his death.—H. Stephens left three sons, Francis, Robert, and Charles, of whom ROBERT STEPHENS, born in 1503, was highly distinguished for his learning and professional skill. While young he studied with great success the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and made himself acquainted with general literature. At the age of nineteen his father-in-law Colines entrusted him with the management of his office. He soon after published an edition of the New Testament, in a more correct and convenient form than any which had previously appeared. About 1526 he quitted Colines, and established a press, where he published works in his own name. In 1532 appeared the first edition of his "Thesaurus Lingue Latine," a work of great research; and in 1539 Francis I appointed him his printer, and gave orders for casting a new and beautiful set of types for his use. Having given offence to the doctors of the Sorbonne by the freedom of opinion manifested in some of the theological works which he printed, and especially by the notes to an edition of the Bible in 1545, he experienced so much annoyance from the inordinate zeal of those divines, that at length, after the death of his patron and protector Francis I, he removed to Ge-

neva, and openly professed the Protestant faith. He settled in that city in 1552, and the same year, in conjunction with his brother-in-law Conrad Badius, he printed an edition of the New Testament in French. In 1556 he was admitted a Burgess of Geneva, and he died there September 7, 1559. Robert Stephens was the author of the present division of the New Testament into verses, which literary labour he says that he performed during a journey from Paris to Lyons on horseback (inter equitandum). Among the works from his press one of the most famous is his edition of the Greek Testament, 1549, called the "pulres edition," from an erroneous opinion that the only typographical error in it is the word "pulres," instead of "plures," in the preface. It is however (though not quite immaculate) exceedingly correct.—CHARLES STEPHENS, younger brother of the preceding, received a liberal education, and added to the professional pursuits of his family the study of medicine. His learning recommended him to Lazarus Baif, the education of whose son he superintended, and afterwards accompanied the father in embassies to Germany and Italy. He was admitted a doctor of the faculty of medicine at Paris, and he published several medical works. In 1551 he commenced business as a printer, and the same year he published the first edition of the works of Appian, from MSS. in the French king's library. It appears that he was unsuccessful in business, as he was confined in the prison of the Chatelet for debt in 1561, and he died there in 1564. He was the author as well as printer of a great number of works, of which a complete list is given by Nicéron. His "Dictionarium Historico-geographico-poeticum" appeared posthumously, at Geneva, 1566, 4to. As a typographer his productions are distinguished for accuracy and elegance.—He left an only daughter, NICOLE ESTIENNE, who was married to Jean Liebaud, and died in 1570. She spoke and wrote with facility several languages, and she left in MS. "Apologie pour les Femmes contre ceux qui en médisent;" "Contrestances, ou Réponses aux Stances de Desportes contre le Mariage;" "Mépris d'Amour;" and other poetical pieces, none of which have been printed.—HENRY STEPHENS, the son of Robert, born at Paris in 1528, was one of the most learned men of his time. From his earliest years he gave proofs of his predilection for literature. His mother, the daughter of Jodocus Badius, a printer, was a woman of extraordinary acquirements, and the Latin language was used in common conversation in his father's family. He soon made himself familiar with the Greek also, and at the age of eighteen he assisted his father in collating the MSS. of Dionysius of Halicarnassus. He then travelled into Italy, whence he brought the "Odes of Anacreon," which he afterwards published. Having visited England and the Netherlands, he returned to Paris about the time his father quitted it; and he appears to have accompanied him to Geneva, but he was again at Paris in 1551, when

his edition of Anacreon was published from the press of his brother Charles. He established a printing-office of his own at Paris in 1557, at which period he began printing various Greek authors, the MSS. of which he had collected during his travels, all which he corrected and enriched with annotations. In 1572 appeared the "*Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ*," 4 vols. folio, a work of vast erudition, which has principally contributed to establish his literary reputation. John Scapula, a person employed in his office, treacherously compiled an abridgment of this lexicon, as it was passing through the press, and by its publication greatly injured the sale of the original work. This was not his only misfortune. He was patronised by his sovereign Henry III, whose flattering promises of assistance and protection proved utterly delusive, owing to the civil broils with which France was at that time distracted. The loss of his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, deeply affected his mind; and the death of the king in 1589, putting an end to his hopes of court favour, he thenceforth led a wandering and distracted life. He resided alternately at Geneva, at Paris, in Germany, and even in Hungary. At length he died in an almshouse at Lyons, in a state of mind bordering on insanity, in 1598. Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are "*An Apology for Herodotus*," designed as a satire on the legends of the Catholics; "*A Treatise on the French Language*;" and "*Lexicon Græco-Latinum Ciceronianum*." He also published a great number of the ancient classics.—His son, PAUL STEPHENS, was a printer at Geneva, where he died in 1627. He distinguished himself both as an author and an editor.—*Maittaire de Vitis Stephanorum. Biog. Univ. Art. ESTIENNE.*

STEPHENS (ROBERT) was born of an ancient family at Eastington in Gloucestershire, about the middle of the seventeenth century. His first education was at Wotton school, whence he removed to Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1681. He was subsequently entered very young in the Middle Temple, where he applied himself to the law, and was called to the bar. As his fortune was ample, he did not practise his profession, but engaged in the study of history and antiquities. Having, while a young man, met with some original letters of lord Bacon at the house of a relation, and finding they would contribute to a better knowledge of the events of the reign of James I, he published a complete edition of them in 1702, with useful notes, and an excellent historical introduction. Being a relation of Harley, earl of Oxford, he was made chief solicitor to the customs, which office he resigned in 1726, and was appointed historiographer royal. He died, much esteemed, in November, 1732.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

STEPNEY (GEORGE) an ingenious poet and political writer, descended of an ancient family settled at Pendegraat in Pembroke-shire, but born in Westminster in 1663. Being placed on the royal foundation in the vicinity he removed at the usual age to Trinity college,

Cambridge, where he acquired the friendship of Mr Montagu, afterwards earl of Halifax. By the steady patronage of this nobleman he afterwards rose to be employed on several important and confidential missions to the courts of Brandenburg, Vienna, Dresden, Mentz, and Cologne, as well as to the congress of Frankfort. In 1706 queen Anne dispatched him on an embassy to Holland; and on all these occasions he appears to have conducted the business committed to his charge with equal prudence and success. He survived his return to England from this last mission only a few months, dying at Chelsea in 1707, and he lies buried in Westminster abbey, with a somewhat pompous inscription over his remains. One of his first poems was an inflated address to king James II on his accession, at which period he favoured the tory interest, although he subsequently accommodated his principles to those of the dominant party. His poetical works, which if occasionally felicitous in expression, do not in general rise above mediocrity, consist of a translation of the eighth satire of Juvenal; imitations of Horace; "*The Austrian Eagle*;" "*On Dreams*," &c. and are to be found in Toulson's collection of minor poets. His prose writings are "*An Essay on the present Interest of England*," 1701, and "*The Proceedings of the House of Commons in 1677, on the French King's Progress in Flanders*," in Lord Somers's Collection.—*Cibber's Lives.*

STERNE (LAURENCE) a divine, and popular writer of a very original cast, was the son of Roger Sterne, a lieutenant in the army, and grandson of Sterne, archbishop of York. He was born at Clonmell, in Ireland, in November 1713, and was put to school at Halifax in Yorkshire, in 1722, whence he removed to Jesus college, Cambridge, and studied for the church. He took his degree of M.A. in 1740, before which time he was advanced, and by the interest of Dr Sterne, his uncle, who was a prebendary of Durham, he obtained the living of Sutton, a prebend of York, and subsequently, by the interest of his wife, whom he married in 1741, the living of Stillington, at which and at Sutton he performed the duty for nearly twenty years. During this period he appears to have amused himself with books, painting, music, and shooting, but was little known beyond his vicinity, the only production of his pen being his humorous satire upon a greedy church dignitary of York, entitled "*The History of a Watch Coat*." In 1759 following, appeared the two first volumes of his celebrated "*Tristram Shandy*," which drew upon him praise and censure of every kind, and became so popular that a bookseller engaged for its continuance on very lucrative terms. Accordingly a third and a fourth volume appeared in 1761, a fifth and sixth in 1762, a seventh and eighth in 1764, and a ninth singly in 1766. If in the ground-work of this extraordinary production a resemblance may be traced to the ridicule of pedantry and false philosophy in Scriblerus, the style and filling up are chiefly his own, although the late

Dr Ferriar, of Manchester, incontestably proved his loan of entire passages from Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, and the works of bishop Hall and others. In 1768 he produced his "Sentimental Journey," in 2 vols. 12mo, which, by a number of pathetic incidents and vivid strokes of national and characteristic delineation, is rendered extremely entertaining, and acquired a more general reputation than even its predecessor. Its chief fault is an exaggeration of impulsive feeling, which, when imitated by inferior writers, became very sickly and disgusting. In 1760 appeared two volumes of "Sermons of Mr Yorick," to which he added two additional volumes in 1766, with his own name. These are lively, unmethodical moral essays, containing many striking passages, and some light ones, which not very materially differ from the tone of his former works. A tendency to pulmonary consumption at length became a confirmed disease, under which he sank in March 1764, leaving a widow and one daughter. The latter, who was married to a French gentleman, published a collection of her father's letters, in three volumes, 12mo, to which were prefixed memoirs of his life and family. In the same year an anonymous editor published "Letters between Yorick and Eliza," which were regarded as the authentic correspondence, in a strain of high sentimental friendship, between Sterne and Mrs Draper, an accomplished East Indian lady. It is unpleasant to be obliged to observe, that the private character of this eccentric writer was by no means honourable to his indisputable genius, affording another proof that the power of expressing and conceiving strong feelings by no means supplies grounds for a presumption that they will influence the conduct.—*Life prefixed to Works.*

STERNHOLD (THOMAS) noted as the principal author of the metrical version of the Psalms long used in public worship in our churches, and not yet entirely discontinued. He was a native of Hampshire, and apparently of a respectable family, as he was educated at Oxford, and became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. in whose will he is so designated, and who left him a legacy of one hundred marks. He held the same, or a similar office, under Edward VI, in whose reign he died in August 1549. The principal coadjutor of Sternhold, in his versification of the Psalter, was JOHN HOPKINS, and the names of these unfortunate persons have passed into a proverbial designation of bad poets. The wicked wits of the reign of Charles I, as Fuller informs us, termed their translations of the Psalms "Geneva Gigs." Sternhold also produced "Certayne Chapters of the Proverbs of Solomon, drawn into Metre," which were published after his death.—*Fuller. Wood. Warton.*

STESICHORUS, a Greek lyric poet, was born at Himera, in Sicily, about BC. 612. He appears to have been a man of note among his fellow-citizens, and to have had a great deal to do in the transactions between Himera and

the tyrant Phalaris. Much of his history, however, depends upon the authenticity of the pretended epistles of Phalaris, which are now generally given up. It is certain, however, that he composed a number of works which were highly esteemed by the ancients. Horace speaks of "Stesichori graves camænen;" and Dionysius Halicarnassus says, that he had all the graces of Pindar and Simonides, while he surpassed them both in the grandeur of his subjects. He was the first who introduced into the ode the triple division of strophe, antistrophe, and epode, and he was thence said to have derived his name, which was before *Tisias*, as signifying "places of the chorus." A few fragments of his works, to the amount of fifty or sixty lines, alone remain, which were printed in the collection of Fulvius Ursinus. His death is placed BC. 556.—*Suidas. Vossii Poet. Græc.*

STEVENS (GEORGE ALEXANDER) a whimsical and eccentric character, was born in London, and brought up to a mechanical business, which he quitted to become a strolling player. In 1751 he published a poem, entitled "Religion, or the Libertine repentant," which was succeeded in 1754 by "The Birthday of Folly." He followed these productions by a novel called "Tom Fool," and "The Dramatic History of Master Edward (Shuter) and Miss Ann" (Cattley). He subsequently invented his entertainment, called a "Lecture on Heads," which possessed no small portion of ribbald drollery, and became very popular. Several of his songs have also been much and deservedly admired.—*Europ. Mag.*

STEVENS (WILLIAM BAGSHAW) an episcopal clergyman, who obtained some distinction as a poet. He was born in 1756 at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of DD. He also became rector of Seckington, and vicar of Kingsbury, in the county of Warwick; and he died at Repton, in Derbyshire, May 28, 1800. Dr Stevens was a corresponding contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature M. C. S. (i. e. Magdalen. Colleg. Semisoc.); and in the second volume of the Topographer are three "Idylls" of his composition. He was also the author of "Retirement, a Poem," 1782, 4to; and "Sermons," 3 vols. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEVENSON (JOHN HALL) a gentleman, possessed of a landed estate in Yorkshire, who resided at Skelton castle, in that county, and was distinguished for his talents as a writer of satirical and humorous poetry. He was born in 1718, and received his education at Jesus college, Cambridge. He became the friend of Lawrence Sterne, and it is supposed that their intimacy commenced at the university, as they were members of the same college. Mr Hall Stevenson afterwards made the tour of Europe, and on his return home passed his time in convivial society or literary occupation, either in London or the country, till his death, which took place in March 1785. He was a man of

a peculiar genius and turn of fancy, and it appears from his writings, that as he sought amusement in tracing the ridiculous features in human life and manners, so he also felt for the misfortunes of his fellow-creatures. He sat for the portrait of Eugenius in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*; and though the hand of friendship is obvious in the graces of the portrait, its likeness has been acknowledged by all who knew the original. His works consist of "Crazy Tales;" "Fables for Grown Gentlemen;" "Lyric Epistles;" "Moral Tales;" &c. first published separately, and together with some additional pieces, printed in 3 vols. 8vo, 1795.—*Pref. to the Works of J. Hall Stevenson, Esq.* 1795.

STEVENSON (WILLIAM) an able and industrious antiquarian, of which society he was a fellow. He was a native of East Retford, Notts, where his father, who held the rectory of Tresswell in the same county, resided. In 1799 Mr Stevenson served the office of sheriff of the city of Norwich, and died May 13, 1821, in his seventy-second year, having been upwards of thirty-five years proprietor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*. He published in 1812, from his own press, a corrected edition of Bentham's *History of Ely Cathedral*, with a memoir of the author, which he followed up five years afterwards by a supplement, and drew up an interesting memoir of his friend Ignatius Sancho, printed in the ninth volume of Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Gent. Mag.*

STEVIN (SIMON) or STEVINUS, a Flemish mathematician, born at Bruges, some time beyond the middle of the sixteenth century. He was employed in Holland, as inspector of the dykes, by prince Maurice of Nassau, and he is celebrated for the invention of the sailing chariot, which was moved entirely by the impulse of the wind. He was an excellent practical mathematician and mechanist, and was the author of several useful works in the Dutch language, on arithmetic, algebra, geometry, statics, optics, trigonometry, geography, astronomy, and fortification, all of which have been translated into Latin by Snellius, and published in two volumes, folio. A full account of the inventions of Stevinus will be found in our authority, under the article *Algebra*.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

STEWART DENHAM (sir JAMES) an eminent political writer, was born at Edinburgh October 10, 1713. He was the only son of sir James Stewart of Goostrees, baronet, solicitor-general of Scotland, under queen Anne and George I. Having gone through his academical courses at Edinburgh he went to the bar as an advocate; and then proceeded on a tour through all the principal countries of Europe, which occupied him five years. He returned to Scotland in 1740, and in 1742 he married lady Frances, daughter of the earl of Wemyss. While abroad he had formed an intimacy with the pretender, which connection it was presumed led him to Edinburgh in 1745, in support of that unfortunate personage, on the defeat of whose party he retired to

France, and settled at Sedan. In 1755 he removed his family to Flanders, and began to communicate his literary labours to the public. The works which first appeared were a "Vindication of Newton's Chronology," 1757; "A Treatise on German Coins," 1758; "A Dissertation on the Doctrine and Principles of Money as applied to the German Coin," 1761. He had during this time removed to Tubingen, whence he subsequently repaired to Antwerp; from which town having made an excursion to the Spa, he was, in consequence of some suspicion on the part of the French authorities, arrested as a spy; but a peace soon after taking place he was restored to liberty. Having at length received an assurance that he would not be molested on account of his former political attachments, he returned to Scotland in 1763, and soon after settled at his estate of Coltness. In this retirement he concluded his "Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," the result of eighteen years' laborious research. Upon this work there has existed much difference of opinion; but it is now generally admitted to exhibit great acuteness and industry, which are unhappily obscured by considerable defects in style and method, which induced Dr Adam Smith to say that he could understand his system better from his conversation than his writings. By the interest of his friends he obtained a full pardon under the great seal in 1771, and from that period until his death published various works, the principal of which are "Principles of Money applied to the present State of the Coin of Bengal;" "A Plan for introducing a Conformity of Weights and Measures;" "Observations on Beattie's Essay on Truth;" "Critical Remarks on the Atheistical Falsehoods in Mirabaud's System of Nature;" "A Dissertation concerning the Motive of Obedience to the Law of God;" all which, with the rest of his productions, were published in 1805 in 6 vols. 8vo. He died in November 1780, aged sixty-seven.—*Life annexed to Works.*

STEWART (JOHN) commonly called Walking Stewart, from his pedestrian feats, an eccentric but clever individual, who in the course of a long life wandered on foot over the greater part of the habitable globe. He was born in Bond-street, London, and having received the rudiments of education at the Charterhouse, was sent out in 1763 as a writer to Madras, through the interest which his friends had with the earl of Bute. In this situation he remained not quite two years. Being smitten with a strong inclination to travel, he wrote a letter to the court of directors, which, from its remarkable character, has been preserved on their records as a curiosity to this day. Adverting to his design of travelling, he told them that "he was born for nobler pursuits than to be a copier of invoices and bills of lading to a company of grocers, haberdashers, and cheesemongers;" and within a few weeks after the transmission of his epistle, he took his leave of the presidency. In spite of the remonstrances of his friends, who sent after him, intreating him to return,

he prosecuted his route over Hindostan, walking to Delhi, to Persopolis, and other parts of Persia, traversing the greater part of the Indian peninsula, and visiting Abyssinia and Nubia. Entering the Carnatic, he obtained the favour of the then nawaub, who made him his private secretary, and to this circumstance he in his latter days owed his support, the British house of Commons voting him a few years since the sum of 15,000*l.* in liquidation of his demands upon the nawaub. Quitting the service of this prince, he imprudently set out to walk to Seringapatam, where he was arrested by the orders of Tippoo Saib, who compelled him to enter his army, in which he bestowed on him a commission as captain of sepoys. While serving in this capacity, he was engaged in several actions with the Mah-rattas, and received a wound in the right arm, nor did he succeed in quitting the situation in which he was thus involuntarily placed, till the exertions of sir James Sibbald, the commissioner for settling the terms of peace between the Presidency and the Sultan, procured his liberation. This at length effected, Mr Stewart started to walk to Europe, crossing the desert of Arabia, and arriving at length safely at Marseilles. Thence he proceeded in the same manner, through France and Spain, to his native country. Having walked through England, Scotland, and Ireland, he crossed the Atlantic, and perambulated the United States of America. In the course of these peregrinations he was frequently exposed to dangers of no common magnitude, and once on crossing from Ireland, narrowly escaped shipwreck, in anticipation of which he entreated earnestly some of the crew, in case they should survive him, to take care of a MS. he then had about him, and intended to publish, which he called his "*Opus Maximum*." The last ten years of his life were passed in London, in the vicinity of Charing Cross, that he might be, to use his own expression, "in the full tide of human existence;" and in this neighbourhood he died, his decease taking place at his house in Northumberland-street, on the 20th of February, 1822.—*Ann. Bing.*

STEWART, DD. (MATTHEW) professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, was the son of the rev. Dugald Stewart, minister of Rothsay in the isle of Bute, where he was born in 1717. He received his academical education at the university of Glasgow, where he paid a devoted attention to the mathematics, under the able instructions of the celebrated Dr Simson, whose predilection for the ancient geometry, in preference to modern analysis, he fully imbibed. Pursuing the same line of inquiry, he was led to a discovery of the curious propositions which he published in 1746, under the title of "*General Theorems*." While thus engaged he had entered into the church, and obtained the living of Rosemeath; but the mathematician's chair in the university of Edinburgh becoming soon after vacant by the death of Maclaurin, he was in 1747 elected his successor. In this situation he still more systematically pursued the

object nearest his heart, namely, the application of geometry to such problems as the algebraic calculus alone had been deemed able to resolve. His solution of Kepler's problem was the first specimen which he gave the world. It appeared in the second volume of the *Essays* of the Society of Edinburgh, and with farther discoveries in the same line of inquiry. His "*Tracts, Physical and Mathematical*," followed in 1761, in farther prosecution of his plan of introducing into the higher branches of the mixed mathematics the strict and simple form of ancient demonstration. The transit of Venus, which took place the same year, led to the composition of his "*Essay on the Sun's Distance*," which although not free from error, will always be interesting to the lovers of geometry. Soon after the publication of this work his health declined, and in 1772 he retired into the country. In 1775 his son, the since celebrated Dugald Stewart, was elected joint professor with him; and still pursuing his mathematical researches as an amusement, he lived ten years longer in retirement, dying in January 1785, at the age of sixty-eight. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote "*Propositiones Geometricæ modo Veterum demonstratæ*."—*Edinb. Phil. Transactions.*

STEWART (ROBERT) marquis of Londonderry, a conspicuous modern statesman, was the second son of the first marquis by lady Sarah Frances Seymour Conway, sister to the first marquis of Hertford. He was born in the north of Ireland, June 18, 1769, and was educated at Armagh, after which he became a commoner of St John's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he made the tour of Europe, and on his return was chosen member in the Irish parliament for the county of Down. He joined the opposition in the first place, and declared himself an advocate for parliamentary reform; but on obtaining a seat in the British parliament he took his station on the ministerial benches. In 1797, having then become lord Castlereagh, he returned to the Irish parliament, and the same year became keeper of the privy seal for that kingdom; and was soon after appointed one of the lords of the treasury. The next year he was nominated secretary to the lord-lieutenant, and by his strenuous exertions and great abilities in the art of removing opposition, the union with Ireland was very mainly facilitated. In the united parliament he sat as member for the county of Down, and in 1802 was made president of the board of control. In 1805 he was appointed secretary of war and colonies; but on the death of Mr Pitt he retired until the dissolution of the brief administration of 1806 restored him to the same situation in 1807; and he held his office until the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, and his remarkable duel with his colleague, Mr Canning, produced his resignation. In 1812 he succeeded the marquis of Wellesley as foreign secretary; and the following year proceeded to the continent, to assist the coalced powers in negotiating a general peace. His services

after the capture of Napoleon, and in the general pacification and arrangements, which have been usually designated by the phrase "the settlement of Europe," form a part of history. It is sufficient to notice here that he received the public thanks of parliament, and was honoured with the order of the garter. On the death of his father in April 1821 he succeeded him in the Irish marquissate of Londonderry, but still retained his seat in the British house of Commons, where he acted as leader. After the arduous session of 1824, in which his labour was unremitting, his mind was observed to be much shattered, but unhappily, although his physician was apprised of it, he was suffered to leave London for his seat at North Cray in Kent, where on August 24, 1824, he terminated his existence by inflicting a wound in his neck with a penknife, of which he died almost instantly. The political character of this nobleman will be regarded differently by opposing partisans. It was certainly never in a strict sense very popular, although exceedingly influential in his immediate sphere. He has been censured on the one side for severe, rigid, and persecuting domestic government; and for an undue countenance of despotic encroachment and arrangement as regards the social progress of Europe. His party and supporters in answer to these strictures for the most part plead political necessity and expediency, while no mean portion of them defend his views on the stronger ground of principle. The change of temper produced in the cabinet by his death, and the increase of its popularity which followed, will possibly be regarded as decisive of the more general sentiment of the nation. For the rest he was an active man of business, and a ready although not an elegant orator. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey with great ceremony, but not without an exhibition of some marks of popular ill-will. He married a daughter of the earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he left no issue, being succeeded in his title by lord Stuart, his half-brother, now marquis of Londonderry.—*Ann. Bing.*

STIERNHJELM (GEORGE) a learned Swede, born in 1598. He travelled through various European countries; and being in London a little before the Restoration, he assisted in those conferences of the English philosophers which led to the foundation of the Royal Society. Returning to his own country, he was employed in public affairs, and was highly esteemed and trusted by his sovereign Christina. Stiernhielm was skilled in mathematics, natural philosophy, history, and philology; and he also cultivated poetry. He is chiefly known as a philosopher, and especially on account of his microscopical experiments. He died in 1672. He published the Gothic version of the Gospels by Ulphilas, Stockholm, 1671, 4to; and several works relating to the languages and archæology of the northern nations.—*Biog. Univ.*

STILES, DD. and LLD. (EZRA) an American divine and historian, born at North-

haven in the United States, November 29, 1727. He became president of Yale college, at Newhaven, in Connecticut, in 1778, when he published "Oratio Inauguralis habita in Sacello Collegii Yalensis," Hartfordæ, 1778, 8vo. He was also the author of a sermon entitled "The United States elevated to Glory and Honour," second edition, Worcester, 1785, 8vo; and of a very curious "History of three of the Judges of King Charles I., Major General Whalley, Major General Goffe, and Colonel Dixwell, who, at the Restoration, 1660, fled to America, and were secreted in Massachusetts and Connecticut for near thirty years; with an Account of Theophilus Whale, of Narragansett, supposed to have been one of the Judges," Hartford, 1794, 8vo. Dr. Stiles was also a contributor to the "American Museum," in which appeared his "Correspondence with Noah Webster, respecting the Fortifications in the Western Country." He died May 12, 1795.—*New York Magas. Reuss.*

STILICHO, a Vandalic general, in the service of the emperor Theodosius the Great, whose niece Serena he married. Theodosius having bequeathed the empire of the East to his son Arcadius, and that of the West to his second son Honorius, the former was left under the care of Rufinus, and the latter under the guardianship of Stilicho. No sooner was Theodosius no more, than Rufinus stirred up an invasion of the Goths in order to procure the sole dominion, which Stilicho not only put down, but was enabled to effect the destruction of his rival. After suppressing a revolt in Africa, he marched against Alaric, whom he signally defeated at Pollentia. After this, in 406, he repelled an invasion of barbarians, who penetrated into Italy under Rhadagaisius, a Hun or Vandal leader, who formerly accompanied Alaric, and produced the entire destruction both of the force and its leader. Either from motives of policy or state necessity, he then entered into a treaty with Alaric, whose pretensions upon the Roman treasury for a subsidy, he warmly supported. This conduct excited suspicion of his treachery on the part of Honorius, who withdrew from his protection, and massacred all his friends during his absence. He received intelligence of this fact at the camp of Bologna, whence he was obliged to flee to Ravenna. He took shelter in a church, from which he was inveigled by a solemn oath that no harm was intended him, and conveyed to immediate execution, which he endured in a manner worthy his great military character. Stilicho was charged with the design of dethroning Honorius, in order to advance his own son Eucherius in his place, and the memory of this distinguished captain has been treated by the ecclesiastical historians with great severity. Zosimus, however, although otherwise unfavourable to him, acquits him of the treason which was laid to his charge, and he will live in the poetry of Claudian as the most distinguished hero of his age.—*Gibbon. Univ. Hist.*

STILL (JOHN) bishop of Bath and Wells, was born in 1543, at Grantham, in Lincoln-

shire. He was admitted of Christ's college, Cambridge. In 1570 he was Margaret professor at Cambridge, and he received various collegiate and other preferment, until in 1590 he was advanced to the see of Bath and Wells, in which he continued till his decease, February 26, 1627. The historians of the drama are of opinion that he was the author in his youth of the curious old characteristic play of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," performed at Cambridge in 1575, and which has been republished in Dodsley's and other collections.—*Athen. Oxon. Fuller's Worthies.*

STILLINGFLEET (Edward) bishop of Worcester, a prelate of great learning and ability, as well as an acute and argumentative polemic. He was descended of a respectable Yorkshire family, but his immediate ancestors were settled at Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, where he was born in April, 1635. He received his education at St John's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself so much by his industry and talent, that he was elected in 1653 to the first fellowship that became vacant after he had taken his bachelor's degree in arts. His reputation for wit at this period was not inferior to that which he had acquired for severe qualifications, and his Tripos speech is quoted as being peculiarly replete with it. On quitting the university, he lived for a short time at Nottingham, in quality of tutor to the marquis of Dorchester's nephew; and about this period commenced a work calculated, as he imagined, though erroneously, to heal the existing schisms into which the nation was then more especially divided. This treatise, entitled "Irenicum, or a weapon Salve for the Wounds of the Church," appeared in 1659, and had no other effect than that of uniting both parties against it. Previous to its publication the author had taken up his abode at Wroxall in Warwickshire, the family seat of his friend and patron, sir Roger Burgoyne; and having taken holy orders, obtained in 1657, through the interest of that gentleman, the rectory of Sutton in Bedfordshire. Five years afterwards appeared his greatest work, under the title of "Origines Sacre, or a Rational Account of Natural and Revealed Religion." This has since gone through a variety of editions, and is justly prized for the elegance of its style and the erudition which it displays. He followed it up in 1664 by a similar treatise "On the Origin and Nature of Protestantism," which, together with an able answer to "Laud's Labyrinth," a severe attack upon the primate, written about the same time, gained him the preacher'ship of the Roll's chapel and the valuable rectory of St Andrew's, Holborn, together with a stall in St Paul's cathedral. His subsequent rise in the church was rapid, being appointed in succession chaplain to Charles II, archdeacon of London 1677, dean of St Paul's 1678. Having distinguished himself by the prominent part which he took previous to the Revolution, against the establishment of the Romish church in these realms, he was elevated to the see of Worcester by

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William III. Besides the writings already enumerated, this eminent controversialist was the author of numerous others, especially an answer to Crellius's reply to Grotius, an appendix to Tillotson's "Rule of Faith," 1676; "The Unreasonableness of Separation," 1683; and a highly valuable work, replete with antiquarian research, "Origines Britannicæ, or Antiquities of the Churches in Britain," folio, 1685. A short time before his death bishop Stillingfleet engaged in a controversy with the celebrated John Locke, respecting some part of that philosopher's writings, which he conceived had a leaning towards materialism; but found in his opponent a much sturdier antagonist than he had before experienced, and has generally been regarded as in this instance defeated. His decease took place March 27, 1699, of an attack of the gout, at his house in Park-street, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey, with an inscription from the pen of Dr Bentley. As a diocesan he was equally celebrated for his piety, learning, and munificence; and, with some loftiness of temper, in private life for the general amiability of his disposition and manners. His works have been collected and published entire in six folio volumes, 1710.—*Biog. Brit.*

STILLINGFLEET (BENJAMIN) grandson of the above, and son to the rev. Edward Stillingfleet, rector of Wood Norton, in the county of Norfolk, where he was born in 1702. His father appears to have displeased his family, by what they considered an unequal alliance, and this circumstance seems to have had a material and unfriendly influence upon the prospects of his son. Its ill effects were first manifested when, after having gone through the grammar-school of Norwich with credit, and distinguished himself at Trinity college, Cambridge, the interference of the master, who had been chaplain to the bishop, prevented his being elected a fellow of that society. Having taken the degree of BA. Mr Stillingfleet went abroad, and travelled through Italy in quality of tutor to the son of Mr Windham; but being fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of lord Barrington, that nobleman, on his return to England, obtained him the situation of barrackmaster at Kensington in 1760. The emoluments of this appointment, and a handsome bequest left him by his former pupil, enabled him to live in comfort, and to devote himself to the study of natural history, of which he was passionately fond. The fruits of his literary labours are "The Calendar of Flora;" "Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History;" "On the Principles and Power of Harmony," 4to; an octavo volume of travels, and some poetical pieces. His death took place at his lodgings in Piccadilly, Dec. 15, 1771, and his remains were interred in the parish church of St James, Westminster.—*Ann. Reg. Life by Core.*

STILPO, the Megarean, a Stoic philosopher, who flourished about the commencement of the third century before the Christian era. He was held in great esteem by his contemporaries, for his sagacity, moderation, and

integrity, and several disputes, which threatened serious consequences, occasioned by the clashing interests of the Grecian cities, were arranged by his mediation, while his virtues and character so far conciliated the regard even of the enemies of his country, that on the storming of his native city, especial directions were issued by the assailants, that the person and property of the philosopher should be respected. He was a very subtle dialectician, and it was one of his positions that species, or universals, have no real existence, which appears to be an anticipation of the doctrine of the nominalists, which so long afterwards was to produce so much heat in the field of logic and metaphysics.—*Diog. Laert. Brucker.*

STIRLING (JAMES) an English mathematician, who was born towards the end of the seventeenth century, and educated at Oxford. In 1717 he published "*Lineæ Tertii Ordinis Neutonianæ, sive Illustratio Tractatûs Neutoni de Enumeratione Linearum Tertii Ordinis*," 8vo, which procured him admission into the Royal Society. This work was followed by "*Methodus Differentialis, sive Tract. de Summatione et Interpolatione Seriarum Infinitarum*," 1730, 4to; and in 1735 he published in the *Philosophical Transactions* a memoir on the figure of the earth. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Univ.*

STOBÆUS (JOHN) the name of a Greek writer, who, about the middle of the fifth century, was the author of a variety of miscellaneous works, most of which have perished; but his collection of excerpts from those of other learned philosophers and poets, has come down to posterity under the title of "*Eclogæ*," "*Sententie*," and "*Sermones*." Of this work there are several editions, the first is that of Venice, 1536, in 4to; another was published in four octavo volumes by Heeren, about the latter end of the last century. Gesner printed his "*Sententie*" in 1659. There is also an edition of Stobæus entitled "*Sermones*," Lips. 1797. He is regarded as a pagan writer by Fabricius, as he quotes exclusively from heathen authors.—*Gesner Prolegom. Fabricii Bibl. Gr.*

STOCK (CHRISTIAN) a learned German professor, born in 1672, at Camburg. He studied at the university of Jena, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in the eastern languages, and at length obtained the professorship of Hebrew. Of his writings the most valuable are his keys to the languages of the Old and New Testaments. He was also the author of an erudite treatise on the existence, mode, &c. of inflicting capital punishment among the ancient Jews. His death took place at Jena in 1733.—*Moreri.*

STOCKDALE (PERCIVAL) the name of an English clergyman, a native of Brantton, in the county of Northumberland, where he was born about the year 1736. He was sent into Scotland for education, and studied at the university of St Andrew's, where he graduated, but afterwards embraced a military life, and served abroad. His predilection for the army at length gave way to circumstances,

and on his return to England he recurred to the line of life for which he had been originally designed, and entered the church in 1759. Settling in the metropolis, he for some time continued to support himself by combining the profession of an author with that of his adoption, till an opportunity offering in the royal navy, he again entered the service, in the capacity of chaplain to a king's ship, and eventually obtained the livings of Long Houghton and Lesbury, in his native county. He was a tolerable critic, and published a series of "*Lectures on the Poets*," an "*Essay on the Genius of Pope*," and a "*Biographical Memoir of Waller*," besides a volume of miscellaneous poems of no great merit, and a few sermons adapted for the navy. He also wrote his own life with a most surprising degree of vanity and self-sufficiency. His death took place at the Rectory house, in Long Houghton, in 1811.—*Gent. Mag.*

STOERK (ANTHONY, baron von) physician to the court of Vienna, was born at the town of Sulgau in Suabia, February 21, 1731. Being left poor and friendless in his early years, he was brought up at a house for the indigent at Vienna; and he repaid by his talents, application, and good behaviour, the generosity of his benefactors. He studied with great application, and in 1752 he took the degree of M.A. In 1757 he received the diploma of doctor of medicine; and in 1760 he was nominated physician to the court. A few years after he attended the empress Maria Theresa, when ill with the small-pox; and her recovery raised him to the first rank in his profession. He was made an aulic counsellor and a baron of the empire. As the successor of van Swieten he powerfully contributed to the improvement of the art of medicine in the Austrian states, and his professional zeal and ability were conspicuous on every occasion. He died September 11, 1803, leaving behind him a fortune of half a million of florins. Stoerk chiefly distinguished himself by his experiments relative to the medical properties of hemlock and other poisonous plants, particularly stramonium, hyosciamus, aconite, and colchicum. Besides his tracts on these medicines, he published "*Annus Medicus, quo sistuntur Observat. circa Morbos acutos et chronicos*;" "*Instituta Facultatis Medicæ Vindobonensis*;" and "*Medico-practical Instructions for Austrian Physicians in the Army and the Country*," 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

STOEVER (JOHN HERMAN) a German historian, born at Verden in 1764. He was coadjutor with Schirach in a political journal from 1783 to 1786; and for several years editor of the *Courier of Altona*. At length he became rector of the gymnasium of Buxtehude, where he died in February 1792. He published several historical works without his name.—When he quitted Schirach in 1786 his brother, DESIDERIUS HENRY STOEVER, succeeded him, and was till 1793 the principal co-operator in the political journal. In 1788 he took the degree of doctor in philo-

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sophy at Helmstadt, when he maintained a thesis on Danish history. In 1793 he was entrusted with the management of the celebrated journal called the "Impartial Correspondent of Hamburg," which he conducted in a manner creditable to his talents till his death in April 1822. Though he held no public office he had the honorary title of counsellor of legation to the duke of Mecklenberg, and he was a knight of the order of Vasa. He published a *Life of Linnæus*, 2 vols. 8vo; a *Collection of the Letters of that Naturalist* in Latin, 8vo; and a German work entitled "Our Age," or a view of remarkable things, and of the most celebrated men, forming a manual of modern history, Altona, 1791, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

STOFFLER, STOFFLERINUS, or STOFFLERUS (JOHN) a mathematician of the fifteenth century, who was a native of Suabia. He was professor of mathematics at Tübingen, and enjoyed considerable reputation; but being, according to the fashion of the age in which he lived, addicted to the study of astrology, he hazarded a prediction of the occurrence of a great deluge to take place in 1524; and even the failure of his prophecy did not convince him of his folly. Besides works on astrology, he was the author of "Cosmographical Delineations;" "An Elucidation of the Structure of the Astrolabe;" "Commentaries on the Sphere of Ptolemy;" &c. His death took place in 1531.—*Biog. Univ.*

STOFFLET (NICHOLAS) general in chief of the royalist armies of La Vendée. Having entered young into the army, he served for some time as a common soldier, and afterwards became gamekeeper to the count de Mauverrier. In March 1793 observing that the people of lower Anjou and the neighbouring provinces were exasperated against the republican government, he raised the standard of revolt; and having taken possession of Bressuire he set free Messrs. de Marigny, de la Rochejacquin, de Lescurc, Desessarts, and others who had been confined by the republicans, and who became leaders of the Vendean royalist forces. He afterwards resigned the command of the army of Upper Poitou to M. d'Elbée, under whose orders he acted till the death of that general, when he resumed his station. In 1795 Stofflet concluded a species of armistice with the French government; but subsequently taking up arms he was made a prisoner, and was shot at Augers, February 23, 1796. He was a native of Luneville, and was forty-four years of age at the time of his death.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ.*

STOKE (MELIS, or EMILIUS) a Dutch chronicler, who wrote in verse, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was a priest, attached to the service of Florence V, earl of Holland, to whom his work is dedicated. The *Chronicle of Stoke* was first published by Janus Doua, in 1591; and reprinted in 1620; but the best edition is that of Balthasar Huydecoper, 1772, 3 vols. 3vo, enriched with a valuable historical and philological commentary.—*Biog. Univ.*

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STOLBERG (FREDERIC LEOPOLD, count) a nobleman distinguished for his talents, descended from one of the sovereign houses of Germany. He was born November 7, 1730, at Bramstedt, in Holstein, where his father held the office of grand bailli. He studied at Halle and Göttingen, and on quitting the latter university he published a poetical translation of the *Iliad*. He then travelled with his brother into Switzerland and Italy; and on his return home, the duke of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of Lubeck, appointed him his minister plenipotentiary in Denmark. In 1785 he accepted a territorial government in the country of Oldenburg; but previously to entering on the duties of his office he was employed on a diplomatic mission in Russia. He subsequently resided some time at Berlin, as ambassador from the prince regent of Denmark. Having visited Italy a second time in 1790, he published his travels in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily, 1794, 4 vols. 8vo, translated into English by Thomas Holcroft, 1796-7, 2 vols. 4to. On his return to Futin, after eighteen months' absence, he was made head of the government, of the consistory, and the finances of the bishopric of Lubeck. His leisure was dedicated to study, and he employed himself in translating some of the dialogues of Plato, and the last discourse of Socrates, which were published in three volumes, octavo. On the death of Catherine II he was dispatched on an embassy of congratulation from the duke of Oldenburg to the emperor of Russia, Paul I, who bestowed on him the order of St Alexander Newski. The latitudinarian principles of the Lutheran clergy in the latter part of the last century, had such an effect on the mind of count Stolberg, that he determined at length to quit their communion, in which he had been educated, and to become a Catholic. He accordingly made a public renunciation of Protestantism in 1800, and in the month of September that year he relinquished all his employments. Literary pursuits and the education of his children occupied the remainder of his life, which was terminated December 5, 1819. He was twice married, first to Agnes von Witzleben, who died in November 1788, and then to the countess Sophia von Redern. He published, besides the works already noticed, "The History of the Christian Religion," 1806, 15 vols. 8vo; "The History of Alfred the Great," 1815; Odes; Satires; Translations from Æschylus, Sophocles, Pindar, &c.—His brother, CHRISTIAN, count Stolberg, was distinguished among the modern poets of Germany, and was an admirer and disciple of Klopstock. He was born Oct. 15, 1748, and died January 18, 1821.—*Biog. Univ.*

STOLL (MAXIMILIAN) a celebrated German physician, born in Suabia, in 1742. His father was a surgeon, and he was destined for the same profession; but the sight of an operation so much disgusted him, that he relinquished the study of surgery, and obtained admission into the college of the jesuits at Rotweil. After a three years' novitiate, he

entered into the order in 1761; but being employed to teach the classics at Halle, in the Tyrol, his mode of instruction displeased his superiors, and he left the society in 1767. He then determined to apply himself to the study of medicine, which he prosecuted at Strasburg and at Vienna, where he was admitted M.D. in 1772. A few months afterwards he was nominated physician to a canton in Hungary, and in 1776 he removed to Vienna, where he succeeded Dr de Haen as a medical lecturer. He died March 23, 1788. Among his works are "Ratio Medendi," 1777—80, 4 vols. 8vo, of which there is a French translation; "Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Febris," 1787, 8vo; "Prælectiones in diversos Morbos chronicos," 1788—9, 2 vols. 8vo; and "Dissertationes medicæ ad Morbos chronicos pertinentes, in Universitate Vindobouensis habitæ," 1788—9, 4 vols. 8vo, which, as well as the preceding, was published after the death of the author, by Eyerel. Professor Stoll was a great advocate for inoculation of the small-pox, which he extensively practised.—*Biog. Univ.*

STOLLE (GOTTLIEB), THEOPHILUS STOLLIUS, a German critic and bibliographer, born at Lignitz in Silesia, in 1673. He studied at Breslau and Leipsic, and afterwards travelled in Holland and Germany with a young nobleman, to whom he was tutor. He then went to Halle and Jena to complete his academical education, and in 1705 maintained a thesis "De splendida magis quam solida Ethnicorum Philosophorum Doctrina morali." Having taken his degrees he became rector of the gymnasium of Hildburghausen; and in 1714 having been aggregated to the faculty of philosophy at Jena, he subsequently obtained the professorship of that science. In 1738 he was nominated keeper of the university library at Jena; and he died in that city, March 14, 1744. His principal work is an "Introduction to the History of Literature," of which there is a Latin translation by Charles Henry Lange, 1728, 4to. He also published remarks on "Heumanni Conspectus Reipublicæ Literariæ;" "Observations on the most important Books in the Library of G. Stolle;" "An exact View of the Lives, Writings, and Doctrines of the Fathers of the Church in the first four Centuries," &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

STONE (EDMUND) an eminent mathematician, who was a native of Scotland, and was the son of the duke of Argyle's gardener; but the time and place of his birth are not exactly known. With the assistance of books only, he learnt Latin and French and the elements of mathematics. Before he was eighteen he had acquired a knowledge of geometry and analysis; and his proficiency having engaged the attention of the nobleman, in whose gardens he was employed under his father, an occupation was procured for him which left him leisure for his favourite pursuits. He at length went to London, where he made himself known by his talents; and in 1725 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, but his

name was erased from the registers of that learned corporation in 1742 or 1743. Being obliged to employ himself in writing for a subsistence, he rather injured than increased his reputation by some of his productions; and he died in poverty in March or April 1768. Besides several articles in the Philosophical Transactions, he published English translations, and improved editions of mathematical works. His principal work is "A New Mathematical Dictionary," first printed in 1726, 8vo; and he was the author of "A Treatise on Fluxions," 1730, 8vo, partly taken from the marquis de l'Hospital's "Analyse des Infiniments Petits," and "Some Reflections on the Uncertainty of the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth, and on the different Opinions of the most celebrated Astronomers," 1766, 8vo.—*Encyclop. Britan. Biog. Univ.*

STONE (JEROME) the son of a mariner, was born in the county of Fife in Scotland. His father dying abroad when he was but three years old, and his mother being in straitened circumstances, he obtained only such a common education as was afforded by the parish school, after which he became a travelling chapman or pedlar. The love of literature induced him to exchange the sale of haberdashery for that of books, that he might have an opportunity for reading. He studied Greek and Hebrew, and after learning enough of those languages to be able to read the Old and New Testaments in the original tongues, he acquired a knowledge of Latin. He was encouraged to prosecute his studies at the university of St Andrew's, whence he was recommended as usher to the school of Dunkeld; and two or three years after he succeeded to the office of master in that seminary. He died in the thirtieth year of his age in 1757, leaving imperfect an ingenious and learned work, entitled "An Inquiry into the Original of the Nation and Language of the Ancient Scots, with Conjectures about the primitive State of the Celtic and other European Nations;" an allegorical tract entitled "The Immortality of Authors," which he also left in manuscript, has been published and often reprinted since his death. Some very humorous poetical pieces of his composition appeared in the Scots' Magazine.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

STONE (NICHOLAS) an English statuary of eminence in the reigns of James I and his son. He was employed under Inigo Jones on the embellishments of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall; and the gate and porch of St Mary's church, Oxford, also afford fine specimens of his productions. He executed many sepulchral monuments, among which the best known is that of the Bedford family, for which he was paid 120*l*. He died in 1647, aged sixty-one.—HENRY STONE, his son, was also a sculptor, but he was principally noted as a painter. He was an imitator of Vandyck, some of whose portraits he copied with remarkable fidelity. He passed several years in Holland, France, and Italy; but he died in London in 1653.—His younger brother, JOHN STONE, was likewise a painter, and was emu-

played in England in the reigns of the two Charleses. He studied under Cross, and going abroad for improvement, he remained there thirty-seven years, and acquired a knowledge of several languages.—*Walpole. Rees's Cycl.*

STORACE (STEPHANO) an eminent composer of dramatic music, the son of an Italian performer on the bass viol of the same name, long settled in London, where the subject of this article was born in 1763. Displaying early in life a strong musical talent, he was sent by his father to Italy, that he might enjoy every opportunity of cultivation, where his progress was so rapid, that at this, the very commencement of his career, he produced his celebrated finale to the first act of the "Pirates," and some others of his most finished compositions. On his return to England he resided at Bath, till the friendship of the well-known Michael Kelly procured him the appointment of composer to Drury-lane theatre. In this capacity he continued to act with a daily increasing reputation, till a violent attack of gout in the head carried him off in the flower of his age in 1796. His compositions are remarkable for their fire and spirit, and his melodies especially have not often been excelled. His productions are the music to "The Doctor and Apothecary," a farce, 1788; "Haunted Tower," opera, 1789; "No Song no Supper," farce, 1790; "Siege of Belgrade," opera, 1791; "Cave of Trophonius," musical interlude, 1791; "Pirates," and "Dido," operas, 1792; "Prize," and "Glorious First of June," musical entertainments; "Cherokee," and "Lodoiska," operas, 1794; "Three and the Deuce," comic drama, 1795; "My Grandmother," farce, "Iron Chest," musical play, and "Mahmoud," an opera, 1796.—His sister, ANNA SELINA STORACE, an excellent comic actress and accomplished singer, was a pupil of Sacchini; and after singing at Florence, Vienna, &c. between the years 1780 and 1787 with great reputation, came to London in the latter year, and soon rose to be a first-rate favourite in her profession, a station which she maintained till her decease, which took place in the neighbourhood of London in 1814.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

STOSCH (PHILIP, baron) a distinguished antiquary, born March 22, 1691, at Custrin in Germany, where his father was a physician and burgo-master. He studied at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and was designed for the ecclesiastical profession, but his taste led him to devote his time to numismatics. In 1708 he visited Jena, Dresden, Leipsic, and other places in Germany, for the purpose of examining cabinets of medals and antiquities. In 1710, going to the Hague, he was recommended by his uncle, baron Schmettau, the Prussian minister, to the celebrated Dutch statesman Fagel, who employed him on a mission to England, where he became acquainted with sir Hans Sloane, lords Pembroke, Winchelsea, Carteret, and other virtuosi. In 1713 he went to Paris, and the following year to Rome; and returning to Germany, he engaged in collecting other antique curiosities besides me-

dals, particularly engraved gems. At Augsburg he fortunately discovered the celebrated ancient itinerary called the "Peutingerian Table," which he subsequently sold to prince Eugene; and it is at present preserved in the imperial library at Vienna. He then went to Dresden, where he was well received by the king of Poland, who appointed him his counsellor. At length he accepted the office of resident from the English court at Rome, for the purpose of observing the conduct of the pretender and his adherents. This not very honourable post becoming extremely hazardous after the accession of pope Clement XII, who was disposed to favour the Stuarts, baron Stosch thought proper to withdraw to Florence, where he died of apoplexy, November 7, 1757. He deserves a place among the most skilful and industrious antiquaries of his time; his collections, and especially those of cameos and engraved gems, being peculiarly valuable. A catalogue of the latter was drawn up by Winkelmann. The baron himself published two volumes of plates representing his gems, engraved by Picart and Adam Schweickard; and he was also the author of a "Letter on a newly-discovered Medal of the Emperor Carinus and his Consort," 1755, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

STOTHARD (CHARLES ALFRED) an artist and antiquary of great talent and research, son of Thomas Stothard, R.A. born July 5, 1789. He exhibited at an early age a great fondness for drawing, which afterwards ripened into a love for the art little short of enthusiasm. His paintings are remarkable for the faithful delineation which they exhibit of ancient costume, a subject to which he more especially directed his attention, visiting for that purpose not only the principal vestiges of antiquity in our own country, but extending his researches to the continent. His drawings of the effigies of various members of the house of Plantagenet, taken from the abbey of Fontevraud, are equally curious and accurate; and it is gratifying to reflect that his efforts not only succeeded in preserving copies of these interesting relics, but mainly contributed to save the originals themselves from destruction. In 1810 appeared his celebrated picture of the death of Richard II, equally valuable for the excellence of its execution, and from the accuracy with which the costume of the period to which it refers is represented. In the same year appeared the first number of his *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*, the tenth number of which was preparing for publication when a melancholy accident caused him an untimely death. In 1816 he visited France, and commenced at the instance of the Antiquarian Society his elaborate drawings from the celebrated tapestry deposited at Bayeux; which he afterwards, in a memoir addressed to the society, proved from internal evidence to be contemporary with the commonly received era of its production, the period succeeding the Norman conquest, satisfactorily refuting the objections of the abbé de la Rue. This little essay is to be found in

the nineteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. In July 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Antiquarian Society; and in the same year made a series of drawings from the paintings then lately discovered on the walls of the painted chamber in the house of Lords. Being engaged to make some illustrations for Mr Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, he set out for that purpose on a tour through Devonshire, and was employed in the act of tracing the stained glass in a window over the altar of the parish church of Bere Ferrers in that county, when the ladder on which he was standing giving way, he was precipitated to the earth, and his head striking against the monument of a knight in the chancel, his life was instantaneously terminated by a concussion of the brain. This fatal accident took place on the 28th May 1821, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He left behind him several unfinished manuscripts and unpublished drawings, especially a work on ancient seals, which he had begun, and materials for a work illustrative of the age of Elizabeth. He lies buried in the church which was the scene of his decease.—*Ann. Biog.*

STOW (JOHN) a valuable historian and antiquary, was born about 1525, in London, and as is usually supposed in the parish of St Michael, Cornhill. His father was a tailor, to which business he was also brought up; but his mind early took a bent towards antiquarian researches, which became his leading pursuit through life. He first exhibited himself as an antiquary in an able settlement of the boundaries between Lime Street and Bishopsgate wards. Continuing his studies, about the year 1560 he formed the design of composing the annals of English history, to the completion of which work he sacrificed his domestic concerns, and quitted his trade. For the purpose of examining records, charters, and other documents, he travelled on foot to several cathedrals and other public establishments, and as far as his means would go, purchased old books, MSS. and parchments, until he had made a large and valuable collection. The want of patronage obliged him at length to intermit his favourite pursuits, until the assistance which he received from archbishop Parker enabled him to resume them. In common with many other antiquaries he was thought to be favourable to the ancient religion, and in 1568 an information was laid against him as a suspicious person who possessed many dangerous and superstitious books. Dr Grindal, bishop of London, accordingly ordered an investigation of his study, in which of course were found many popish books among the rest, but the result has not been recorded. Two years afterwards an unnatural brother having defrauded him of his goods, sought to take away his life by preferring one hundred and forty articles against him before the dreaded ecclesiastical commission. So base, however, was the perjury and means employed on this occasion, that he was acquitted. He had previously printed his first work, entitled a "Summarie of the

Englyshe Chronicles," compiled at the instance of the favourite Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester, which production was published in 1565, and afterwards continued by Edmond Howes, who printed several editions. In 1585 he petitioned the lord mayor and court of aldermen for two freedoms, in which request he pleads his honourable mention, in various works, of the worthy deeds of the notable citizens of London. Four years afterwards he claimed a pension on the same score, but with what success does not appear. He contributed largely to the improvement in the second edition of Hollingshed, in 1587, and gave corrections and notes to two editions of Chaucer. At length, in 1598, appeared his "Survey of London," the work on which he had been so long employed, and which came to a second edition during his lifetime. He was very anxious to publish his large chronicle, or history of England, but lived only to print an abstract of it, entitled "*Flores Historiarum*, or *Annals of England*." From his papers Edmond Howes published a folio volume, entitled "Stow's Chronicle," which does not however contain the whole of that "far larger work" which he had left in his study, transcribed for the press, and which is said to have fallen into the possession of sir Symonds Dewes. It is painful to record the final suffering and poverty of this ingenious and industrious man, one proof of which is recorded in a licence granted him by James I., "to repair to churches or other places to receive the gratuities and charitable benevolence of well-disposed people." "This act, so discreditable to the period, took place in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He died afflicted by poverty and disease, in 1605, at the age of eighty. Stow's "Survey" has run through six editions, the sixth and last of which was published in 1754, with considerable additions, and a continuation of all the useful lists. Stow is described as a man of cheerful aspect, and mild and courteous behaviour. He was a correct and zealous antiquary, and a sincere lover of truth, who never would be satisfied without a recourse to original documents. He is uniformly referred to with respect, and may be considered entitled to the lead among those in his line of inquiry who claim the praise of humble and industrious utility.—*Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit. Life by Strype.*

STRABO, a famous ancient geographer, who was a native of Amasia, a city of Pontus, or Cappadocia. He lived in the reigns of the first two Roman emperors, but the time of his birth and death are not known. It appears that he studied grammar and rhetoric at Nyssa, and that he was instructed in the principles of philosophy in several of the most celebrated schools of Asia. He was a great traveller, and visited a considerable proportion of the countries which he describes in his treatise of "Geography," in seventeen books, the only one of his works which have been preserved, and which is justly reckoned among the most important relics of antiquity. He also wrote "Historical Memoirs," which are cited by

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Josephus, by Plutarch, and by the author himself in his *Geography*. The principal editions of Strabo are those of Aldus, Ven. 1516, folio; of Casaubon, Geneva, 1587; and Paris, 1620, folio; of Almeloveen, Amsterd. 1707, 2 vols. folio; of Siebenkees and Tzschucke, Leips. 1796—1811, 6 vols. 8vo; of Falconer, Oxford, 1807, 2 vols. folio; and of Coray, Paris, 1818—19, 4 vols. 8vo. A French translation was published at Paris, 1805—19, 5 vols.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

STRABUS or STRABO (WALAFRIDUS) a Benedictine monk of the ninth century, who distinguished himself by the extent of his knowledge, and who was the author of numerous works, including verses of extraordinary elegance for the period to which they are attributed. Bale and Pits represent him as an Anglo-Saxon, and the brother, or relation, of the famous Beda; but it is more probable that he was a native of Suabia. He was educated at the abbey of St Gall, whence about 818 he removed to the abbey of Fulda. Returning to St Gall he was appointed dean of that monastery in 842, and he at length became abbot of Reichenau, in the diocese of Constance. The emperor Louis I sent him on an embassy to Charles the Bald, king of France, and Strabo died at Paris, in the course of that mission, about 849. A list of his works may be found in the annexed authority. Among them is a poem entitled "*Hortulus*," or the Little Garden, which displays to great advantage his talents as a writer of didactic poetry, and the worthy precursor of Pontanus, Rapin, and other georgical authors.—*Biog. Univ.*

STRADA (FAMIANUS) an Italian historian and elegant writer of modern Latin poetry, born at Rome in 1572. He entered into the society of the jesuits in 1592, and became professor of rhetoric at the Roman college, where he resided till his death in 1649. His most famous work is a "*History of the Wars in the Netherlands*," in Latin, written at the request of the princes of Farnese, and extending from the death of Charles V to the year 1590. This production was criticized by cardinal Bentivoglio, who wrote on the same events; and it was virulently attacked by Scipoppius, in his "*Infamia Famiani Stradae*," the exaggerated censure of which injured the credit of the critic more than that of the historian. Strada is also advantageously known on account of his "*Prolusiones Academicæ*," which have been repeatedly published. In one of these prolusiones he has introduced ingenious imitations of the style of the most celebrated Roman poets, of which there are many translations, including those published by Addison in the *Guardian*.—*Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ. Aikin.*

STRADELLA (ALESSANDRO) a Neapolitan musician and composer, who with the exception perhaps of Carissimi, was the most celebrated writer of vocal music in the seventeenth century, about the middle of which his reputation had reached its zenith. His private history is as romantic in its progress as melancholy in its termination. While yet a

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very young man he was employed by a Venetian noble to instruct his mistress, Hortensia (a girl descended of a parician family at Rome, whom he had seduced), in the art of singing. A strong and mutual attachment between the master and the pupil ensued; an elopement was the consequence, and the lovers fled to Rome. To this city they were followed by two ruffians, dispatched by the forsaken Venetian with peremptory orders to assassinate Stradella. The opportunity selected by the villains to carry their murderous design into execution was the evening after an oratorio of their intended victim's own composition, in which he was both to play and sing the principal part in the church of St John Lateran; on his return from which they determined to avail themselves of the darkness of the evening. Entering the church during the performance of the music, they resolved to wait quietly till its conclusion, but long before that took place their hearts were so softened by its excellence, that they found it impossible to execute their design, and accosting him afterwards in the street, confessed their errand, recommending him to flee to some safer asylum. He took their advice, and retired to Turin, where the duchess of Savoy, to whom they confessed their danger, placed the lady in the security of a convent, and retained Stradella in the palace in quality of chapel master. Their vindictive enemy however, enraged at learning their escape, sent after them two other emissaries of a more determined character and less accessible to the charms of music, who after residing for some time in the city under a passport from the abbé D'Estrade, the French ambassador at Venice, in the character of merchants, at length surprised Stradella walking one evening on the ramparts, and plunged their daggers into his breast. This done, they took refuge in the house of the marquis de Villars, ambassador from the court of France to that of Turin, who insisting on his privilege, refused to give them up; and eventually, though undeceived as to their assumed characters, allowed them to escape. In the mean time Stradella, whose wounds, though serious were not mortal, slowly recovered, and a year having elapsed, he fancied the vengeance of his enemy had been satiated. In this supposition he was fatally deceived, for being invited to Genoa to compose an opera in the year 1678, he set out with his wife Hortensia for that city, intending to return to Turin in time for the carnival; but scarcely had they reached the place of their destination when a third set of assassins found means to enter their chamber early one morning, and stabbing them both to the heart effected their escape, by means of a boat which waited for them in the port. Of the works of this unfortunate man and delightful composer the most celebrated are "*John the Baptist*," an oratorio written for five voices; and a serious opera, the production of which at Genoa proved so disastrous to him, entitled "*La Forza dell' Amor paterno*."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

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STRADIVARIUS (ANTHONY) a celebrated musical-instrument-maker, born at Cremona, about 1670. He was the last and the most skilful pupil of the Amati, who for more than a century enjoyed the reputation of being the first lute-manufacturers in Europe. The violins of Stradivarius are extremely valuable, especially those fabricated between 1700 and 1722. He died about 1728.—*Biog. Univ.*

STRAHAN (WILLIAM) an eminent printer, who was a native of Edinburgh. Having acquired a knowledge of his profession, he removed to London, and entered into business. He succeeded so well that in 1770 he was enabled to purchase a share of the patent office of king's printer. In 1775 he became MP. for the borough of Malmesbury, having for his colleague the celebrated C. J. Fox; and in the next parliament he had a seat for Wotton Bassett. Mr Strahan, who was much esteemed by persons of rank and learning, was himself an author, having written a paper in "The Mirror," and some other pieces. He died in 1785, aged seventy.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

STRALENBERG (PHILIP JOHN) a Swedish military officer, born in Pomerania in 1676. His proper name was Tabbert, which was changed for that of Stralenberg, when his family was ennobled by Charles XII in 1707. After having served in Poland, he accompanied the king of Sweden in his Russian expedition, and was present at the battle of Pultowa, where he was taken prisoner. He was carried to Moscow, and at length sent to Siberia, where he continued thirteen years. He obtained permission to travel in the interior of the country, of which he made a geometrical survey, and confided the care of his papers to a merchant of Moscow, on whose death they fell into the hands of the emperor Peter I. Stralenberg continued his labours, and having preserved copies of his charts and memoirs, when he had completed his design he was allowed to return to Sweden. The emperor would willingly have retained him in his service, but he rejected the offers made him, and went to Stockholm, where his sufferings in the cause of his sovereign were but indifferently rewarded. He obtained in 1724 the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the pay of a captain; and in 1740 he was appointed commandant of the fortress of Carlsham, where he died in 1747. He published at Lubeck, in 1730, in the German language, his "Historico-Geographical Description of the North-east Portion of Europe and Asia," 4to.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

STRANGE (sir ROBERT) an eminent engraver, born in Pomona, one of the Orkney islands, in 1725. He first studied painting, and being at Edinburgh in 1745, he was induced to enter the army of the pretender, after whose defeat at Culloden he concealed himself for some time in the Highlands, and then returned to Edinburgh to pursue his studies. At length he went to Paris, and became the pupil of Le Bas, who excelled as a landscape engraver. Strange however devoted his talents to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great

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eminence. In 1751 he settled in London, and after residing there about seven years, he took a journey to Italy, where he remained a considerable time, and was admitted a member of several Italian academies of the fine arts, and of the academy of painting at Paris. He received the honour of knighthood in 1787, and died in London in 1795. He published in 1769 "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures selected from the Roman, Florentine, Lombard, Venetian, Neapolitan, Flemish, French, and Spanish Schools, with Remarks on the principal Painters and their Works, with a List of thirty-two Designs from the best Compositions of the great Masters, collected and drawn during a Tour of several Years in Italy," 8vo.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

STRAPAROLA DI CARAVAGGIO (JOHN FRANCIS) an Italian novelist of the sixteenth century, of whose personal history so little is known that it is uncertain whether the designation applied to him is that of his family or a name assumed, according to a common custom of his literary contemporaries. One of his publications, "Sonetti, Strambotti, Epistole e Capitoli," was printed at Venice in 1508; and he was living in 1554, the period when the second part of his Tales was published. Straparola obviously imitated Boccaccio, from whom, as well as from Poggio, Morlino, Machiavel, and others, he has borrowed with great freedom the incidents of many of his narratives, so as to have not undeservedly incurred the imputation of plagiarism. His tales or novels, "Le Piacevoli Notti," have been often printed.—*Biog. Univ.*

STRATO, a philosopher of Lampsacus, who flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, to whom he gave lessons in metaphysics. Although of the Peripatetic or Aristotelian school, his tenets approached nearer to those of the materialists of modern times than those of Theophrastus, his immediate predecessor, or any of the sages who had preceded him at the Lyceum. According to Brucker he maintained that there is inherent in nature a principle of motion or force, without intelligence, which is the only cause of the production or dissolution of bodies. It was a more rational deduction from his physical inquiries, that the seat of the soul is in the brain, and that it only acts by means of the senses.—*Diog. Laert. Bayle, art. Spinoza.*

STRAUCHIUS (ÆGIPIUS, or GLISS) an eminent mathematician and zealous controversialist of the seventeenth century, a native of Wittemberg in Germany, born 1632. Having graduated in the university of Leipsic, he returned to the place of his birth, where he obtained a divinity professorship, which he afterwards resigned for a similar appointment at Dantzic. Polemical disputes running high, the earnestness and acrimony with which he indiscriminately attacked both Catholic and Calvinist, as a devoted partizan of Luther, not only lost him his situation, but was the occasion of his being thrown into prison by the elector of Brandenburg (whom he had personally re-

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affected upon in his sermons) at a time when he was travelling through that prince's dominions. His principal writings consist of "Breviarium Chronologicum," a work of considerable merit, of which there is an English translation by Sault; "Breviarium Historicum;" "Doctrina Astrorum Mathematica;" and "Geographia Mathematica." He survived his liberation some years, and died in 1682.—*Jocher, Allgem. Gelehrte Lexicon.*

STRIGELIUS (VICTORINUS) a philosophical divine of the sixteenth century, distinguished among the first reformers. He was a Suabian by birth, being born in 1524, at Kaufbier, and completed his education at Wittenberg, of which university he became a member in his twentieth year. Here he attached himself particularly to Melancthon and Martin Luther, whose doctrines he strongly advocated; and among the many absurd schisms into which Protestantism, even in those days of its infancy, was divided, he appears to have uniformly shown much moderation and good sense, especially in regard to the disputes carried on between Major and Amadorf, at Eisenach, in 1556, on the efficacy of good works, wherein the latter controversialist went so far as to denounce them as being actually pernicious to the soul. This, which may be called the fourth Lutheran schism, was ably treated of by Strigelius. In 1556 he held a public disputation at Weimar, against Illyricus, but at length falling into discredit on account of the part he took in the argument between the theologians of Weimar and those of Wittenberg, he suffered an imprisonment of three years' duration. In 1563 having obtained his liberty, he took up his abode at Leipsic, where he continued to lecture in theology, logic, and metaphysics, till the arm of power again interfered, and drove him for refuge into the Palatinate. The offer of an ethical professorship at length induced him to settle at Heidelberg, where he remained till his death in June 1569. He was the author of a commentary on the Old and New Testaments; "Scholæ. Historicæ;" "Epitome Doctrinæ de primo Motu," &c.; but although a man of considerable learning, which he was especially famed for conveying to his pupils by his admirable mode of instructing them, his writings are now but little known.—*Id.*

STRITTER (JOHN GOTTFRIED von) a Russian historian, born in 1740. After he had finished his studies, he went to Petersburg, and obtained the office of inspector of the gymnasium of the academy of Sciences. In 1780 he was appointed archivist of the empire, and at length counsellor of state. He died March 2, 1801. He distinguished himself by his erudition, and his numerous researches into the works of the Byzantine historians. The result of his labours appeared in his "Memorie Populorum olim ad Danubium, Pontum Euxinum, Paludem Mæotidem, Caucasum, Mare Caspium, et inde magis ad Septentriones incolementium, e Scriptoribus Historiæ Byzantinæ erutæ et digestæ," Petersburg. 1771—80, 4 vols. 4to. He also drew up an

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abridgment of this work in Latin; and he wrote historical dissertations, and a history of Russia, in the Russian language.—*Biog. Univ.*

STROEMER (MARTIN) professor of astronomy, born in 1707 at Upsal, where he died in 1770. To the study of astronomy he joined that of natural philosophy; and he was one of the first who applied electricity to medical purposes. After having been appointed to organize the school of marine cadets at Carlscrena, he was employed in constructing improved charts of the coasts of Sweden. Stroemer succeeded the learned Andrew Celsius in the astronomical chair at Upsal; and he was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, to whose Memoirs he was a contributor. He also published a Swedish translation of the Elements of Euclid; and remarks on the ancient Runic calendars used in Sweden.—*Biog. Univ.*

STROGONOFF (count ALEXANDER de) a Russian nobleman, born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He received a good education, and in his youth displayed a strong taste for literature, especially that of the French. Several years which he passed at Paris in intercourse with men of letters, doubtless occasioned this partiality. Returning to Petersburg, he was nominated president of the Academy of the Fine Arts, and he made a noble use of his immense riches, by giving an asylum in his palace to authors and artists, and by forming a valuable collection of paintings, medals, and engravings, and a rich library, which was ever open to the lovers of the arts and sciences. He died at Petersburg, September 27, 1811.—Count PAUL STROGONOFF, his nephew, entered into the army, and served in Austria in 1805, and in Prussia in 1807, when he was made adjutant major-general. He was afterwards employed against the Swedes in Finland, and against the Turks in Moldavia; and after being engaged against the French, in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, he was killed under the walls of Laon, in February 1814.—Baron ALEXANDER de STROGONOFF, born in 1772, displayed an early genius for learning and the arts, and travelled for improvement in Germany, France, and Italy. He published at Geneva, in 1809, two volumes of "Letters to his Friends," written with taste and sensibility, to which were added two remarkable little pieces, entitled, "The History of the Chevaliers de la Vallée," and "The History of Pauline Dupuis." The baron de Strogonoff then laboured under a state of blindness and debility, which did not however disturb the tranquillity of his mind. His death took place in September, 1815.—*Biog. Univ.*

STROZZI (TITUS and HERCULES) father and son, were two poets of Ferrara, who both wrote in Latin. Their poems were printed together at Venice, 1513, 8vo, and consist of elegies and other compositions in a pure and pleasing style. Titus died about 1502, and Hercules, his son, was killed by a rival in 1508. There have been several other writers

of the name.—**CYRIAC STROZZI** was born at Florence in 1504, and became professor of Greek at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa. He added a ninth and tenth book to Aristotle's *Politics*, and composed them both in Greek and Latin. He died in 1565.—**THOMAS STROZZI**, a jesuit of Naples of the seventeenth century, wrote a Latin poem in praise of chocolate, a discourse on liberty, and other works.

—**GIULIO STROZZI** distinguished himself by a fine piece on the origin of the city of Venice, entitled "*Venetia edificata*." He died about 1636.—**NICOLAS STROZZI**, who died in 1654, another poet, was author of two tragedies, "*David of Trebisonde*," and "*Conradus*;" also "*Idylls*," "*Sonnets*," and other works.—*Moveri. Tiraboschi.*

STROZZI (PHILIP) a celebrated Florentine patriot, was a member of the eminent commercial family of the same name, and one of the richest citizens of Florence in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was allied by marriage with the Medici, but was too much attached to the ancient republican constitution, to acquiesce in the domination of that house. Accordingly, when the sovereignty was assumed by Alessandro de' Medici, he joined the party which aimed at restoring a free government. Their application for support to the emperor Charles V being unattended to, Strozzi exercised the influence of a master spirit over Lorenzo de' Medici, and induced him to assassinate the duke. The only result of this action was the immediate succession of Cosmo, whom he opposed at the head of a body of troops, but being defeated at the battle of Marona, he was made prisoner. Apprehending that he should be put to the torture to force a disclosure of his accomplices, he resolved to anticipate the trial by a voluntary death, which he accomplished by a poniard which had been negligently left in his apartment. Having first traced with the point of it upon the mantle-piece the line from Virgil, "*Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor!*" he pierced his breast, and immediately expired. This event took place in 1538. He was doubtless a man of great qualities, and disinterestedly sincere in his republican sentiments. His sons went to France, where one of them became a marshal of France.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

STRUENSEE (JOHN FREDERICK) a celebrated political adventurer, was the son of a clergyman at Halle in Saxony, where he was born in 1737. He was brought up to medicine, and on taking his degree of doctor in 1757, removed to Altona. Here he acquired a connexion, which so far promoted his interest, that through its influence he was in 1768 appointed physician to the king of Denmark, whom he accompanied on his tour to Germany, France, and England. Soon after the marriage of Christiern VII with the princess Matilda of England, a coolness was observed between the king and queen, which was fomented by the queen-dowager by every means in her power. At length the young queen being led into an observation of the influence

of Struensee over the king, and of his accomplishments and attractive qualities, sought by his means to effect a reconciliation with her husband, and succeeded. After a long course of conflicts and court intrigues, count Bernstorff and the other ministers of Christiern were obliged to yield to the influence of the queen and the new favourite, with his firm coadjutor, count Brandt. The manner in which Struensee exercised his new authority was that of a man whose presumption was far greater than either his courage or his talents; and although some of his measures and reforms were in themselves desirable and well intended, his manner of advancing them occasioned very great disgust. Taking advantage of the extreme imbecility of the monarch, he gradually contrived in the name of the king to direct the whole machine of government. Such a state of things could not last, and a conspiracy was formed by a strong party of the nobility, headed by count Rantzau and aided by the queen-dowager. So well were their measures taken, that on the night of the 16th Jan. 1772, the young queen, Struensee, then become count, his brother, and count Brandt, with all their friends and adherents were arrested; and the weak monarch Christiern, who had been roused in his bedchamber, and made to believe that his life was in danger, signed an order by which all this was rapidly effected. The unfortunate and imprudent queen was conveyed with much indignity to the castle of Cronenburgh; and an immediate prosecution was instituted against Struensee, who was convicted of treason, and sentenced on the 25th of the following April to lose his right hand, to be then beheaded, and his body to be quartered. This barbarous sentence he endured on the 28th of the same month along with his friend and associate, count Brandt, who had also been condemned. An elaborate account of the conversion of this presumptuous and unfortunate adventurer, from a state of scepticism to religious belief, forms the subject of a narrative by a Dr Munter, who attended him in his last moments. The life of the queen was in some danger, and what the result might have been, were so much imprudence existed to countenance imputation, had not a British fleet appeared in the Baltic, is doubtful. By that fleet she was conveyed to Zell, where she died in 1776, leaving issue the present king of Denmark.—*Papers respecting Trial of Count Struensee.*

STRUTT (JOSEPH) an artist and antiquary, was born in 1749, at Springfield in Essex, where his father followed the business of a miller. In 1764 he was articled to the unhappy engraver, W. Wynn Ryland, and in 1770 obtained the gold and silver medals of the Royal Academy. Uniting the study of antiquities with the practice of his art, he published in 1773 his first work, entitled "*The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England*," 4to, which contained representations of all the English monarchs from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. This was followed by "*Horda Angel Cynnann*," or a complete

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view of the manners, customs, arms, habits, &c. of the English, from the arrival of the Saxons to the times of Henry VIII, &c. 1774, 1775, and 1776, 3 vols. with 157 plates. In 1777 and 1778 he published "A Chronicle of England," which he meant to extend to six volumes, but dropped the design for want of encouragement. His "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers" appeared in 1785 and 1786, in 2 vols. In 1790 he was obliged by the state of his health to quit the metropolis, and retire into Hertfordshire, where he occupied himself in a series of plates for the *Pilgrim's Progress*. In 1795 he returned to London, and began to collect materials for his "Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England," &c. the first volume of which appeared in 1796, and the second in 1799, 4to. In 1801 he published his last and most favourite work, entitled "The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," with forty plates, of which a new octavo edition, with a hundred and forty plates, edited by William Hone, is now (1827) in publication. He died in London in October 1802, aged fifty-three. His modest character scarcely met during his lifetime with the encouragement it deserved. He left some MSS. in the possession of his son, from which have since been published his "Queen Hoo Hall, a Romance," and "Ancient Times, a Drama," 4 vols. 12mo; also "The Test of Guilt, or Traits of Ancient Superstition, a dramatic Tale," and verses, which may be deemed an entire failure.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

STRUVE (GEORGE ADAM) an eminent German jurist, born of an honourable family at Magdeburg in 1619. He studied at Jena and Helmstadt; and was appointed in 1645 assessor of the juridical court at Halle. He took his degrees at Helmstadt the following year, and became professor of jurisprudence at Jena. In 1669 he relinquished this situation for that of first counsellor of the city of Brunswick; and he was employed in several important affairs by the elector and the princes of Saxony. He returned in 1673 to Jena, to occupy the chair of canon law, the first office in the university; and after being elected president of the senate and the consistory, he died December 15, 1692. The titles of his principal works, relating to the feudal and the civil law, may be found in the *Biographie Universelle*—His son, BURCHARD GOTTHELF STRUVE, one of the most learned and industrious of German bibliographers, was born at Weimar in 1671. He was educated at the gymnasium of Zeitz, after which he passed some time at Jena and other universities. His original destination was to the bar, at which he practised for a time, and then left it for the study of history and bibliography. He travelled repeatedly in Germany, Holland, and Sweden, after which ill-health and family misfortunes plunged him into a state of religious melancholy, which lasted two years. At length he was able to resume his studies, and being appointed librarian to the university of Jena, in 1697 he commenced lectures on philosophy, Greek literature, and antiquities. In

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1702 he was admitted doctor of law and philosophy at Halle, and received the same degrees at Jena, where two years after he succeeded professor Schubart in the chair of history. His talents attracted a great concourse of pupils, whence the curators of the university were induced to give him the title of professor extraordinary of law, and to procure for him that of counsellor to the elector of Saxony. He died May 28, 1738. Among his numerous and valuable works may be mentioned "Bibliotheca Juris Selecta," 1703, 8vo; "Introductio in Notitiam Rei Litterariæ, et Usuum Bibliothecarum," 1704, 8vo; "Bibliotheca Philosophica, in suas Classes distributa," 8vo; "Selecta Bibliotheca Historica," 1705, 8vo; "Syntagma Historiæ Germanicæ," 1716, 4to; "Antiquitatum Romanarum Syntagma," 1728, 4to; most of which have been repeatedly printed, and variously enlarged by succeeding writers.—*Saxii Onom. Lit. Biog. Univ.*

STRUYS (JOHN) a Dutch traveller, who about the middle of the seventeenth century made several voyages to the Japanese Islands, the Levant, and other parts of the East, an account of which was published by Glarius at Amsterdam, in quarto, in 1681, the year succeeding that of his decease. A French edition of the work, in three duodecimo volumes, appeared subsequently at Rouen in 1730.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

STRYPE (JOHN) a voluminous contributor to English ecclesiastical history and biography, was of German extraction, but born in the suburban parish of Stepney in 1643. He was educated at St Paul's school, whence in 1661 he was removed to Jesus college, and afterwards to Catherine-hall, Cambridge. He graduated MA. in 1666, and taking orders was nominated to the perpetual curacy of Theydon Boys in Essex. He was soon after appointed minister, but never regularly inducted to the living of Low Layton in Essex, in which parish was Rickholts, formerly belonging to sir Michael Hickes, secretary to lord Burleigh, and still containing his numerous MSS. It is thought that his accidental access to these papers inspired Mr Strype with his strong attachment to historical antiquities, the first fruits of which was his publication entitled "Ecclesiastical Monuments, relating chiefly to Religion and the Reformation of it, and the Emergencies of the Church of England under Henry VIII, King Edward VI, and Queen Mary I," in three vols. folio, which volumes were printed in succession, the last in 1721. His "Annals of the Reformation," 4 vols. folio, began to be published in 1709, and were not completed until 1731. He also published an augmented edition of Stow's "Survey of London," in 2 vols. folio, 1720; and was a considerable benefactor to English biography, by publishing separately, in folio volumes, the lives of the archbishops Cramer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift, and in three octavo volumes, those of sir John Cheke, sir Thomas Smith, and bishop Aylmer. His diligence and exactness procured him considerable countenance from the leaders of the church,

with whom he was in constant correspondence, and although he was not adequately exalted, he seems to have been rewarded with various minor preferment. This laborious student was for many years rector of Hackney, in which he spent many years of the latter part of his life, which was prolonged to the age of ninety-four, his death taking place in December 1797. His works for some time after his death were much neglected, but have since risen in value from an increasing opinion of his industry and fidelity, however ungraced by style and the art of connexion. His life of Cranmer, &c. has been reprinted at the Clarendon press.—*Biog. Brit. Lysons's Environs. Gent. Mag.*

STUART (ARABELLA). See ARABELLA.
STUART (sir CHARLES) an English general, son of the marquis of Bute, born in 1753. He was educated under the superintendence of his father, and after having been presented at the principal European courts, he entered into the army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the viceroy of Ireland. In 1775 he was sent to America, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. At the beginning of the war with the French republic, he was made a major-general, and employed in the Mediterranean, where he made himself master of the island of Corsica, and after having conciliated the minds of the inhabitants towards the British government, he returned home in 1796. His next service was in Portugal, whither he was sent at the beginning of 1797, at the head of an auxiliary corps of 8000 men; and his measures not only secured the country against the hostile designs of the French Directory, but also contributed to the future success of the British arms in the Peninsula. In 1798 he distinguished himself by the conquest of Minorca, which he had scarcely completed when he was summoned to the defence of Sicily, which he effectually guarded from the threatened danger, arising from the French invasion of Naples. At the close of the same year he was ordered to Malta, which Buonaparte had conquered in his voyage to Egypt. General Stuart, after having taken the fortress of La Valette by blockade, returned to England; and to his representations it was partly owing that the British government retained possession of that island, against the transfer of the sovereignty of which he strongly remonstrated. He died in 1801, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, the present sir Charles Stuart, was ambassador from the court of London to that of France, after the restoration of the Bourbons.—*Biog. Univ.*

STUART (JAMES EDWARD FRANCIS) the eldest son of James II by his second wife, Mary of Modena, born in London June 10, 1688. He was but five months old when his father was dethroned, and his mother with her infant fled to France, where Louis XIV afforded an asylum to the exiled family at St Germain. An attempt was made at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, to insure the restoration of this young prince to the throne of his ancestors, which was only defeated by the op-

position of his father, as William III had agreed to procure the recognition of the prince of Wales, as he was styled, as his successor; but James II rejected the proposal, observing that he could support with resignation the usurpation of his son-in-law, but he could not suffer his son to become a party to it. On the death of the ex-king in 1701, Louis XIV recognised his son as king of England, by the title of James III, and a proclamation in the name of the latter was addressed to the English nation; but no effective measures were adopted in his favour. The death of William III revived the hopes of his party; but nothing beyond unavailing negotiation took place till 1708, when a maritime expedition against Scotland was fitted out, in which the prince embarked, under the command of the chevalier Forbin. This armament, however, being attacked by an English fleet of superior force, returned to France without landing the invading forces; and the young adventurer (who now assumed the name of the chevalier de St George) joined the French army in Flanders, and distinguished himself by his valour at the battle of Malplaquet. In the latter part of the reign of Anne repeated intrigues were set on foot to secure the restoration of her brother, or his succession to the crown after her death, but they proved entirely abortive; and on the treaty of Utrecht taking place in 1713, he was obliged to submit to a temporary retirement from France, and when he returned to Paris he resided there incognito. Had not the decease of queen Anne been speedily followed by that of Louis XIV in 1715, the invasion of Scotland by the pretender, as he was called, might have led to a very different result from that which actually took place. The regent duke of Orleans wished to maintain peace with George I; and the British ambassador at Paris was informed of the projects of the chevalier de St George by the abbé Strickland, one of his agents, who betrayed his confidence. The earl of Mar in Scotland raised the standard of revolt against the house of Hanover, proclaiming the heir of the Stuarts king, under the title of James III; and the latter embarking at Dunkirk, made a descent on the Scottish coast; but he soon perceived that success was hopeless, and he was obliged to return to France. Even that kingdom no longer yielded him an asylum, and he was forced to remove first to Avignon and then to Rome. In consequence of the disputes which occurred between the duke of Orleans and cardinal Alberoni, the prince was a few years after invited to Spain, where he was well received by Philip V; but the visit had no important influence on his affairs, and Rome again became his retreat, as it was his future residence. In 1720 he married the princess Mary Casimira Sobieska, grand-daughter of the famous John Sobieski, king of Poland. This union was not attended with domestic happiness, and a separation between the husband and wife was with difficulty prevented by the interference of cardinal Alberoni, then a resident at Rome. He took no active part

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in the expedition against Scotland under his son in 1745; and the latter part of his life was dedicated to exercises of piety. He died January 2, 1766.—*Life of James II. Biog. Univ.*

STUART (CHARLES EDWARD LOUIS PHILIP CASIMIR) son of the preceding, known in England by the appellation of the young pretender, born at Rome December 31, 1720. In his youth he was styled the count of Albany, and under that title, at the age of seventeen, he travelled in the north of Italy, and visited Parma, Genoa, and Milan. The war which broke out between England and France in 1740, inspired the partizans of the exiled family with hopes of a restoration, and excited the young prince to risk his personal safety in an attempt towards the recovery of the throne of his ancestors. In June 1745 he embarked at Nantes with a few followers, and landing on the western coast of Scotland, he found himself ere long at the head of a considerable army. He marched to Perth, and having taken possession of that place he proclaimed his father king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the style of James III., and himself regent of the three kingdoms. Success for a while attended his arms; and the submission of Edinburgh, and the victory of Prestonpans raised the hopes of his adherents, and induced them to march into England. They proceeded as far as Derby, and terror and confusion pervaded the metropolis; but disappointed in his hopes of a general insurrection in his favour, and alarmed at the approach of an English army, the prince found it necessary to return to Scotland. The battle of Falkirk, which he gained in January 1746, was the last instance of success which he experienced; for he was soon after obliged to raise the siege of Stirling, and followed by the duke of Cumberland at the head of a considerable force, he retreated to Inverness. The decisive battle of Culloden, fought on the 27th of April, gave the death blow to his hopes and those of his followers. For several succeeding months the young pretender suffered the miseries and privations of a wretched outcast and proscribed wanderer on the territories where his ancestors had held sovereign sway. At length he embarked on board a French vessel, and after escaping the pursuit of some English cruisers, he landed in safety at St Pol de Leon in Brittany, October 10, 1746. New mortifications however awaited him; and on the signature of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, two years after his return to France, he found himself obliged to quit that country. He then went to reside with his father at Rome. In 1755 the French ministers, in consequence of disputes with the English government, appear to have projected a new invasion; and Charles Edward, who went to Nanci, held a conference on the subject with the famous count Lally, and opened a correspondence with the Jacobites in England; but the differences between the two governments being adjusted, the design of invasion was relinquished, and the prince returned to Rome. The court of

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France, to make him some amends, negotiated a marriage for him with the young princess of Stolberg Gædern; but this union did not answer the views of any of the parties concerned in it. He had no children by his wife, whom he appears to have used in a most brutal manner, which induced her at length to flee from him, and take refuge in a convent in Florence, where they then resided; and she subsequently found an asylum with her brother-in-law, the cardinal of York, at Rome. Charles Edward Stuart spent the latter part of his life at Florence, not only ingloriously but disgracefully, being abandoned to the lowest sensual indulgences; and he died in that city January 31, 1788. He is said to have been in England in 1753, when lord Holderness, secretary of state, inquiring of George II what should be done with him, the king said, "Nothing; when he is tired of staying here, let him go away." It has been also asserted that he came here again, and witnessed the coronation of his late majesty.—His widow, the princess LOUISA MAXIMILIANA DE STOLBERG GÆDERN, born at Mons in 1752, had before her marriage been a canoness. On obtaining her freedom by his death she went to Paris, where and in Italy she resided with her favourite, the celebrated Alfieri; and having long survived him, she is said to have married secretly Francis Xavier Fabre, a painter of history, whom she at all events constituted her general legatee on her decease, which occurred January 29, 1824.—*Chevalier Johnstone's Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745. Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. Dutens's Memoirs. Biog. Univ.*

STUART (HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENT) cardinal of York, younger brother of the preceding, and the last descendant of the royal line of the Stuarts. He was born at Rome, March 20, 1725, and being destined for the church, the Pope, as a peculiar favour, bestowed on him the right to hold benefices without receiving the ecclesiastical tonsure. The incidents of his life are by no means important. In 1745, when the last grand effort was made for the restoration of his family, he went to France, and assumed the command of troops assembled at Dunkirk to aid the operations of his brother in Great Britain; but the news of the battle of Culloden prevented the embarkation of this armament, and prince Henry returned to Rome. The visions of regal splendour in which he might have indulged being thus dissipated, he took holy orders, and in 1747 pope Benedict XIV raised him to the purple. He was subsequently made chancellor of the Basilic of St Peter, and bishop of Frascati. On the death of his brother in 1788, he assumed the barren title to which the family had aspired; and on that occasion he caused a medal to be struck, with the inscription "Henricus nonus, Angliæ Rex;" and on the obverse, "Gratia Dei, non Voluntate Hominum." The great events which marked the close of the last century had the singular effect of rendering the cardinal of York, as he was styled, a dependant on the bounty of the king of England; for

when the French conquered Italy, he was obliged to flee to Venice, and was indebted for his support to a pension from the English court. In 1801 he returned to Rome, and became dean of the sacred college. His death took place in 1807. The valuable papers of his grandfather, and his father, which had remained in his possession, were after his decease sent to England, and have since been published.—*Biog. Univ.*

STUART (Dr GILBERT) an eminent historical writer, born at Edinburgh in 1742. He was educated in the university of that city, where his father was professor of humanity, and he was destined for the legal profession, which he relinquished for that of an author. In 1767 he published "An historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," 8vo, the merit of which procured him the degree of LL.D. This was followed a few years after by his "View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement; or Inquiries concerning the History of Laws, Government, and Manners," 4to, a work which shows that he had deeply studied the records of the middle ages. Being disappointed in an attempt to obtain the professorship of public law in the university of Edinburgh (as he alleged through the jealousy of Dr Robertson) he removed to London, and from 1768 to 1774 he was a contributor to the *Monthly Review*. He then returned to his native city, and in conjunction with Smellie the printer, and others, he established a new literary journal, entitled the "Edinburgh Magazine and Review," which was at first very successful; but the illiberality and virulence of criticism with which Stuart assailed several authors respectable for talents and learning, whom he considered as personal enemies, ruined the credit of the work, which was discontinued in 1776. About this time he revised and published Sullivan's "Lectures on the Constitution of England," 4to; and soon after appeared his "Observations concerning the public Law and constitutional History of Scotland," 8vo. This was followed by "The History of the Establishment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland," 1780, 4to; and "The History of Scotland from the Reformation till the Death of Queen Mary," 1782, 2 vols. 4to. In the year last mentioned he again repaired to London, and engaged as a writer in the "Political Herald," and in the "English Review," besides other literary undertakings. Habits of intemperance had however undermined his constitution, and subjected him to attacks of jaundice and dropsy; and these diseases recurring in a more violent degree, he once more returned to his native place, where he died at the house of his father, on the 13th of August, 1786. Few writers have afforded more striking examples of the misapplication of talents and learning than Gilbert Stuart, whose disingenuous illiberality as a critic has exposed his memory to deserved execration. Mr Chalmers, in his life of Rudiman, affirms, that "such was Stuart's laxity

of principle as a man, that he considered ingratitude as one of the most venial sins; such was his conceit as a writer, that he regarded no one's merits but his own; such were his disappointments, both as a writer and a man, that he allowed his peevishness to sour into malice, and indulged his malevolence till it settled in corruption." His cruel treatment of Dr Henry, author of the *History of England*, has been fully exposed by Mr D'Israeli. It is proper however, in justice to the literary character of Stuart, to remark, that his works display erudition, industry, and sound judgment, wherever the latter quality is not influenced by his jealousy and hatred of contemporary writers.—*Encyclop. Brit. Biog. Univ.*

STUART (JAMES) a distinguished antiquary, and architectural draughtsman, descended from a Scottish family, but born in London in 1713. His father died when he was young, and having acquired some knowledge of drawing, he assisted his mother in the support of a young family, by practising fan-painting. Prompted by inclination he studied anatomy, geometry, and other branches of science conducive to his improvement in the art of designing; and having by his industry provided for the support of his younger brother and sister, he set out with a very slender supply of money on a journey to Rome. He supported himself during his travels by the exercise of his talents; and at Rome he was fortunate enough to make an acquaintance with Mr Nicholas Revett, a skilful architect. With that gentleman he visited the northern parts of Italy, and then went to Athens, where they arrived in March 1751. In that seat of ancient arts and learning they remained till the latter part of 1753, employing themselves in making drawings and taking exact measurements of the architectural relics, which have escaped the ravages of time and violence. In Greece Mr Stuart met with sir Jacob Bouverie and Messrs Wood and Dawkins, whom a similar taste for antiquities had drawn into that country, and they were happy to patronize a man of so much genius and industry. Leaving Athens, Stuart and Revett, after visiting Salonica, Smyrna, and some of the Ægean islands, they returned to England in the beginning of 1755. The result of their labours partly appeared in the first volume of a work entitled "The Antiquities of Athens," published in 1762, folio, containing accurate delineations of the remains of ancient edifices and sculpture in that literary metropolis of Greece. Mr Stuart, through the interest of those friends he had met with abroad, was appointed surveyor of Greenwich hospital; and his abilities becoming known, he obtained much employment as an architect. He was likewise chosen a fellow of the Royal and of the Antiquarian Societies. Late in life he entered into wedlock a second time, and one of his children by this marriage, a boy three years old, dying of the small-pox, he was so affected by the melancholy misfortune, that he survived it only a short time, his own death taking place February 2, 1788. A second volume of the

"Antiquities of Athens" appeared in 1787; a third, edited by Mr Reveley, in 1799; and the fourth and last, with an account of the life of Stuart, in 1816. One is at present in progress (1827), published by Priestley and Weale.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

STUBBS (GEORGE) a celebrated anatomist and painter of animals, was born at Liverpool in 1724, and at the age of thirty went to Rome for improvement. He subsequently settled in London, which was the best theatre for maturing his anatomical skill in the portraiture of animals, more especially the horse. His excellence lay chiefly in precision, and the accuracy with which he painted the object before him, rather than in imaginative spirit; but in accordance with this faculty, none ever exceeded him in the representation of race horses, which are usually portraits of existing animals. He was one of the first who painted on enamel on a large scale, and he finally became an associate of the Royal Academy. He died in 1806. He is the author of a work entitled "The Anatomy of the Horse;" and of part of another, called a "Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body with that of a Tiger and a common Fowl."—*Pikington by Fuseli.*

STUBBS, or STUBBE (JOHN) a spirited lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, was born about 1541, and is said by Strype to have been a member of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He removed thence to Lincoln's-inn, and became a puritan, a turn of mind which led him to regard the possible marriage of the queen with the French duke of Alençon with considerable alarm, as fraught with injury to the Protestant establishment. The result of this opinion was the publication of a satirical work, entitled "The Discovery of a gaping Gulf, wherein England is likely to be swallowed up by another French Marriage." This highly incensed the queen, who immediately issued a proclamation against it, and the author and printer or bookseller being discovered, they were soon apprehended, and sentenced, according to an act of Philip and Mary, to have their right hands cut off. When Stubbs came to receive his sentence, which was inflicted with a butcher's knife and mallet with great barbarity, he immediately took off his hat with his left hand, and exclaimed "God save the queen." He carried with him the sympathy of the people for his protestant zeal; and some time after he was employed by Burleigh to answer cardinal Allen's Defence of the English Catholics; but it is not known whether his answer was ever published. He also translated Beza's Meditations on the first Psalm, and the seven penitential psalms from the French, which he dedicated to the lady of sir Nicholas Bacon. It is said that he was afterwards a commander of the army in Ireland, but nothing farther is known of him; nor has the date of his death been recorded.—*Strype's Life of Grindal. Athen. Oxon. vol. i.*

STUCK or STUCKIUS (JOHN WILLIAM) a critic and antiquary of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Zurich. He was

the author of a learned work on the festivals and sacrifices of the ancients, printed at Zurich in 1591, folio, and republished with other writings on the same subject in 1695, Leyden, 2 vols. folio. He likewise composed a Commentary on Arrian; and a parallel between Henry IV and Charlemagne, entitled "Carolus Magnus redivivus," 1598, 4to. He died in 1607.—*Biog. Univ. Rees's Cyclop.*

STUCK (THEOPHILUS HENRY) a bibliographical writer, born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1716. He was appointed inspector of the salt-works in 1744, and in 1751 treasurer of his native city. All his leisure was devoted to study; and mineralogy, geography, and history especially engaged his attention. His death took place July 30, 1787. He was the author of a work of considerable value, entitled "A Catalogue of Accounts of Voyages and Travels, and Descriptions of Countries ancient and modern, forming a View of the literary History of Geography," 1784, 8vo; supplement, 1785; second part, 1787, 8vo, published posthumously.—*Biog. Univ.*

STUKELEY (WILLIAM) a celebrated English antiquary, born at Holbeach in Lincolnshire, November 7, 1687. He received his early education at the free grammar school of his native place, whence in 1703 he removed to Bennet college, Cambridge. While an undergraduate he indulged his inclination by collecting antiquities, and making drawings of the subjects of ancient art which occurred to his notice; but he devoted his time principally to medical studies; and in 1709 he took the degree of M.B. After having attended St Thomas's hospital, London, as a pupil of Dr Mead, he settled as a physician at Boston, in his native county. In 1717 he removed to the metropolis, and soon after he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. The following year he contributed to the revival of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was one of the earliest members, and for some time secretary. He took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1719, and the following year he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, and was subsequently chosen one of the censors of the college. In 1726 he left London for Grantham in Lincolnshire, where he settled as a medical practitioner, and acquired great reputation. Severe attacks of the gout at length induced him to relinquish his profession, and to enter into holy orders, which he received from the hands of archbishop Wake in July 1720; and shortly after he was presented to the living of All Saints, Stamford. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to the duke of Ancaster, who in 1739 gave him the living of Somerby near Grantham. His last preferment was the rectory of St George the Martyr, Queen-square, London, for which he was indebted to the duke of Montagu. He then resided occasionally at Kentish-town, near the metropolis; but his death occurred at his house in Queen-square, March 3, 1765, in consequence of a paralytic stroke. Dr Stukeley was a learned, indefatigable, and ingenious antiquary; but the bold and fanciful

nature of some of his speculations exposed him to censure and ridicule, not wholly undeserved. He however pursued his researches with a degree of spirit and enthusiasm highly deserving of commendation, and made important accessions to our knowledge of the early monuments of human art and industry belonging to our native country. His principal works are "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain," 2 vols. folio; "An Account of Stonehenge," folio; "The History of Carausius," 1757—59, 2 vols. 4to; besides which he published papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the Archaeologia; and also a treatise on the structure and uses of the spleen, 1723, folio.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

STURM (CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN) a German divine and religious writer, born at Augsburg in 1740. He studied at Jena and Halle, and in 1761 he was appointed one of the college tutors in the latter university; in 1764 inspector of the gymnasium of Sorau; and in 1767 pastor of one of the churches of Halle. In 1769 he removed to Magdeburg to fill a similar office; and he subsequently became first pastor of the parish of St Peter, at Naumburg, where he died August 26, 1786. Sturm is well known in England as the author of "Reflections on the Works of God and his Providence," which have been repeatedly translated, and published both at Edinburgh and London; and of which there are Dutch, Danish, and Swedish versions, and one in the French language, by queen Christina of Prussia. He also published "Anecdotes from the ancient Greek and Roman Authors," 2 vols. 8vo; and "Morning Converse with God, for every Day in the Year," 2 vols. 8vo, which passed through several editions.—*Biog. Unit.*

STURMIUS, a name distinguished in German literature as that of several erudite and ingenious scholars. Of these the first in point of chronology was JAMES, a native of Strassburg, born in 1490. He was the friend and associate of many of the early reformers, and besides exerting himself strenuously in the defence and promulgation of their doctrines, was avowedly the coadjutor and assistant of the celebrated Sleidan, in compiling his history of the rise and progress of the Reformation in the empire. His influence with those in power, which was considerable, from his acknowledged talents as a statesman and diplomatist, was also actively employed in the behalf of the Protestants at Strassburg; and to it they were indebted for much of the countenance which they received in that city. As a politician he conducted himself with great prudence and ability in various missions to different courts, especially to those of London and Vienna; and having lived to witness the establishment of a reformed college in his native city, died there in the autumn of 1553.—JOHN STURMIUS, the most celebrated of the name, whose learning and eloquence acquired him the honourable appellation of "The German Cicero," was born in 1507 at Sleidan, a small

town of Eisel in the immediate vicinity of Cologne, where his father resided in quality of steward to the count Von Manderscheid. He received the rudiments of a classical education with the sons of his patron, after which he was removed to the college of St Jerome at Liege, and thence in 1524 to Louvaine. Having passed five years in this university, he in conjunction with Rescius formed a plan for publishing improved editions of the Greek classics; and in furtherance of his views set up a press, which he superintended till the year 1529, when he quitted Louvaine for Paris. In the French metropolis he remained upwards of seven years, reading lectures with great ability and reputation in the classics and dialectics, till at length taking alarm at the suspicions which had begun to be excited of his leaning towards the reformed doctrines, he thought it advisable to retire to Strassburg. In this city, where he arrived in 1537, his reputation which had preceded him soon acquired him a numerous and most respectable body of disciples; and the credit of his establishment increasing, the emperor Maximilian II was induced to raise it to the rank and privileges of a university in 1566. Of this foundation Sturmius was appointed the first rector; but being at length too honest to disavow the religious opinions which he thought it perhaps no crime to conceal, his candour lost him his situation. His talents were by no means confined to mere scholastic learning, but well adapted to politics and the business of life, of which he gave many striking proofs; while to the sufferers for conscience-sake his liberality was squared rather by the benevolence of his disposition than the dictates of prudence; and his private finances suffered in consequence materially, through his bounty to refugees. As an author he is known by some valuable original works, especially by his "In Partitiones Oratorias Ciceronis Lib. ii.," "De Literarum Ludis recti Aperiendis," "Anti-pappi," "Rhenani Vita," &c. besides some good editions which he printed of Aristotle's Rhetoric and some of the works of Cicero and Galen. His death took place in the spring of 1589.—JOHN CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, a native of Hipolstein, born 1635, was a sound classical scholar and a good mathematician. He settled at Altdorf, where he lectured on general philosophy and mathematics with great credit, and distinguished himself as the author of some valuable treatises on different subjects connected with literature and science. Of these the best known are his "Mathesis Juvenilis," 2 vols. of which there is an English translation in three octavo volumes; "Physica Moderna Compendium;" "Prælectiones Academicæ," 2 vols; "Collegium experimentale curiosum," 4to; "Scientia Cosmica," folio; "Physica Electiva et Hypothetica," 4to, 2 vols; "Tyrocinia Mathematica;" "Architectura militaris Tyrocinia;" "Physicæ conciliatrix Conamina," 12mo; "De Veritate Propositionum Borelli de Motu Animalium;" "Contra Astrologia Divinatrice Vanitatem," 4to, 2 vols; "Mathesis Ecu-

cleata," and a translation of the works of Archimedes. He died in 1703 at Altdorf, leaving a son, LEONARD CHRISTOPHER STURMIUS, born in that city in 1669, who acquired some celebrity as an architect and engineer. He commenced his studies at Leipsic, but quitted that university for a mathematical professorship at Wolfenbuttel. He subsequently held a similar appointment at Frankfort, which he resigned on entering the service of the duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who made him his surveyor of works. Some time previous to his decease he accepted a similar appointment under the duke of Brunswick. He was the author of "A Complete Course of Architecture," printed at Augsburg in sixteen volumes, in which work he advocates a new system of national architecture, but his ideas gained few proselytes. He also translated a work of Boker's on a similar subject into the German language. His death took place in 1719.—*Freheri Theatrum. Bayle.*

STURT (JOHN) an engraver of some note, was born in London in 1658. His works are exceedingly numerous, but he is principally celebrated for his excellence in the engraving of letters, and the minuteness with which they were executed. His best work is the "Book of Common Prayer," which he engraved on silver plates. Each page is headed with a vignette, and prefixed thereto is a portrait of George I, in which the lines of the king's face are expressed by writing so small as scarcely to be read with a magnifying glass. This work was published by subscription in 1717, 8vo, and was followed by a "Companion to the Altar," executed in the same manner. In 1694 he contrived to accomplish an elegy on queen Mary on so small a size that it might be set in a ring. He died in 1730, aged seventy-two.—*Walpole's Anecd.*

STURZ (HELFRICH PETER) a German writer, born at Darmstadt in 1736. After having studied law at Gottingen, Jena, and Gieassen, he became, in 1759, private secretary to baron Widmann, minister of the empress-queen at Munich. The following year he entered into the service of M. D'Eyben, chancellor of the duchy of Holstein, by whom in 1762 he was sent to Copenhagen, with a recommendation to count Bernstorff, who made Sturz his private secretary, and gave him a place in the office of foreign affairs. In 1768 he obtained the title of counsellor of legation; and he accompanied the king, Christiern VII, in his voyage to England. On his return he published "Letters of a Traveller," comprising interesting notices of the English and French literati. In 1770 his patron being removed from the ministry by count Struensee, he attached himself to the new favourite, and obtained the lucrative office of director general of the posts. On the fall of Struensee he was imprisoned, but after a few months being set at liberty, he was nominated member of the regency of Oldenburg; and in 1775 the prince of Holstein, to whom the duchy of Oldenburg belonged, made him a counsellor of state. He died November 12, 1776. His works, in-

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cluding the letters already mentioned, were published collectively at Leipsic, 1786, 2 vols. 8vo, with an account of the life of the author.—*Biog. Univ.*

SUÁRES, or SUAREZ (FRANCIS) a learned theologian, born at Grenada, in Spain, in 1548. After having completed his education as a law student at Salamanca, he entered into the society of the jesuits, who employed him to teach philosophy at Segovia, and he subsequently occupied the chairs of theology at Valladolid, Rome, Alcalá, and Salamanca. The first professorship in the university of Coimbra becoming vacant, it was bestowed on Suarez by Philip II at the request of the heads of that institution. He took an active part in the disputes which originated from the theological doctrine of father Molina, on the subject of grace, which Suarez endeavoured to explain by means of the principle termed "Congruism." He published a work against our king James I, in defence of the Catholic faith, for which he received the public thanks of the pope and the king of Spain; but the book was prohibited in England and France, and ordered to be burnt in London by the common hangman. His death took place in September 1617, at Lisbon, whither he had gone to be present at conferences to be held before the legate of the holy see. His works, extending to twenty-three volumes, folio, were published at Mentz and Lyons, 1630, &c. and reprinted at Venice in 1740. His "Tractatus de Legibus, ac Deo Legislatore," esteemed his best work, was printed in London, 1679, folio. An abridgment of the works of Suarez, by father Noel, appeared at Geneva, 1732, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

SUARES (JOSEPH MARIA) a learned antiquary, the son of an auditor of the Rota at Avignon, where he was born about the end of the sixteenth century. Having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, he was appointed provost of the cathedral of Avignon, whence cardinal Francis Barberini took him to Rome, made him his librarian, and procured him the title of chamberlain to pope Urban VIII. In 1633 he was raised to the bishopric of Vaison, which he resigned in favour of his brother in 1666, and returning to Rome he became keeper of the Vatican library, and vicar of the Basilic of St Peter. His death took place December 8, 1677. Among his principal works are "Prænestes antiqua libri duo, cum Numismatibus, Inscriptionibus, et Figuris," 1655, 4to; "Vindicia Sylvestri II. Pont. Max." Lyon. 1638, 4to; and "Arcus Sept. Severi Aug. æri incis. cum Explicatione," 1676, folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

SUCKLING (sir JOHN) a wit, courtier, and dramatist, who flourished in the seventeenth century, when those characters were so frequently united. He was the son of a knight of the same name, who held a seat in parliament for the city of Norwich and the post of comptroller of the household to Charles I. He was born in 1613 at Witham in Middlesex, and according to some of his biographers gave promise of being an extraordinary character

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even before his birth, the period of gestation having been prolonged in his mother to eleven months. A story no less marvelous is told of his precocity and early proficiency in the classics; and we are gravely informed that he spoke Latin fluently at five years old, and wrote it with ease and elegance at nine. After lingering some little time about the court, during which period he seems to have given some uneasiness to his father, whose gravity but ill accorded with the gaiety and French manners adopted by his livelier offspring, he was despatched upon his travels; and while on the continent served a campaign under the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, in the course of which he was present at three battles and several sieges. On his return to England, the civil war being then in its infancy, sir John raised a troop of horse for the king's service, at the expense of 12,000*l.* to himself, throwing away, it would seem, a great deal of money on much useless finery; as notwithstanding the complete equipment of his men, they behaved so badly in the field as to disgrace both themselves and their commander. An abortive attempt to effect the escape of the earl of Strafford, then confined in the Tower under articles of impeachment from the Commons, implicated sir John so seriously, that he thought it advisable to retire to France, where he died in 1641 of a fever, increased it is said, if not brought on, by vexation at his double miscarriage. He is described as having been a good musician, though the want of harmony in his verses would seem to indicate a defective ear. His writings have gone through several editions; they consist of letters written with much ease and spirit; some miscellaneous poems; "*Aglaura*," a play of which Langbaine says, "it is at the pleasure of the actors, by altering the last act, to make it either a tragedy or tragi-comedy;" "*Brennoralt*," a tragedy; "*The Sad One*," a tragedy left incomplete; and "*The Goblins*," a tragi-comedy.—*Cibber's Lives*.

SUE (PETER) an eminent French surgeon, born at Paris December 28, 1739. He succeeded in 1762 to the office of surgeon of the city of Paris; and the following year he was admitted a master of surgery, when he maintained a thesis "*De Sectione Cæsarea*." In 1767 La Martinière nominated him professor and demonstrator at the school of practice, in conjunction with Lassus, a circumstance which produced considerable jealousy between the two practitioners. In 1770 Sue published a translation of the pathology of Gaubius; and this was followed by a Dictionary of Surgery, 1771, 8vo. The Academy of Surgery appointed him provost of the college, then counsellor, commissary for extracts and correspondence, and at length receiver of the funds of the institution. On the death of professor Hevin he succeeded to the chair of therapeutics in 1790, which post he soon after lost on the suppression of the Academy of Surgery. In 1794, on the establishment of the School of Health, now the Faculty of Medicine, he was appointed librarian, then professor of bibe-

liography, and afterwards of medical jurisprudence, and treasurer. He died at Paris, April 8, 1816. Besides the works already mentioned he published "*A Memoir on Aneurism of the Crural Artery*," 1776; "*Historical and Critical Essays on the Art of Midwifery, among the Ancients and the Moderns*," 1779, 2 vols. 8vo; "*Anecdotes of Medicine, Surgery, &c.*" 1785, 2 vols. 12mo; "*A History of Galvanism*," 1801, &c. 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SUETONIUS PAULINUS (CAIUS) a Roman warrior, flourished about the commencement of the ninth century of the Roman era, and is celebrated as an able and enterprising commander. He was the first Roman general who led his troops beyond Mount Atlas, in the victorious contest which he carried on against the Mauri, while governor of Numidia, anno urbis 794. He went subsequently into Britain, where he crushed a rebellion, and distinguished himself by his severity towards the vanquished in 814 and the following year. These demonstrations of a cruel disposition, however, procured him recall at a time when it was considered that conciliation would prove better policy than barbarity. In 819 he obtained the consulship, and afterwards espoused the cause of Otho against Vitellius; not, it has been said, without undergoing some suspicion of entertaining views upon the empire for himself; an imputation, however, which Tacitus considers to have been altogether unmerited.—*Hooker. Lempiere*.

SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (CAIUS) the second and more celebrated of the two, was the friend of the younger Pliny, who obtained for him the dignity of military tribune under Trajan. He was also secretary to the emperor Hadrian; but falling into disgrace with Sabina, that prince's consort, was dismissed from his employment. He was the author of a variety of works, the principal of which has come down to posterity is his history of the first twelve Cæsars. His treatise "*De Claris Grammaticis*," and some fragments of another "*De Rhetoricis*," are also extant. Of the former work there are several editions, the first of which appeared at Rome, in folio, 1470. That by Grævius in 4to, 1691, and that, cum notis auctoribus Pitisci, 1714, are considered the best. There is also an English translation of the book, in one volume, octavo. Suetonius's *Lives of the Cæsars* form one of the most interesting remains of historical antiquity; for although the work cannot rank high in respect to style or sentiment, it abounds with anecdotes and incidents of the times, and affords striking views of the private life of those elevated personages, who in history are scarcely seen but in their public actions. He has been accused of unnecessary freedoms in his details of the detestable actions of some of the sovereigns who form the subjects of his narrative; but possibly more would have been lost as an instructive lesson on some of the most disgusting consequences of absolute power, than could have been gained by the greater reserve contended for on the score of decorum.—*Biog. Classica*.

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SUETT (RICHARD) a comic actor of great note in low and humorous characters, who was a native of London, and in the early part of his life belonged to the choir of St Paul's cathedral. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket theatre, while yet very young; but on arriving at manhood, he made his novitiate in the country, and attained considerable reputation at York, where he performed for some time. In 1781 he first exhibited his peculiar talents at Drury-lane theatre, and he gradually rose to great eminence, particularly in ludicrous comedy and broad farce. His Robin (in the Waterman), Endless (No Song no Supper), and Dicky Gossip (My Grandmother), may be mentioned as almost inimitable. The love of convivial society unfortunately led him to indulge in habits of intemperance, which brought on incurable disease, and occasioned his death in 1805, at the age of forty-seven. His body was interred in the cemetery belonging to the metropolitan cathedral, of whose choir he had formerly been a member.—*Thesp. Dict. Jones.*

SUEUR. There were three distinguished personages of this name.—**EUSTACHIUS LE SUEUR**, a native of Paris, born 1617, was one of the most eminent masters of the Parisian school of painting, and acquired the appellation of "The French Raphael." He was the pupil of Simon Vouet, but far surpassed his master. Although he was never out of his native country, his compositions are chiefly remarkable for their sublimity and judgment, but prove him to have been at the same time very deficient in the knowledge of local colours and chiar' oscuro. His principal work is the life of St Bruno, in twenty-two pictures, which it took him three years to complete, and which are still to be seen, though much defaced (it is said by the malignity of a rival), in the Carthusian convent at Paris, in which metropolis the artist died in 1655.—**JEAN LE SUEUR**, a French ecclesiastic minister to a Protestant congregation at Feste-sous-Journe en Brie, is known as the author of a treatise on the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and a "History of the Church and of the Empire," of which latter work, originally printed in Holland about the year 1730, Pictet has since published a continuation.—**THOMAS LE SUEUR**, a French ecclesiastic and eminent mathematician, born at Reithel in Champagne, in 1703. He entered into the order of friars Minims in 1722; and after having been a teacher of philosophy and theology, he was called to Rome, and made professor of mathematics at the college of wisdom, and of theology at the propaganda in that city. He afterwards went to Parma, to assist in the education of the infant duke; and returning to Rome he died there September 22, 1770. He exhibited, like many other individuals on record, an instance of "the ruling passion, strong in death." Two days previous to his decease he appeared to have entirely lost his memory; but on his scientific associate, father Jacquier, inquiring whether he knew him, the dying mathematician replied, "Yes, you are the person with

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whom I have integrated a very difficult equation." Le Sueur was the author of several mathematical works, but he is principally known in England as a commentator on Newton, having published "*Neutoni Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica, perpetuis Commentariis illustrata*, à T. le Seur et F. Jacquier," Genev. 1739—40, 2 vols. 4to.—*D'Argenville. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

SUFFREN ST. TROPEZ (PETER ANDREW de) a distinguished French naval officer, born at the castle of St Cannat in Provence, in 1726. His family was noble, and being destined for the sea service, he received a suitable education at Toulon. He entered the navy as garde-marine in 1743, and in 1748 he was appointed enseigne de vaisseau. Being made prisoner at the battle of Bellisle he was sent to England; and on the conclusion of peace he went to Malta, where he was admitted a knight of the order of St John. On the commencement of hostilities in 1755 he was again employed; and serving as a lieutenant in the fleet commanded by De la Clue, he was captured a second time in the engagement off Cape Lagos. In 1772 he was made a captain, and he commanded a vessel in the fleet of the count de Grasse at the conquest of the isle of Grenada in the West Indies, in 1779. But the most important services of Suffren were performed in the East Indies, after he obtained the rank of an admiral. He returned from that part of the world to Toulon in March 1784, when he was received by his countrymen with the most flattering honours. A medal was struck with his effigy and the following inscription: "Le Cap protégé; Trinquemalé pris; Goudelour délivré; L'Inde défendue; Six Combats glorieux. Les Etats de Provence ont décerné cette Médaille MDCCCLXXXIV." Admiral Suffren died at Paris December 8, 1788.—*Biog. Univ.*

SUGER, abbot of St Denis, a French statesman of the twelfth century, born in 1082 at Touri in Beauce. He was successively minister of state to Louis VII and Louis the Fat, and was raised by the latter, whose confidence he enjoyed, to the benefice which he retained until his death in 1152. Père Germaine, a monk of the order of St Dominic, who wrote his life, gives him a high character both for talents and integrity, while his celebrity among his contemporaries is somewhat attested by the simplicity of his epitaph, "Here lies the abbé Suger."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

SUHM (ULRIC FREDERIC von) a Saxon diplomatist, born at Dresden in 1691. He studied at Geneva, and then went to Paris, where his father was ambassador from the elector of Saxony. In 1718 his sovereign appointed him minister plenipotentiary at Vienna, and in 1720 at Berlin. He remained there ten years, and became the personal friend of the prince royal, afterwards Frederick the Great. This intimacy gave rise to an epistolary commerce, which was printed in 1787, under the title of "*Correspondence familière et amicale de Frederic avec Suhm*," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1737 he was sent to replace the count

de Lynar, as Saxon minister at Petersburg; and he remained there till after the accession of his royal friend to the throne, at whose invitation he set out for Berlin in November 1740; but he was seized with a fit of illness at Warsaw, which carried him off in a few days.—*Biog. Univ.*

SUHM (PETER FREDERIC) a distinguished Danish historian, born at Copenhagen October 18, 1728. He descended from a family originally from Germany, but long settled in Denmark, and his father was an admiral in the Danish navy. He displayed in his youth an unconquerable passion for reading; and in 1746 he was admitted into the university of Copenhagen, where the ensuing year he received the title of hof-junker, or gentleman of the court, which he owed to his merit. He was after appointed assessor of the court tribunal; but having accepted of this office merely to gratify his father, he ere long resigned it, that he might dedicate all his time to literature. Though the government successively made him gentleman of the royal chamber, counsellor of conference, chamberlain, and at last historiographer royal, he scarcely ever interfered in public affairs; the only occasion on which he is known to have done so having been at the revolution, which proved fatal to Struensee, when he joined the party of the queen-dowager, and drew up for the use of the conspirators a plan of a temperate monarchical constitution, which however was not adopted. M. Suhm, who was a member of almost all the literary academies in the north of Europe, died of the gout September 7, 1798. His principal writings are "An Introduction to the Critical History of Denmark," 1769—73, 5 vols. 4to; "The Critical History of Denmark during the Pagan Ages," 1774—81, 4 vols; "The Modern History of Denmark," of which seven volumes have been published, the first of which appeared in 1782. His miscellaneous works were collected and reprinted, with an account of his life at Copenhagen, 1788—98, 15 vols.—*Month. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

SUIDAS, the name of an ancient Greek writer, the era of whose life has been variously fixed at the commencement and the close of the eleventh century. He is however generally considered to have flourished in the reign of the emperor Alexia Comnenus. He was the compiler of a valuable lexicon, which, if not altogether to be relied upon as to accuracy in the historical facts which it alludes to, is yet highly interesting from the references which it occasionally makes to, and the quotations it gives from the writings of lost authors. Of this work, which was first printed about the close of the fifteenth century at Milan, there are several editions, the best of which is the English one of Kuster with a Latin version, printed at Cambridge in 2 vols folio, 1705.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

SULGHER FANTASTICI MARCHE-SINI (FORTUNE) a celebrated improvisatrice, who was a native of Leghorn, and at an early age manifested extraordinary poetical abilities.

She settled at Florence, as a situation favourable for improvement; and she there gave up her attention to the study of the belles lettres, the learned languages, and natural philosophy. Thus furnished with knowledge, she was accustomed to reply, impromptu, in verse to all questions, and to pour forth in elegant but unpremeditated poetry her sentiments on a variety of subjects. Her excellence is said to have been unrivalled, and the charms of her voice, her gestures, and her person, extorted the admiration of those who were emulous of her fame. She was admitted into the Arcadian Academy by the title of Themira Parnasida, under which she published some of her verses. She died at Florence June 13, 1824, after having been twice married. Her works are "Poesie," Florence, 1782; "Ero e Leandro, Poemetto," Leghorn, 1803; "La Morte di Abele, Tragedia," 1804; and "Favole Eeopiane," 1806.—*Biog. Univ.*

SULLIVAN, bart. (sir RICHARD JOSEPH). He was a native of Ireland, and in early life, together with his brother, John Sullivan, sent out to India under the patronage of their relation Laurence Sullivan, chairman of the East India Company. On his return to England he made a tour through Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; of which he gave an account in a series of letters, in two octavo volumes in 1780. He soon after published a "Letter to the East India Directors," which was followed by an "Analysis of the Political History of India;" "Thoughts on Martial Law;" and "Philosophical Rhapsodies, being Fragments of Akber of Betlis," 3 vols. 8vo. His last and most elaborate work appeared in 1794, under the title of "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps," 6 vols. 8vo. In 1790 he was elected member of the house of Commons for New Romney, and in 1802 for Seaford. He was created a baronet in 1804. He died in 1806.—*Gent. Mag.*

SULLIVAN (JOHN) an American general during the revolutionary war, who was born at Berwick in the territory of Maine (NA.) in 1741. He was appointed general of brigade by the congress in 1775, and the next year being made a major-general, he was sent to replace Arnold in the command of the army in Canada. The superiority of the English forces obliged him to retreat from that country; and he was then employed in Long Island, where he was taken prisoner. Being speedily exchanged, he served with great reputation at the battles of Brandywine and German town in 1777 and 1778; and subsequently against the Indians. Having been deprived of his command, on account of a charge of peculation, he lived in retirement till 1788, when he became a member of the congress; and he was afterwards president of New Hampshire, and then judge of that district. He died in 1795.—His brother, JAMES SULLIVAN, adopted the legal profession, and was successively justice, attorney-general, and governor of the province of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and long prei-

dent of the Historical Society of Massachusetts. He died in 1808, leaving, besides detached memoirs, "Observations on the Government of the United States of America," 1791, 8vo; a "History of the District of Maine," 1795, 8vo; a "History of the Territory of Massachusetts," 1801, 8vo; and a "Dissertation on the Constitutional Liberty of the Press in the United States," 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

SULLY (HENRY) an English artist, who contributed greatly to the improvement of horology in the eighteenth century. He studied his profession in London, and attracted the esteem of sir Isaac Newton, by his researches on the longitude. He then visited Holland and Germany, and afterwards going to Paris, the duke of Orleans gave him the direction of a manufactory of time-pieces, which he established at Versailles. Having lost this situation by his imprudence, he endeavoured to found another manufactory at St Germain; but his affairs were ruined by the Mississippi scheme of the projector Law. He afterwards went to England, and being disappointed in his expectations there, he returned to Versailles, where he executed his principal work of art, a lever-pendulum, to measure time at sea, for which he received from the king a pension of six hundred livres. He died at Paris October 13, 1728, and his body was interred in the church of St Sulpice, in which he had traced a meridian line, afterwards repaired by Lemonnier. Sully was distinguished not only as an artist, but also as an author. He published, "Règle artificielle du Temps," Paris, 1717, 8vo; "Description d'une Horloge," 4to; and "Méthode pour régler les Montres et les Pendules," 1728, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SULLY (MAXIMILIAN de BETHUNE, duke de) was born at Rosny, December 13, 1560, of an illustrious family, being the second son of Francis de Bethune and Charlotte d'Auvert. He was educated in the Protestant faith, to which he always adhered; and his father possessing but a moderate fortune, presented him at the age of eleven to the queen of Navarre, and he was educated with her son, afterwards Henry IV. He accompanied the latter to Paris, where he narrowly escaped becoming a victim in the detestable massacre of St Bartholomew. When the young king of Navarre escaped from the court of France, the baron du Rosny, as Sully was then called, followed him. And in the subsequent wars which Henry carried on before he obtained the French crown, his friend greatly distinguished himself in various campaigns, particularly at Marmande, Lectoure, Coutras, where he commanded the artillery, and at Ivry, where he took the standard of the duke of Maine, and was most dangerously wounded. In 1591 he took Gisors; and the capture of Dreux in 1593, Laon in 1594, La Fere in 1596, Amiens in 1597, and Montmelian in 1600, added new lustre to his reputation as a warrior. But his abilities as a diplomatist and financier were no less remarkable. In 1586 he concluded a

treaty with the Swiss for a supply of 20,000 troops for his master's service; and in 1597 he was placed at the head of the department of finance, and two years after he was declared superintendent. About the same time he also negotiated the marriage of Henry with Mary de' Medici. In his embassy to England after the death of queen Elizabeth, he displayed great penetration and address, and concluded a treaty with James I, advantageous to the interests of both countries. In addition to his other offices he was appointed grand surveyor of France, grand master of the artillery, governor of the Bastille, and superintendent of fortifications throughout the kingdom. His labours as minister of finance were attended with the happiest success; and the revenues of the government, which had been reduced to a state of complete dilapidation by the combined effect of civil anarchy and open warfare, were by his care restored to order, regularity, and affluence. Though frequently thwarted in his purposes by the rapacity of the courtiers and mistresses of the monarch, he nobly pursued his career, ever distinguishing himself as the zealous friend of his country, and not the temporizing minister of his master. His industry was unwearied. He rose every morning at four o'clock, and after dedicating some time to business, he gave audience to all who solicited admission to him, without distinction of persons. Though he persevered in the reformed religion himself, he appears to have viewed the subject of religious belief as by no means of paramount importance, since it was principally owing to his counsels that the king was reconciled to the Catholic church. The pope having addressed to him a letter, in which, after paying him many compliments on the score of his abilities, he invited him to become a Catholic, and concluded with declaring that he should always pray for his conversion to the true faith; Sully, in his reply, observed that on his part he would never cease to pray God for the conversion of his holiness. After his return from his mission to England, he was made governor of Poitou, and grand master of the ports and harbours of Provence, and the territory of Sully-sur-Loire was erected into a duchy in his favour in 1606. After the murder of Henry IV he was obliged to retire from court; but after some years he was recalled by Louis XIII, and on making his appearance in the royal circle, the courtiers did not treat him with that respect to which he thought himself entitled, on which he said to the king, "Sire, when your father did me the honour to consult me, we never spoke on affairs till he had dismissed his flatterers and buffoons to the antechamber." In 1634 he received the staff of a marshal in exchange for the office of grand master of the artillery. His death took place at Villebon, Dec. 22, 1641. His well-known "Memoirs" were partly published by himself, under the title of "Economies Royales," Amsterdam, 1634, 2 vols. folio, but printed in his own house; and the third and fourth volumes were published at Paris in 1662. They have often appeared

since, and the abbé l'Ecluse in 1745 edited them in a modernized form, not much to the advantage of the work, with which he has taken great liberties. The "Memoirs" have been translated into English by Mrs Charlotte Lennox, 8 vols. 12mo.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

SULPICIA, a Roman poetess, who lived in the reign of the emperor Domitian. She was the wife of Calenus, to whom she addressed a poem on Conjugal Love, which is highly praised by Martial, in one of his epigrams, but it is unfortunately no longer extant. The only specimen remaining of her productions is a fragment of a satire against Domitian, composed on the promulgation of his edict for the banishment of the philosophers from Rome. This piece may be found in the "Corpus Poetarum" of Maittaire, and in the "Poetæ Latinæ minores." The "Elegies" annexed to the fourth book of those of Tibullus have been erroneously attributed to this poetess.—*Elton's Specimens of the Classic Poets. Biog. Univ.*

SULPICIUS GALLUS, a member of the illustrious Roman family of the Sulpicii, who was one of the earliest astronomers his country produced. He first made known to the Romans the cause of solar and lunar eclipses; and being a tribune in the army of Paulus Æmilius, in Greece, the year 168 BC., his skill enabled him to discover that an eclipse of the moon would happen on the night previous to the day fixed for giving battle to Perseus, king of Macedon, he explained the cause of the approaching phenomenon to the soldiers, and thus prevented the panic with which they might otherwise have been seized. Two years after Sulpicius filled the office of consul; but the time of his death is uncertain.—*Dict. Hist.*

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, was a native of Aquitania. He was brought up to the bar, acquired wealth, and married, but upon the death of his wife embraced a religious life. He was the author of a "Sacred History," written in a pure Latin style, but otherwise incorrect, and of little value. He also composed a life of St Martin; but his most entertaining work is a dialogue illustrative of the mode of life of the eastern monks, which piece affords an instructive view of the monachism of the period. His works have been several times published, and the best editions are that of Le Clerc, Lips. 1709, 8vo; and that of Hieron. à Prate, Veron., 4to, 2 vols. 1741, 1754.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Dupin.*

SULZER (**JOHN GEORGE**) an ingenious Swiss writer, was born in the canton of Zurich in 1720. At the age of nineteen he became an ecclesiastic, and two years afterwards published "Moral Contemplations of the Works of Nature," and "A Description of the most remarkable Antiquities in the Lordship of Kronau." He subsequently became a tutor at Magdeburg, and professor of mathematics in the royal college of Berlin. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a

"Universal Theory of the Fine Arts," a sort of dictionary, which is deemed his principal performance; and "Remarks on the Philosophical Essays of Hume." He died in 1779.—*Eloge by Formey.*

SUMOROKOF (**ALEXANDER**) regarded as the founder of the Russian theatre, was the son of a Russian noble, and was born at Moscow, November 14, 1727. He received the rudiments of education in his father's house, whence he was removed to the seminary of cadets at St Petersburg, where he gave early proofs of his genius for poetry. On quitting the seminary he was appointed to an adjutancy, and being noticed by count Struvalof, that nobleman introduced him to the empress Elisabeth. He had reached the age of twenty-nine, when having contracted an enthusiastic admiration for the works of Racine, his attention was turned to the drama, and he composed his tragedy of "Koref," which was first acted by some of his former companions among the cadets. Being informed of this first native attempt, the empress Elisabeth caused it to be represented at the private court theatre. Thus encouraged, he followed with other tragedies, several comedies, and two operas; in addition to which he attempted almost every species of poetry, except the epic—love-songs, idylls, fables, satires, Anacreontics, versions of the Psalms, and Pindaric odes. He was also author of a few historical pieces, the titles of which are "A Chronicle of Moscow;" "A History of the first Insurrection of the Strelitzes in 1682;" and "An Account of Stenko Rasin's Rebellion." Elisabeth gave him the rank of brigadier, and appointed him director of the Russian theatre, with a pension; and Catherine II created him a counsellor of state, and conferred upon him the order of St Anne, with many other marks of favour. He died at Moscow, October 1, 1777, in his fifty-first year. The characteristics of Sumorokof as a poet, are harmony, softness, and elegance, and he shines most in the class of poetry which is best calculated to exhibit them. His tragedies possess great merit, regarded as the first in the language, and his comedies are very humorous, with now and then a tendency to farce. His pastorals, elegies, and fables are deemed the most finished of his compositions, and his satires the most defective. Sumorokof possessed all the caprice and waywardness of genius; his extreme sensibility approached to morbidity, and the caprice and irritability of his nature were equally troublesome to his friends and to himself. He may be regarded with Lomonozof, as one of the chief inspirers of a native poetical taste in Russia.—*Cors's Travels in Russia.*

SURENHUSIUS (**WILLIAM**) a celebrated Hebrew and Greek professor in the university of Amsterdam. He is chiefly known for his edition of the "Mishna" of the Jews, with notes, and a Latin version, which he began to publish in 1698, and finished in 1703, in three volumes, folio. It contains also the commentaries of the rabbins Maimonides and Bartenora. He likewise published in 1713 a Latin

work, in which he professes to vindicate and reconcile the passages in the Old Testament quoted in the New, according to the critical principles of the ancient Hebrew theologians. Neither the date of his birth nor of his death is recorded.—*Saxii Onom.*

SURITA (JEROME) a Spanish historian, was born at Saragossa, of an ancient family, December 4, 1512. He made a great progress in his academical studies at the university of Alcalá, and subsequently became secretary to the Inquisition. He died October 31, 1580. His principal historical work is entitled "Anales de la Corona del Reyno de Aragon," 7 vols. folio, of which the edition of 1610 is deemed the most complete. He also published in Latin "Indices Rerum ab Aragonis Regibus gestarum, libri tres;" and edited the Itinerary of Antoninus, his notes to which have been adopted by Gale.—*Antonio Bibl. Hispan.*

SURIUS (LAURENTIUS) a voluminous compiler, was born at Lubeck in 1522, and entered the Carthusian order in that city, where he became celebrated for his integrity and learning. The principal among his numerous works are a "Collection of Councils," 1567, 4 vols. folio; "The Lives of the Saints," 1687, 7 vols. folio; "A History of his own Times," 1569, 8vo. He was learned, but credulous, and destitute of judgment. He died at Cologne in 1578.—*Saxii Onom.*

SUSSMILCH (JOHN PETER) a German Lutheran divine and an eminent writer on statistics, was born about the beginning of the last century. He applied himself with great diligence to the study of history, and made a great progress in mathematics, which enabled him to be a good calculator in political arithmetic. He is principally known by a work in the German language, entitled "The Order observed by God in the Changes of the Human Race, demonstrated by the Births, Deaths, and Propagation of Man," a fourth edition of which was published at Berlin in 1775. In this work the author treats of the multiplication of mankind in general, the proportion of the two sexes to each other, the relative operation of diseases and of deaths at different periods, as also of the uses of bills of mortality, and of the best method of keeping registers. It has been of great use to subsequent writers on population, and is frequently quoted by Mr Malthus. He died in 1767.—*La Prusse Littéraire sous Frederic II.*

SUTCLIFFE (MATTHEW) an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. Of his early history nothing is recorded; but in 1586 he was installed archdeacon of Taunton, and in 1588 confirmed dean of Exeter. He died in 1629. He was eminent in his day as a controversialist, and wrote a great number of tracts against the Catholic propagandists. He is chiefly mentioned here as the founder of a singular college at Chelsea, the fellows of which were to be employed in writing the annals of their own times, and in combating Popery and Pelagianism. He was himself the first provost; but his bequest turning out less

valuable than was expected, the establishment fell to decay, and finally was transformed into an asylum for decayed soldiers, being a part of the existing one at Chelsea.—*Lysons's Environs of London.*

SUTTON (DANIEL) a medical practitioner, distinguished for his successful treatment of the small-pox. His father, ROBERT SUTTON, was an apothecary, who, in 1757, established at Debenham, in Suffolk, a house for the reception of persons under inoculation for the disease just mentioned, where, in the course of ten years, he is said to have inoculated 2541 subjects, all of whom recovered from their disorder. Daniel simplified and improved his father's mode of practice, and settled first at Ingatestone, Essex, and afterwards in London, where he was very successful. Baron Dimsdale, a rival of the Suttons, published a work, professedly developing their mode of practice, in 1767; and in 1796 appeared a tract entitled "The Inoculator, or the Suttonian System of Inoculation fully set forth in a plain and familiar manner," 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

SUTTON (SAMUEL) a native of Alfreton, Derbyshire, who having served with some credit under the great duke of Marlborough, commenced business as a brewer in Aldersgate-street, where he also opened a coffee-house. He was a man of strong though uncultivated genius, and in 1744 obtained a patent for an invention which he had discovered four years before, of a method of extracting the foul air from the wells of ships by pipes communicating with their coppers. Dr Stephen Hales about the same time produced his scheme for obtaining the same end by means of ventilators, and a warm discussion ensued on the comparative merits of the two plans, in which doctors Mead and Watson warmly advocated that of Mr Sutton; the interest of his rival with the navy-board, however, eventually prevailed, and the ventilators were adopted. His death took place in 1752.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

SUTTON (THOMAS) a wealthy and philanthropic English merchant of the age of Elizabeth, born in 1532 at Knaith in Lincolnshire, where his family, which was ancient and respectable, had been settled for several generations. After receiving a sound classical education at Eton and Cambridge, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's-inn, but soon quitted it for the continent, and spent some time in visiting the Low Countries, France, Italy, and Spain. On his return to England he attached himself to the earl of Warwick; and having, through the interest of that nobleman, obtained the appointment of master of the ordnance at Berwick-upon-Tweed, he distinguished himself so much by his gallant behaviour against the insurgents, under the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, that he received a grant of that office for his life. While resident in the north he was singularly fortunate in a purchase which he made of two valuable manors from the then bishop of Durham, on which a vein of coal was subsequently discovered, and laid the foundation of the immense riches which after-

wards flowed in upon him. A marriage which he contracted with an opulent widow added still more to his already large property, which he increased still farther by trade, maintaining; it is said, no fewer than thirty agents at various continental ports. So powerful indeed was the influence which his wealth acquired for him, that owing to the large drafts which he designedly made on the bank of Genoa, when that city had entered into a treaty with the king of Spain to supply him with money for his expedition against England, the sailing of the armada was necessarily deferred a twelve-month. Part of the money which he thus drew together was farther employed against the enemies of his country in fitting out a ship of war, which he completely equipped at his own expense, called by his own name, and sent to join the fleet under Drake. In his personal expenditure he was singularly magnificent, till the death of his wife in 1602 threw him into a degree of melancholy which occasioned a total change in his mode of living. As he was without issue much speculation existed with respect to the person who might inherit his property, and overtures were even made him from the court, which by the offer of a peerage endeavoured to divert a portion of it at least to the young duke of York, afterwards Charles I. Sutton however was seized with a more noble ambition, and resolved to raise a more lasting fame by dedicating his wealth to the benefit of his fellow-creatures. With this view he laid out thirteen thousand pounds in purchasing from the earl of Suffolk the dissolved monastery of the Chartreux, then called Howard-house, and there founded a munificent institution, under the name of the Charter-house. This noble establishment, which comprises in itself a hospital for decayed tradesmen and a public grammar-school, he endowed in 1611 most liberally with the whole of his property, which amounted to the then large sum of sixty thousand pounds in money and landed estates to the value of five thousand a-year. The founder scarcely lived to witness the infancy of his establishment, dying at Hackney on the 11th of December in the same year. His remains, which were at first deposited in Christchurch, Newgate-street, were afterwards exhumed and interred again in 1614, in a vault prepared for their reception in the chapel belonging to the Charter-house.—*Life by Bearcroft. Hearne's Domus Carthusiana.*

SUVAROFF or SUWARROW (ALEXANDER, count Riminisky, prince of Italisky) a field-marshal of the Russian armies, equally renowned for his desperate courage in battle and his barbarity to the conquered. He was descended of a noble Swedish family, born in 1730, and was originally intended by his father for the profession of the law, in order to avoid which destination he left his home abruptly, and entered the army as a private soldier when only thirteen years of age. His distinguished gallantry in the ranks during the seven years' war gained him promotion, and after twenty years' service he was raised to the com-

mand of a regiment. In 1768 he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and served several campaigns in Poland, receiving, in reward for his courage and conduct, the crosses of three Russian orders of knighthood. In 1773 he was appointed to the command of a division of the troops under count Romanzoff, and completely defeated a portion of the Turkish army at Turtukey, killing, it is said, several of the enemy with his own hand, and sending their heads with a laconic message announcing the victory to his general-in-chief. Crossing the Danube, he afterwards, in conjunction with the force under Kamenskoy, routed the army of the reis effendi with great slaughter, and the capture of all his artillery. In 1783 he marched against the Budziac Tartars, and reduced them under the Russian yoke. In 1787 being then chief in command, he was entrusted with the defence of Kinburn, then attacked by the Turkish forces both by sea and land; and after an obstinate siege succeeded in repulsing his assailants with considerable loss. At Oczacow and Fockzani (at the former of which places he received a severe wound) his daring valour was equally displayed; and in the September of 1789 the Austrian troops under the prince of Saxe Coburg being surrounded on the banks of the Rymynisk by a hundred thousand Turks, owed their preservation to his timely arrival with ten thousand Russians, who not only rescued them from a destruction that appeared inevitable, but occasioned the utter overthrow of the enemy. To this victory he was indebted for the first of his above-named titles and the dignity of a count of both empires. The next and perhaps the most sanguinary of his actions was the storming of Ismailoff in 1790. This strongly fortified town had resisted all attempts to reduce it for a period of seven months, when Suwarrow received preperatory orders from prince Potemkin to take it without delay, and pledged himself to execute the task assigned him in three days. Of the sacking of the place on the third, and the indiscriminate massacre of forty thousand of its inhabitants of every age and sex, the accounts of the period give a report the most revolting to humanity, while the announcement of his bloody triumph was made by the general, who affected a Spartan brevity in his despatches, in two short sentences, "Glory to God! Ismailoff is ours." Peace being proclaimed with Turkey, the empress had leisure to mature her designs against the devoted kingdom of Poland, and Suwarrow was selected as a fit instrument to carry them into execution. He marched accordingly at the head of his troops to Warsaw, destroying about twenty thousand Poles in his way, and ended a campaign, of which the unprincipled partition of the invaded country was the result. On this occasion he received a field-marshal's baton, and an estate in the dominions which he thus contributed to annex to the Russian crown. The last and most celebrated of his actions was his campaign in Italy in 1799, when his courage and genius for a while repaired the disasters

of the allied forces in arms against the French, whom he defeated at the battle of Novi. A more formidable antagonist than any he had yet encountered was at length opposed to him in Moreau; the obstinate valour of the Russian, however, continued to baffle the generalship of his opponent, and though ultimately compelled to retire by way of Switzerland, his retreat was conducted in so masterly a manner, that the glory he acquired by it was not inferior to that which he had derived from his victories. The change of politics in the Russian cabinet, or rather in the vacillating mind of the capricious autocrat who then wore the imperial diadem, by producing a peace with France, occasioned the recal of the veteran to St. Petersburg, where, although he was received with honour and distinction, the chagrin which he experienced at the new turn affairs were taking is said to have injured his health, and to have materially accelerated his decease, which took place near that capital in the spring of 1800. The virtues of Suwarrow were those of a barbarian, intrepidity, disinterestedness, and affability to his soldiers, whose labours he shared, and who followed him with a blind devotedness little short of adoration; but these were disfigured by the most reckless cruelty and barbarity, which must ever cause his name and actions to be held in abhorrence by all civilized nations. Civil diplomacy he disdained, as unworthy of a soldier; and the most absurd superstition reigned predominant in a mind utterly inaccessible to the dictates of all real and practical religion. In this respect his character appears to have borne no slight resemblance to that of Louis XI. of France, and like that pitiless despot, he always carried about him a small image of his patron saint, to which he affected the greatest devotion. His manner of appearing in the field exhibited occasionally a singularity which would almost seem to indicate a disordered intellect. In the conflict especially which took place during his celebrated passage of the St. Gothard Alps, he is represented as continuing the whole day in his shirt, with a boot on one leg and a shoe on the other, in accomplishment, as was generally supposed, of some vow or other superstitious observance. — *History of his Campaigns by Anking. Encyc. Brit.*

SWAMMERDAM (JOHN) a very distinguished naturalist, was born at Amsterdam in 1637. His father, who was an apothecary, designed him for the church, but as he preferred physic, he was allowed to pursue his studies in that profession. He was sent to Leyden, where he quickly distinguished himself by his anatomical skill, and the art of making preparations. After visiting Paris for improvement, he returned to Leyden, and took the degree of MD. in 1667, and about the same time began to practice his invention of injecting the vessels with a ceraceous matter, which kept them distended when cold; a method from which anatomy has derived very important advantages. Entomology however became his great pursuit, and in 1669 he pub-

lished in the Dutch Language a "General History of Insects." In this work are many curious observations on the changes produced in this class of animals, which he demonstrated to be a mere evolution of parts, and he ascribed generation altogether to evolution, a theory which has been widely countenanced. He was so devoted to these pursuits, that he neglected his practice as a physician, but consulted his reputation as a medical anatomist, by publishing in 1672 a work entitled "Miraculum Naturæ, seu Uteri Muliebris Fabrica," to which was added an account of his new method of waxen injection. Rendered hypochondriacal, by intensity of study and other causes, he became totally unfit for society, in which state he unfortunately received impressions from the mysticism of Antoinette Bourignon. By her desire it is said that he published in 1675 an account, in Dutch, of the insect named *Ephemera*; and he followed this selfish and unamiable fanatic to Holstein, although he afterwards returned to Amsterdam, where, reduced to a skeleton by his abstractions and mortifications, he terminated his life in 1680. Previously to his death, in a paroxysm of enthusiasm, he burnt all his remaining papers; but under the pressure of indigence, having sold the greater part of his writings and drawings to Thevenot. These, half a century afterwards, came into possession of Boerhaave, who caused them to be published in Latin and Dutch, under the superintendence of Gaubius, with the title of *Biblia Naturæ, sive Historia Insectorum in Classibus certas reducta, &c.*" 2 vols. folio, Leyden, 1737, of which papers the substance had appeared in the previous and less perfect edition of 1633, 4to. This publication which has been translated into English by sir John Hill, abounds with the most curious discoveries. Besides the works before mentioned, he is author of "Tractatus Physico-Anatomico-Medicus de Respiratione," Leyden, 1679, 8vo, and 1738, 4to. — *Life by Boerhaave. Halleri Bibl. Anat.*

SWARTZ (OLAF) a Swedish botanist, born at Nordkoping in 1760. He studied under Linnæus at Upsal, and afterwards improved his acquaintance with science by travelling in search of plants through the provinces and islands of Sweden. At the age of twenty-three he undertook a voyage to the West Indies and South America; and on his return he resided a year in London, where he became acquainted with sir Joseph Banks. He reached his native country in 1789, bringing with him a rich collection of vegetable treasures. He then visited the Alpine mountains of Norway and a part of Lapland. On his return he was elected a member of the Academy of Stockholm, of which the following year he was president; and the king appointed him professor of natural history at the medico-surgical institution, and made him a knight of the orders of Vasa, and of the Polar Star. He died September 18, 1817. Among his works are "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum," 1788; "Icones Plantarum inognitarum," 1794, fol. fascicul. prim.; "Flora

Indiæ Occidentalis," 1797—1806, 3 vols. 8vo; "*Fasciculus Lichenum Americanorum*," 1811.—*Biog. Univ.*

SWEDENBORG (the hon. EMANUEL) a philosophical Swedish enthusiast of the last century, who, though greatly distinguished for his valuable contributions to science, is now better known on account of his remarkable views in theology. He was born at Stockholm in the year 1688, and educated under the care of his father, who was bishop of Skara in Westrogothia. He gave early indications of great aptitude for learning; and by the publication of some Latin verses under the title of "*Ludus Heliconius, sive Carmina Miscellanea*," he displayed a singular vivacity of mind, and proved that the period of youth had been well employed. After pursuing his studies in the university of Upsal, he proceeded on his travels; during the four years of which, from 1710 to 1714, he visited the universities of England, Holland, France, and Germany. In 1716 he commenced the publication of his "*Dædalus Hyperboreus*," a work consisting of essays and remarks on questions in mathematics and physics, which evinced his taste for those sciences. At this time his learning and other qualities had procured him the favourable notice of his sovereign Charles XII, who appointed him assessor extraordinary of his board of mines. By the king's direction also he was associated with his friend, the celebrated Polhem, in the construction of various mechanical public works. He had thus an opportunity of bringing his knowledge and genius into exercise; and during the siege of Frederickshall in 1718, he invented machinery, by means of which two galleys, five large boats, and a sloop, were transported from Stromstadt to Iderfjol, over valleys and mountains, a distance of fourteen English miles. His mind however was not wholly employed by works of this kind; for in the same year he printed an introduction to algebra, which was followed in the next year by three other treatises on different subjects. Having lost his patron during the siege, he was protected and ennobled in 1719 by his sister and successor. In order to obtain a practical knowledge of metallurgy, and thus qualify himself for better performing the duties of his office, he went in 1720 and 1721 to inspect the mines of Saxony and Harts, as well as those of his own country; and during these journeys he collected much information in science and natural philosophy, which, on his return, was given to the world in several small publications. In 1734 was published, in three folio volumes, a collection of his philosophical and mineralogical works, the merit of which was acknowledged throughout Europe, and procured for him those honours and distinctions which universities and other learned bodies have it in their power to bestow. His fame was now established, but he still assiduously cultivated science. Between 1738 and 1740 he travelled in France and Italy; and in the latter year he published his "*Economia Regni Animalis*;" in 1744—5. his "*Regnum Animale*;" and

also a work entitled "*De Cultu et Amore Dei*." From this time his industry was not diminished, nor were his publications less numerous, but they were of a very different description. "Whatever of worldly honour or advantage may appear to be in these things," wrote the baron, "I hold them but as matters of very low estimation, compared to the honour of the holy office to which I have been called by the Lord himself, who was graciously pleased to manifest himself to me his unworthy servant, in a personal appearance in the year 1743, to open to me a sight of the spiritual world, and to enable me to converse with spirits and angels; and this privilege has continued with me to this day." After this extraordinary call, that he might wholly devote himself to the great work which he supposed assigned to him, he obtained permission to retire from his office, and was allowed to retain half the salary attached to it. For the greater convenience of printing the works suggested to him by this peculiar state of mind (all of which were printed at his own expense), he resided alternately in Sweden, Holland, and England. All his theological as well as his philosophical works were originally published in Latin, but have been subsequently translated into English. They are very voluminous, one alone, entitled "*Arcana Cælestia*," occupying twelve closely printed octavo volumes. There are also several distinct treatises, the most remarkable of which are the aforesaid "*De Cultu et Amore Dei*," "*De Telluris in Mundo nostro Solari*," 1758; "*De Equo Albo in Apocalypsi*," 1758; "*De Novo Hierosolyma*;" "*De Cælo et Inferno*;" "*Sapientia Angelica de Divina Providentia*," Amst. 1764; "*Vera Christiana Religio*," Amst. 1771. The whole may be divided into two general classes, one containing religious doctrines grounded on his peculiar interpretations of Scripture, and the other including his assumed communications concerning the state of man after death. He died in London, in the month of March, 1772, and his remains, after lying in state, were deposited in a vault at the Swedish church, near Ratcliffe Highway. His followers, who were not numerous during his lifetime, have rapidly increased since his death, and his sect may be now deemed established, under the title of "*The New Jerusalem Church*." One of their discriminating tenets is the identity of God with Jesus Christ. In this sense they are Unitarians, yet they hold that in this one person there is a trinity, consisting of the divinity, the humanity, and the operation of both on Christ, who always existed in a human form, and who assumed a material body in order to redeem the world. This redemption consists in bringing the hells or evil spirits into subjection, and in preparing the way for a more spiritual church. They maintain that the Scriptures are to be interpreted not only in a literal but in a spiritual sense, unknown to mankind until revealed to baron Swedenborg. They also inculcate a spiritual influence over man by means of good and bad

angels residing within their affections, who are continually struggling against each other; and assert that by the former God assists them under temptation. Their leader indeed held that there is a universal influx from God into the soul of man, which he compares to the communication of light from the sun. The existence of two worlds, the natural and the spiritual, which exactly correspond with each other, is also taught; and that at his death a man enters into the latter, and is clothed with a substantial, although not a material body. Such are a few of the leading doctrines of the "new and perpetual church," which this extraordinary personage declared himself appointed to make known; and which he asserts is predicted in the Apocalypse, under the figure of the New Jerusalem descending from God out of heaven. "When once," says Swift, "the imagination gets astride of the senses, there is nothing which a man may not bring himself to believe, and if he once believe himself, to persuade other people to believe." Thus there is not the least reason to impute intended imposition to the extraordinary tissue of ingenuity and fancy, which is contended for as inspiration by the followers of Emanuel Swedenborg. Some of them indeed insist that he was neither visionary nor enthusiastic; an assertion which, out of pure regard to the best tempered alternative, all other persons will hesitate to admit. There are societies formed in London and Manchester for the express purpose of printing and keeping the works of Swedenborg in circulation.—*Sandel's Eul. Atkin's Gen. Biog. Orig. Com.*

SWEDIAUR (FRANCIS XAVIER) a physician and writer on medicine, born at Steyer, in Upper Austria, in 1748. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards travelled for three years in different parts of Europe. He then settled in London, and engaged in practice; but at the commencement of the Revolution he went to reside at Paris, where he became connected with the Jacobin leaders, and especially with Danton. He died August 27, 1824. He published several professional works, the most important of which is his "*Traité complet sur les Symptomes, les Effets, la Nature et le Traitement des Maladies Syphilitiques*," Paris, 1798. He was also the author of a "*Philosophical Dictionary*," 1786, 8vo, characterised by the Monthly Reviewers as the quintessence of impiety.—*Biog. Univ.*

SWERT (FRANCIS) an industrious man of letters, was born at Antwerp in 1567. Little is known of his personal history beyond the fact that he devoted himself exclusively to literature, and was connected with most of the learned men of his day. He was particularly conversant with Belgic history and Roman antiquities. He died at Antwerp in 1629. Of his numerous works the principal are "*Reum Belgarum Annales, Chronicon et Historicos*," 2 vols. folio; "*Athenae Belgicae*," folio; "*Deorum et Dearum Capita ex Antiquis Numismatibus*," 4to; "*Monumenta Sepulchralia Ducatus Brabantiae*."—*Moreri. Sarii Onom.*

SWIFT (JONATHAN) an eminent English divine, wit, humorist, and politician. His grandfather was a clergyman, possessed of a paternal estate near Ross in Herefordshire, who held the vicarage of Goodrich in the same county. By his wife Elizabeth Dryden, aunt to the poet, this gentleman had a number of sons, who for the most part settled in Ireland. One of the youngest, named Jonathan, who was brought up an attorney, before he went to Ireland married Mrs Abigail Erick, a Leicestershire lady, whom at a very early age he left a widow, with one daughter, and pregnant with the subject of this article, who was born November 30, 1667. This event took place under the roof of his elder uncle Godwin, who had kindly afforded protection to his sister-in-law and family. He was placed at a school in Kilkenny when six years old, and in his fifteenth year was removed to Trinity college, Dublin, where applying himself to history and poetry, to the neglect of academical pursuits, especially the mathematics, he was at the end of four years refused the degree of B.A. for insufficiency, and even at the end of seven years was only admitted speciali gratiâ, a species of favour which was deemed highly discreditable. To this mortification is attributed the contempt with which he treats mathematical learning in his various writings; but another and a better effect of it was evinced in a resolution to apply to his studies with more diligence. This determination he steadily adhered to for the following seven years, three of which he spent at the university of Dublin, during which last-mentioned period he is said to have composed his celebrated "*Tale of a Tub*." In his twenty-first year the death of his uncle rendered it necessary for him to pay a visit to Leicester, for the purpose of consulting his mother, then resident in that neighbourhood. By her advice he was induced to communicate his situation to the celebrated air William Temple, who had married one of her relatives, and who at that time lived in retirement at Moor park, Surrey. He was received by the latter with great kindness, and he rendered himself so acceptable to the aged statesman, that he resided with him at Moor park and Sheene for nearly two years. At the latter place he was introduced to king William, who often visited Temple privately; and the king, whose feelings were all military, offered him a captaincy of horse, which, having already decided for the church, he declined. Being attacked by the disorder which occasioned those fits of vertigo that afflicted him more or less all his life, and finally destroyed his reason, he was induced to revisit Ireland, but soon returned and resided with sir William Temple as before. Some time after he determined upon graduating M.A. at Oxford, and having entered at Hart-hall in May 1692, he received the deserved honour in the July following. He was probably indebted to his known connexion with Temple for this mark of respect; but it has also been suspected that the words speciali gratiâ in his Dublin testimonials, were mistaken for a com-

pliment at Oxford. He had certainly not distinguished himself at this time by any public specimen of talent, although he made some attempts at poetry in the form of odes to his patron and king William. This species of composition being wholly unfitted to his genius, his relation Dryden is said honestly to have told him that he would never be a poet, to which brief observation is attributed the extraordinary rancour with which he always alluded to that eminent writer. After residing two years longer with his patron, conceiving the latter to be neglectful of his interest, he parted from him in 1694 with some tokens of displeasure, and went to Ireland, where he took orders with very moderate expectations from the church. A recommendation to the lord-deputy Capel, however, procured him a prebend in one of the northern dioceses, which he soon resigned, in order to return to sir William Temple, who, sinking under age and infirmities, required his company more than ever. During the few remaining years of that statesman's life, they therefore remained together; and on his death Swift found himself benefited by a pecuniary legacy and the bequest of his papers. From the latter he selected two volumes of "Letters," which he dedicated to king William, who taking no notice of him, he accepted an invitation from the earl of Berkeley, one of the lords justices in Ireland, to accompany him as chaplain and secretary. The latter office was soon taken from him, as fit only for a layman; and he was also disappointed of the deanery of Derry, which had been promised him, acquiring only the comparatively poor livings of Laracor and Rathbiggin in the diocese of Meath. While in the family of the earl of Berkeley he began to make himself known by his remarkable talent for humorous verses, as may be seen by the petition of Frances Harris and various other excellent specimens. On the return of that nobleman to England, he went to reside at his living of Laracor; and during his residence there he invited to Ireland Miss Johnson, the lady whom he has so much celebrated by the name of Stella, and who had become known to him owing to her father having held the office of steward to sir William Temple. She came accompanied by a Mrs Dingley, a distant relation of the Temple family, who was fifteen years older than herself; and of circumstances so confined as to render the situation eligible. The two ladies resided in the neighbourhood when Swift was at home, and at the parsonage-house during his absence; and this mysterious connexion lasted till her death. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and the same year, being then of the mature age of thirty-four, first entered on the stage as a political writer, by a pamphlet in behalf of king William and his ministers, entitled "A Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and Commons of Athens and Rome," a work of no great force. In 1704 he published, although anonymously, his famous "Tale of a Tub," of which eccentric production, although he would

never own it, he is the undoubted author. This very original piece of humour, while it advanced his reputation as a wit, did him no small injury as a divine, being deemed light and indecorous, if not irreligious, by the graver functionaries of the church. The "Battle of the Books" was appended to the "Tale of a Tub;" it is a burlesque comparison between ancient and modern authors, in which he exercises his satire with great unfairness against Dryden and Bentley, but whose fame, in their respective lines, even his satire could not permanently affect. In 1708 he began to appear as a professed author, by the publication of four different works, "The Sentiments of a Church of England Man, in respect to Religion and Government;" "Letter concerning the Sacramental Test;" "Argument for the Abolition of Christianity;" and "Predictions for the Year 1708, by Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq." Of these pieces the former two set the seal to his adhesion to the Tories, while the others exhibit that inimitable talent for irony and grave humour which forms his principal distinction as a man of genius. Returning to Ireland he commenced an intimacy with Addison, then secretary to the lord lieutenant. In 1710, being engaged by the Irish prelate to obtain a remission of the first-fruits and twentieths, payable by the Irish clergy to the crown, he was introduced to Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, and to secretary St John, subsequently lord Bolingbroke. He gained the confidence of these leaders to such a degree, that he became one of the sixteen brothers who dined weekly at each other's houses, and took a leading share in the famous Tory periodical, entitled "The Examiner." Although now immersed in politics, he did not neglect literature, and in 1711 published a "Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue," in a letter to the earl of Oxford, the object of which scheme was to establish an institution to secure the purity of the language, in some respects resembling the French Academy. The same year produced his celebrated tract, entitled "The Conduct of the Allies," written to dispose the nation to peace, and which, as the nation was beginning to be weary of the war, was received with great applause. "Reflections on the Barrier Treaty" followed in 1712, in which year he also printed "Remarks" on Burnet's introduction to his third volume of the History of the Reformation, in which he freely indulged in the spleen produced by his personal enmity to that prelate. A bishopric in England was the secret object of his ambition, but archbishop Sharpe, on the ground, it is said, of his "Tale of a Tub," having infused into the mind of queen Anne suspicions of his orthodoxy, the only preferment his ministerial friends could venture to give him, was the Irish deanery of St Patrick's, to which he was presented in 1713. The following year he published anonymously his "Public Spirit of the Whigs," which evinced so much contempt of the Scottish nation, that the peers of that country went in a body to demand repara-

ration, and a prosecution was with great difficulty avoided. He was hastily recalled the same year from his deanery, to which he had repaired to take possession, by the violent dissensions between Oxford and Bolingbroke, whom he in vain attempted to reconcile; and the death of the queen, which soon followed, put an end equally to their power and his own prospects, and condemned him to unwilling residence for life in a country which he disliked. He accordingly returned to Dublin, and introduced a meritorious reform into the chapter of St Patrick's, over which he obtained an authority never before possessed in his station. He now opened his house twice a week to the best company, on which occasion Mrs Johnson regulated the table although only in the character of guest. In 1716 he was privately married to this lady by Dr Ashe, bishop of Clogher; but the ceremony was attended with no acknowledgment which could gratify the feelings of the amiable victim of his pride and singularity. The ascendancy which this extraordinary man had acquired over Miss Heister Vanhomrigh, another accomplished female, was attended with circumstances which appear even still more censurable and conflicting. He became acquainted with this lady in London in 1712, and as she possessed, with a large fortune, a taste for literature, Swift took pleasure in affording her instruction. The result was a second part of the story of Abelaar and Heloise; the pupil became enamoured of her tutor, and even proposed marriage to him; but being probably at that time engaged to Stella, he indefensibly avoided a decisive answer. That he however felt her attractions, seems obvious from his *Cadenus* and *Vanessa*, the longest and most finished of his poems of fancy. This affair terminated fatally; for ultimately discovering his secret union with Stella, the unfortunate lady never recovered the shock, but died fourteen months after, in 1723. She previously cancelled a will she had made in his favour, and left it in charge to her executors (one of whom was bishop Berkeley) to publish all the correspondence between her and Swift, which however never appeared. After residing some time in Ireland without attending to public affairs, in 1720 he was roused by the illiberal manner in which Ireland was governed, to publish "A Proposal for the universal Use of Irish Manufactures," which rendered him very popular. His celebrated *Letters* followed, under the name of M. B. Drapier, in which he so ably exposed the job of Wood's patent for a supply of copper coinage. A large reward was offered for the discovery of the author, but none took place, and the dean became the public idol of the Irish people. It was about this time that he composed his famous "Gulliver's Travels," which appeared in 1726, a work too well known to require any thing beyond advertance to the indescribable union of misanthropy, satire, irony, ingenuity, and humour which it exhibits. Its popularity was unbounded, and the imitations of it have been very numerous. In the same year he joined Pope in three

volumes of miscellanies, leaving the profit to the poet. On the death of George I, he paid his court to the new king and queen, and seems to have flattered himself with some hopes of notice, through the influence of the favourite Mrs Howard. He was however disappointed, and the death of Stella, about this time, who had been long languishing in a state of decline, completed his chagrin. When her health was ruined, it is said, that he offered to acknowledge her as his wife, but she emphatically replied, "It is too late." He allowed her to make a will in her maiden name, in which she consigned her property to charitable uses. From the death of this injured female, his life became much retired, and the austerity of his very acrid temper increased. He continued however, for some years to exercise both his patriotic and his splenetic feelings, in various effusions of prose and verse, and was certainly very earnest in his exertions to better the condition of the wretched poor of Ireland, in addition to which endeavours he dedicated a third of his income to charity. Some of his most striking poems were written about this time, including his celebrated "Verses on his own Death," formed on one of the maxims of Rochefoucault. He kept little company at this advanced period, but with inferiors, whom he could treat as he pleased, and especially that of a knot of females, who were always ready to administer the most obsequious flattery. In 1736 he had so severe an attack of deafness and giddiness, that he never afterwards undertook any work of thought or labour, although he allowed his "Polite Conversation" to be published. This piece and his "Directions for Servants," not printed until after his death, curiously evince his close attention to the minutest oddities and improprieties of every station. The fate, which owing to the peculiar nature of his constitutional infirmities he always feared would befall him, at length reached him; the faculties of his mind decayed before his body, and a gradual abolition of reason settled into absolute idiocy early in 1742. Some glimmerings of reason subsequently appeared at distant intervals, until the latter end of October, 1745, when he died without a pang or convulsion, in his seventy-eighth year. He bequeathed the greatest part of his fortune to a hospital for lunatics and idiots, the intention of which he had announced in the verses upon his own death:

"To show, by one satiric touch,
No nation needed it so much."

The character of this celebrated person is so strongly denoted by his life and writings, it can scarcely be mistaken in its principal features. Pride, misanthropy, and stern inflexibility of temper formed its basis; but the superstructure was strangely compounded of sincerity and absence of paltry jealousy, with arrogance, implacability, carelessness of giving pain, and a total want of candour as a politician or partizan. Of his obdurate and unfeeling nature, besides his culpable and indefensible treatment of his wife and Miss Vanhomrigh

(for which various reasons, including secret constitutional infirmities, have been conjectured), his utter abandonment of an only sister simply for marrying a tradesman, and many other instances, might be adduced. Even his whim and humour was indulged with a most callous indifference to the pain which he might inflict, or the sensibilities he might wound. As a writer, his claim to originality is unimpeachable, and probably he will never be exceeded in the walk of grave irony, which he veils with an air of serious simplicity, admirably calculated to set off the humour it is apparently suited to conceal. He also abounds in ludicrous ideas of every kind, and these, as if intent to prove his own position that a nice man (and he was fastidiously so) is a man of dirty ideas, often deviate, both in his poetry and prose, into very unpardonable grossness. His style in each department forms the most perfect example of easy familiarity that the language affords; but although admirable for its pureness, clearness, and simplicity, it exhibits little of the glow or impress of genius, its highest characteristic consisting in its extreme accuracy and precision. As an argumentative and didactic writer, he has therefore been not only equalled, but excelled by many; but in wit, humour, and irony he is more than the Lucian of the modern world, and in his own especial vein is never likely to be surpassed. To conclude, this great and singular man will always be regarded as among the most original of English writers, while on the part of Ireland he will ever claim respect as one of the most powerful and fearless of the literary and social advocates who have been roused into honourable indignation by her wrongs. His works have been often printed, and in various forms, one of the latest and best editions of which is that under the superintendence of Nichols, in 19 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Orvery's Life. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SWIFT (DRANE) a near relation to the subject of the preceding article, being grandson to Godwin Swift, his eldest uncle. He was named Deane from his maternal great-grandfather, who was the admiral Deane that sat as one of the judges on the trial of Charles I. He was introduced in 1739 to Pope as a learned ingenious man and the lineal representative of the Swift family. He published in 1755 an "Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr Jonathan Swift;" in 1765, the eighth 4to volume of the Dean's Works; and in 1768, two volumes of his "Letters." He meditated a complete edition of Swift, and had collected many materials for the purpose, when he was interrupted by death, July 12, 1783.—*Swift's Works by Nichols.*

SWINBURNE (HENRY) an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer, flourished about the close of the 16th and during the early part of the 17th centuries. He was born at York; and after going through the usual course of academical education at Hart-hall and Broadgate-hall, Oxford, graduated as LL.D., and obtained the situation of proctor and judge of the

archbishop's court in his native city. He was the author of several professional works connected with the practice of the civil courts. In particular, of "A Treatise on Matrimonial Contracts," 4to; and "On Last Wills and Testaments," 4to, a useful book, which has been frequently reprinted. His death took place at York in 1620, or, as some say, 1624.—*Bridgeman's Legal Bibliog.*

SWINBURNE (HENRY) a learned traveller, was descended of a respectable family in Northumberland, where, as well as in the neighbouring county of Durham, he possessed some property. The date of his birth is not recorded, but he received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school of Scorton, Yorkshire; after which the religious opinions of his family, who were of the Romish church, precluding his matriculation at an English university, he visited France and Italy for the purpose of completing it. A second tour, which occupied his time from 1774 to 1780, carried him through great part of the south of Europe; and on his return to England he published an account of his Travels through Spain and the Sicilies, the former work in one, the latter in two 4to volumes, both being regarded as works of great merit. Pecuniary embarrassments, arising from the marriage of his daughter to Paul Benfield, and consequent involvement in the misfortunes of that adventurer, eventually induced him to return to the island of Trinidad, where he died in 1803.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

SWINDEN (JOHN HENRY VAN) a Dutch philosopher, born at the Hague, in 1746. He was educated at Leyden, and became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Franeker in 1767. Nineteen years after he was called to the chair of physics, mathematics, and astronomy at the Athenæum at Amsterdam. In 1770 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and he gained the prize offered by that learned body for the best memoir "Sur les Aiguilles Aimantées et leurs Variations;" and in 1780 he obtained a prize from the Academy of Munich, for a memoir in answer to the question "What analogy is there between Electricity and Magnetism?" which was afterwards printed in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1798 he appeared at Paris, at the National Institute, to assist in the establishment of a new metrical system, when he was appointed to draw up the reports on those subjects. In 1803 he was nominated a correspondent of the French Institute; and he belonged to the principal learned societies in Europe. He also occupied the offices of member of the Executive Directory, under the Batavian republic, and that of counsellor of state in the service of the king of the Netherlands. He died March 9, 1823. Van Swinden was the author of several works besides those already mentioned, of which notices may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Big. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

SWINTON (JOHN) a learned antiquary, was born at Bexton, Cheshire, in 1703. In 1719 he was entered a servitor at Wadham

college, Oxford, and after obtaining the usual degrees, took priest's orders in 1727. In the following year he was elected fellow of his college, and soon after became chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. He visited, while abroad, the capitals of Venice, Vienna, and Petersburg, and was made member of one or two Italian academies, having previously been admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. On his return to Oxford, he was appointed keeper of the archives of the university and chaplain to the jail. The monuments of his literary life, which are numerous without being of magnitude, consist principally of Dissertations on the ancient Etruscan language, on Phœnician and Samaritan coins and inscriptions; on Parthian and Persian coins, and similar subjects, most of which appear in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He also composed the account of the Carthaginians, Jews, Tartars, Moguls, Indians, and Chinese, &c. for the *Universal History*. He died in 1774, aged 71.—*Gent. Mag.*

SYBRECHT (JOHN) a Flemish artist of considerable celebrity, son of a painter of the same name who instructed him in the principles of his art. He was a native of Antwerp, born about the year 1630, and became distinguished at an early age by the beauty of his landscapes. Villiers duke of Buckingham, on his return through the Low Countries from his embassy to the court of Paris, was much struck with his performances; and prevailing upon him to accompany him to England, retained him several years in his service, during which time he employed him in adorning his magnificent mansion at Chiseldon. Sybrecht died in the metropolis in 1703, and was buried at St James's church in Piccadilly. Of his works the most admired are some beautiful scenes on the Rhine and views in Derbyshire.—*Walpole's Anec.*

SYDENHAM (FLOYER) a learned man, whose misfortunes are said to have given rise to the institution of the Literary Fund Society. He was born in 1710, and studied at Wadham college, Oxford, where he proceeded MA. in 1734. He published in 1759 "Proposals for Printing by subscription the Works of Plato, translated into English," with Notes critical and explanatory. Between 1757 and 1767, he produced, in succession, versions of the "Io," the "Greater and Lesser Hippias," and the "Banquet, Parts I and II." His undertakings met with little encouragement, and after living for some time in indigence, he died while confined in prison for debt, April 1787. Such was the sympathy which his sad fate excited, that it led a few individuals to commence the institution mentioned at the head of this article, which has subsequently obtained very extensive patronage and support, and been the means of frequently affording relief to the unfortunate members of the literary profession.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Univ.*

SYDENHAM (THOMAS) a celebrated English physician and medical writer, who was the son of a gentleman of Winford Eagle in

Dorsetshire, where he was born in 1624. After having studied for some time at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, he left the university, when the partisans of Charles I garrisoned Oxford, and withdrew to London with his brother, who was a colonel in the parliament army. Having determined to adopt the medical profession, he returned to Oxford in 1646, and in 1648 he took the degree of bachelor of medicine. His connexion with the prevailing party, or the interest of a relation, procured him a fellowship at All Souls college, in the room of an ejected cavalier. He subsequently commenced practice as a physician at Westminster, and for some unexplained reason he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. Such was the success of his practice that he speedily arrived at great reputation; and from 1660 to 1670 he held the first place in his profession, though it was not till the latter part of his career that he became a licentiate of the college. Being a great sufferer from the gout, he was unable in the latter part of his life to go much from home; but he continued to benefit society by his writings and advice till near the time of his decease, which occurred at his house in Pall Mall, December 29, 1689. Dr Sydenham's improvements form an era in the history of medicine. He first applied himself to an attentive observation of the phenomena of diseases, founding his practice on the obvious indications of nature, rather than on prevalent theories, drawn from the principles of chemistry or mathematics. Febrile disorders attracted his especial notice, and in 1666 he communicated to the public the result of his observations, in a work entitled "*Methodus curandi Febres, propriis Observationibus superstructa*;" which was reprinted with additions, under the title of "*Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Historiam et Curationem*," 1675. He first recommended a cooling regimen in the small-pox, a mode of treatment fully sanctioned by subsequent experience, as also has been his general practice in what are termed inflammatory fevers; but with regard to those of the typhous, or malignant kind, his practice deserves no peculiar commendation. Amongst his principal works are, "*Epistolæ Responsoriæ*," 1. *De Morbis Epidemicis a 1675 ad 1680*; 2. *De Luis Veneris Historia et Curatione*, 1680; "*De Podagra et Hydrops*," 1683, 8vo; and "*Processus Integri in Morbis fere omnibus Curandis*," published posthumously. The reputation of Sydenham has been by no means confined to his native country, for Haller denominates from him one of his periods in the history of medicine; and Boerhaave mentions him on several occasions with expressions of the highest respect.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SYKES (ARTHUR ASHLEY) a learned English divine, was born in London about 1684. He was educated at St Paul's school, and admitted of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, in 1701. After graduating MA. he left college, and for some time acted as one of the assistants of St Paul's school. He subse-

quently was collated in succession to the vicarage of Godmersham in Kent, and to the rectories of Dry Drayton in Cambridgeshire, and Rayleigh in Essex, which last he retained to his death. He was also appointed, in the first place, evening, and afterwards morning preacher at King-street chapel, Golden-square, a chapel of ease to St James's, Westminster, of which his friend Dr Samuel Clarke was rector. In 1723 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, by bishop Hoadley, who also made him præcentor of the same cathedral. In 1725, upon the nomination of Dr Clarke, he was appointed assistant preacher of St James's church, Westminster, and finally obtained the deanery of St Burien in Cornwall, and a prebend in the cathedral of Winchester. He died November 15, 1756, in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr Sykes is principally distinguished as an able controversialist in favour of Whig opinions in the state, and what are termed Hoadleyan principles in the church. His tracts in defence of his views are numerous and able, and in particular he laboured hard to prove that a latitude of opinion in subscribing to the articles of the church of England was allowed and intended by the legislature. As this and the other points of dispute alluded to, have for some time past engaged very little attention, the works by which he is now chiefly known are entitled "An Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion" in answer to Collins's Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion; and "The Principles and Connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion distinctly considered." Dr Sykes composed no fewer than sixty-three publications.—*Memoirs by Dr Dimsey.*

SYLBURGIUS (FREDERIC) a learned grammarian of the sixteenth century, born at Marburg, in Germany, in 1546, and during the earlier part of his life, master of a school at Licha. He afterwards retired to Marburg, and gave himself wholly up to the study and elucidation of ancient authors, of several of whose works he published valuable editions, particularly of those of Dion Cassius, Herodotus, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, &c. He also assisted in the compilation of the celebrated Greek Thesaurus of Henry Stephens. His own writings consist of some miscellaneous poems in Greek, and a valuable grammar and lexicon of that language. This last appeared in one large folio volume, two years previous to his death, which took place in 1596.—*Melchior Adam. Saxii Orig.*

SYLLA (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) a famous general and statesman in the last period of the Roman republic. He was descended from a branch of the illustrious family of the Cornelii, which had sunk into comparative indigence and obscurity. His youth was passed in dissipation, and having obtained wealth from the bequests of a courtesan and of his mother-in-law, he aspired to political distinction, and in 107 BC. he was chosen quæstor. He soon displayed evident proofs of his talents and ambition; and after having served with credit

as an officer under Marius, in Africa and the north of Italy, he was, BC. 96, sent into Cappadocia, to establish on the throne Ariobarzanes, who had been declared king of that country by the Roman senate. In the Social war, which began in Italy BC. 91, Sylla again distinguished himself; and in the year BC. 88 he was chosen consul. At this period began his contest with Marius, which occasioned the most dreadful misfortunes to their common country. The first object of dispute between these ambitious rivals was the appointment to the command in the war with Mithridates, king of Pontus. Marius, through the influence of the tribune Sulpitius, procured a decree of the people that Sylla should remain in Italy, and Marius lead the expedition against Mithridates; and two tribunes were sent to acquaint the army at Nola with this resolution. But the soldiers attached to Sylla treated the messengers with contempt and outrage, and demanded to be led to Rome, where their commander took vengeance on his enemies, and re-established his authority. Soon after the expiration of his consulate he set sail for the East; and having landed in Thessaly, and received the submission of several Grecian cities, he besieged and took Athens, and slaughtered multitudes of its inhabitants. He then proceeded to Asia, and after repeatedly defeating Mithridates, he concluded a very advantageous treaty with that powerful enemy of the Romans. While he had been absent from Italy the party of Marius had triumphed at Rome, and sacrificed to their vengeance the adherents of the absent general. He therefore returned with his victorious army, and landed at Brundisium, or according to some writers at Tarentum, 84 BC. The details of the proceedings of Sylla must be sought in the pages of history. It can only here be stated that the death of Marius had preceded the arrival of his opponent, who, though treated as a public enemy by the existing authorities, was in the end completely successful. Having entered Rome at the head of his troops, he began the horrid work of retaliation. He declared that all who expected a pardon for their late offences must gain it by destroying the enemies of the state; and he thus unsheathed the sword of the assassin, and encouraged murder as the means of acquiring distinction and power. Slaves were rewarded for killing their masters, and children were seen dragging their parents to execution. After the destruction at Rome of a multitude of persons, including fifteen men of consular rank, the two consuls, eighty senators, and sixteen hundred knights, and the desolation of several Italian cities, the wrath of Sylla was somewhat appeased; and having obliged the people to choose him dictator, he governed the Roman world two years under that title, and then voluntarily laid down his power, and retired to private life. Resuming his early habits of debauchery, and abandoning himself to sensual gratifications, he at length was attacked by a disgusting disease, which occasioned his death at the age of sixty, in the

year of Rome 676.—*Plutarch. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

SYLVESTER II (pope) previously named Gerbert, was born of an obscure family in Auvergne, in the tenth century. At an early age he entered himself a monk in the monastery of St Gerard, in Aurillac. After laying a foundation for all the sciences cultivated in that ignorant age, he travelled into Spain to hear the Arabian doctors, and at length became so distinguished that he was appointed by Hugh Capet preceptor to his son Robert. Otho III, emperor, who had also been his pupil, conferred upon him the archbishopric of Ravenna; and on the death of Gregory V, in 999, procured his election to the papacy, on which event he took the name of Sylvester. He acted with great vigour in this capacity, and maintained the power of the church with a high hand. He was also a great promoter of learning, and a proficient in various branches of science himself. He spent much time and expended large sums in the collection of books from various parts of Europe; composed a number of works, particularly on arithmetic and geometry; and with his own hands made a clock, a globe, and an astrolabe. A great number of Letters on various subjects were written by this pope, of which 160 were printed at Paris in 1611; but the most complete collection has been given by Du Chesne. One of these, written in the first year of his pontificate, contains a project for a crusade. He died in 1003.—*Tiraboschi. Mosheim. Moreri.*

SYLVESTER (JOSHUA) a quaint and laborious poet, known among his contemporaries as "the silver-tongued Sylvester," flourished about the end of the reign of Elizabeth and the commencement of that of James, with both of whom he was a favourite. He was born about the year 1563; and although he does not appear to have had a university education, became familiarly acquainted with the Italian, French, Dutch, and Spanish tongues, together with a competent knowledge of the Latin. These languages he probably acquired in the course of his travels on commercial speculations, as tradition states him to have been a merchant in the earlier part of his life. His reputation as a poet is principally owing to his translation of the works of Du Bartas, which was very popular, as were also some others from the writings of De la Noue, Baron Teigny, and Pibrac. In original composition, according to Winstanley, he was much less successful, and in both capacities has long since been regarded as a singularly curious and fantastical writer. Henry prince of Wales, son to James I, placed him about his person as poet-pensioner; and off his death, which took place in 1618 at Middleburg in Holland, John Viccars, who much admired him, wrote a whimsical epitaph to his memory. Sylvester, among other things, imitated the example of his royal patron James in levelling a satire against tobacco, under the quaint title of "Tobacco battered and the Pipes shattered (about their ears that idly idolize so base and barbarous a weed, or at least-wise overlive so loathsome a

Biog. Dict. Vol. I. T.

vanitie), by a volley of holy shot thundered from Mount Helicon." This circumstance may perhaps in some measure account for the favour he enjoyed at court, which did not, however, preserve him from the evils of poverty, which is thought to have driven him abroad.—**MATTHEW SYLVESTER**, a non-conformist clergyman of the seventeenth century, educated at Cambridge, is known as the editor of "Baxter's History of his Life and Times." He suffered a similar fate with many of his brethren in being ejected from his living, Gunnerby in Lincolnshire, and retired to London, where he died in 1708, pastor of a dissenting congregation.—*Athen. Oxon. Censura Literaria*, vol. ii.

SYLVIUS. There were several learned and ingenious persons of this name; of these **JACQUES** (who, according to the fashion of the age in which he lived, thus Latinized his French patronymic Dubois) was one of the most skilful and celebrated physicians of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Amiens, born in 1478, and studied medicine at the college of Tournay in Paris, of which his elder brother, Francis Dubois, who had adopted the same mode of designating himself, was the principal. He soon rose to the first rank in his profession in point of science and ability; but being of a most penurious turn of mind, refused to take his university degrees in the faculty on account of the necessary fees. Continuing however both to practise and to lecture upon medicine, as well as on anatomy and botany, the wealth and reputation which he rapidly acquired drew on him the attacks of the regular practitioners, who, from his not having graduated, stigmatized him as an empiric, and endeavoured to prevent his practising. In this respect they so far succeeded as to induce him to retire for a while to Montpellier. While thus in comparative retirement, he occupied himself in writing a valuable treatise "On the Exhibition of Wine in Fevers." Subsequently he succeeded in making matters up with his old antagonists; and on the celebrated Vidius quitting Paris for Italy in 1548, the vacant professorship of physic in the royal college at Paris was offered to him. After a hesitation, real or affected, which however lasted nearly two years, he accepted this honourable situation in 1550, and filled it till his decease in 1555. The acknowledged abilities of Sylvius were much sullied by the avaricious disposition already alluded to, and by the rudeness of his manners. He was a warm defender of the opinions of Galen, except upon points connected with judicial astrology, which he held at its true value, but coincided with him in some other ideas perhaps scarcely less chimerical. Besides the tract before mentioned, he was the author of a French Grammar, as well as of a variety of professional works, which have been several times reprinted, under the title of "Opera Medica;" the best edition is that of Moreau, published at Cologne in 1630, in one volume folio.—His brother, **FRANCIS**, formerly spoken of, was one of the most elegant scholars of his

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day, and did much towards reforming the barbarous Latin used in the schools. He published a treatise on rhetoric, called "Progymnasmata in Artem Oratorium," and died in 1530.—LAMBERT VANDEN BOSCH, a native of Dordrecht in Holland, also assumed the name of SYLVIVS. He was born in 1610, and distinguished himself both as a poet and an historian. In his former capacity he produced several dramatic, as well as miscellaneous pieces, while in the latter he is advantageously known by his "History of his own Times, from 1667 to 1687;" a "Theatre of Illustrious Men," 4to, 2 vols; and a "History of Sea Heroes," 4to.—FRANCIS DE LA BOE, or SYLVIVS, born in 1614 at Hanau in Veteravia, was also eminent as a chymist and medico-surgeon. He was the first who very ably demonstrated Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood at Leyden, where he filled the medical chair. His death took place in November 1672. There are two editions of his works; the 4to, printed by Elzevir at Amsterdam in 1679, and that of Venice, folio, 1708.—*Moreri. Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

SYMES (MICHAEL) an English officer and traveller in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He entered while young into the army, and having served in the East Indies, he attained the rank of major. In 1795 sir John Shore, governor-general of the British establishments in that country, determined on sending an embassy to the court of the king of the Birmans, to settle some disputes which had arisen between the two governments. Mr Symes was chosen to conduct this mission, in the prosecution of which he departed from Calcutta February 21, 1795; the vessel in which he sailed touched at the Andaman isles, and after passing five days there, arrived on the 18th of March at the mouths of the Irouwaddy, and ascended that river to Rangoon. While waiting for permission to continue his voyage to the capital of the Birmans, Symes visited Pegu, formerly the capital of an independent kingdom. On the 26th of April he returned to Rangoon, and a few days after he received the expected permission to proceed to Amerapooora, the residence of the Birman monarch, situated on the Irouwaddy. He embarked on that river the 29th of May; and on the 18th of July he entered the capital, where he was well received, but was directed not to leave the place appointed for his residence, till he had obtained an audience of his Birmese majesty. That prince was then absent; but on his return, the fortunate day being fixed on by the court astrologer, Mr Symes and the other members of the embassy were conducted with great pomp to the palace, on the 30th of August. The emperor did not show himself on this occasion; and it was not till the 30th of September, at the second solemn audience, that he made his appearance. He was visible only for a short time, most splendidly attired, and seated in a magnificent recess, closed by folding-doors, which were opened for the momentary display. He spoke

not a word to the ambassador, who however had reason to be satisfied with his reception; and in spite of the intrigues of the Birmese ministers, he had the satisfaction to conclude an advantageous treaty of commerce. On the 29th of October he quitted Amerapooora, and returned to Calcutta, December 22d, having been absent ten months. The following year the government of Bengal sent out another embassy, at the head of which was captain Hiram Cox, who returned to Calcutta, unsuccessful, in November 1797. Major Symes was therefore sent a second time to Amerapooora, and he accomplished the object of his mission. He afterwards returned to England, and published "An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava in 1795," London, 1800, 4to, which was translated into French and German. His public services were recompensed with the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the sixty-sixth regiment of the line; and being sent to Spain in 1808, the fatigues which he had experienced in the retreat of sir John Moore to Corunna, occasioned his death shortly after he had embarked for England. He died Jan. 22, 1809, and his corpse being brought home, was interred at Rochester.—*Biog. Univ.* SYMMACHUS (QUINTUS AURELIUS AVIANUS) a Roman senator of the fourth century, was the son of a prefect of Rome, who himself arrived at the consular dignity. He was warmly attached to the ancient religion, and headed a deputation from the senate, to request from the emperor Valentinian the restoration of priests and vestals, and of the altar of victory. His petition, which is extant, was answered by St Ambrose and the poet Prudentius, and he lost his cause. He was, however, raised by the emperor Theodosius to the consulate in 391, but was subsequently banished and treated with great rigour. Though highly celebrated for oratory, it was of the florid corrupted kind of his day; and from his ten books of epistles, which have been preserved, Gibbon asserts that little of value can be extracted. The best edition of them is that of Scioptius, 4to, 1658.—*Moreri. Gibbon.*

—SYMMONS, DD. (CHARLES) a native of Cardigan, which town his father had represented in three successive parliaments. He was born in 1749, and received the rudiments of a classical education under Dr Smith at Westminster school, whence he removed to the university of Glasgow, and subsequently to Clare-hall, Cambridge. Having graduated in 1776 as bachelor in divinity, he obtained two years afterwards the rectory of Narberth, and in 1794 that of Lampeter in Pembrokeshire, the latter through the interest of Mr Windham, with whom he had contracted an intimacy when in Scotland. This last piece of preferment he narrowly escaped losing, in consequence of a sermon preached by him at Cambridge, before the presentation was made out, the discourse containing some winnigish sentiments little congenial to those then in power; and the remembrance of which cost his friend much trouble to obliterate. The same cause operated to throw difficulties in

the way of his doctor's degree, and he therefore found it advisable to enter himself ad eundem at Jesus college Oxford, in which university he proceeded DD. in the March of the same year. Dr. Symmons was a warm admirer of literature, and a zealous supporter of the Literary Fund for the relief of indigent authors. His own writings consist of "Inez, a Dramatic Poem," 1797; a second entitled "Constantia," 1800; an octavo volume of miscellaneous poetry, partly of his own composition and partly that of his daughter, 1813; a Rhymed Translation of the *Æneid*, 1817; and a "Life of Milton," prefixed to an edition of that author's prose works. After his decease, which took place at Bath in the spring of 1826, his friend, Mr Whittingham, published a posthumous biographical sketch of Shakespeare of his writing. In private life Dr Symmons was distinguished by the amenity of his manners and the benevolence of his disposition.—*Ann. Biog.*

SYNCELLUS (GZOROS) a monk of the Greek empire, so named from his office about the person of the patriarch. He flourished about the close of the eighth century, and is known as the author of a valuable chronological work, which throws some light on the early history of the Egyptians. Of this there is an edition with a Latin version annexed, printed in folio in 1652.—*Moreri.*

SYNESIUS. There were two of this name. The one a philosopher of the Platonic school, of whom little is known except his work on natural philosophy and another on dreams. Of the former there is an edition extant, printed at Paris in quarto, 1612; the other is to be found annexed to the writings of Jamblicus.—The second and most celebrated was a native of Cyrene, who went for the purpose of completing his education to Alexandria, where he became a disciple of Hypatia, and was eventually converted to Christianity. His learning and blameless life caused him to be chosen bishop of Ptolemais, contrary to his own wishes, although in his tenets he was far from coinciding with the doctrines then generally approved. This Synesius flourished about the commencement of the fifth century, and is recorded to have visited Constantinople in the year 400, for the double purpose of presenting to Arcadius his treatise "De Regno," and soliciting his interposition in favour of his native land against the Goths. There are two editions of his writings, both edited by Dionysius Petavius at Paris in 1623 and 1633. *Cave. Dupin. Brucker.*

SYNGE (EDWARD) archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, a learned and able prelate, born in April 1659, at Inishonane in that country. He was the second son of the bishop of Cork, and it is recorded as a singular occurrence with respect to this family, that both his father, his uncle, himself, and two of his sons were all in succession elevated to the mitre. Having gone through a preliminary course of educa-

tion at the grammar-school in Cork, he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, and thence again to Trinity college, Dublin; after which he commenced an active and laborious ministry as vicar of Cork, of which he continued the incumbent above twenty years. Having afterwards obtained the living of St Werburgh, Dublin, and a stall in the cathedral, he took up his abode in that metropolis, till in 1714 his exertions in favour of the house of Brunswick were rewarded by his elevation to the see of Raphoe. Over this diocese he presided about two years, when he was translated to Tuam, and continued to fill that primacy till his death in 1741. He was the author of a variety of treatises on devotional subjects, written with great piety and ability, which occupy four 12mo. volumes.—*Biog. Brit.*

SYRUS (PUBLIUS) a famous Latin poet, who was a writer of mimes, or mimic verses. He was a native of Syria, and was carried to Rome as a slave; but becoming the property of a master named Domitius, he was made a freedman while very young. His talents procured him the esteem of Julius Cæsar; and he recited his verses at the public theatre, which were so much admired that they eclipsed the fame of the works of the mimic poet Laberius. He flourished about 44 BC. A collection of sentences or maxims, in iambic verse, ascribed to Publius Syrus, has been often published. One of the best editions is that of Havercamp, Leyden, 1708, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

SZALKAI (ANTHONY von) one of the best Hungarian poets of modern times, who is regarded as the founder of the national dramatic literature. His "Pikko Hertzeg," is the first regular piece composed in the Hungarian language; and it is said to possess considerable merit. The author had previously distinguished himself by a *Travesty of the Æneid*, in Hungarian, 1792, 8vo, written on the model of that of Blumauer, but more licentious than the *Travesty of Scarron*. Szalkai, who for a time belonged to the household of the archduke palatine Alexander Leopold, died at Buda in August 1804.—*Biog. Univ.*

SZEGEDI (JOHN BAPTIST) a jesuit, who was of a noble family, and was born in 1699, in the county of Eisenstadt. After having been a professor of the sciences in different establishments of his order, he became successively rector, missionary, and almoner-general. He distinguished himself by his talents, his affability, and the purity of his morals; and he was intimately acquainted with the laws and history of Hungary. He died at Tirnau, Dec. 8, 1760. His works are "Tripartitum Juris Hungarici Tirocinium," 1734, 12mo; "Synopsis Titulorum Juris Hungarici," 1734, 8vo; "Decreta et Vitæ Regum Hungariæ qui Transylvaniam possiderunt," 1743, 8vo; and "Werbotasius illustratus," 1753, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

TABARI (**ABU JA'FAR MOHAMMED IBN JORAI'IR**) a celebrated Arabian historian, born in 839 at Amol, the capital of Tabaristan. He distinguished himself by his acquaintance with the religious traditions, jurisprudence, and history of the Mahometans; and he wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are a Commentary on the Koran and a History or General Chronicle, from the Creation to the Year 302 of the Hegira. There is extant an abridgment and continuation of the Chronicle of Tabari, by Elmacinus; and the part which commences at the birth of Mahomet has been published in Arabic and Latin, but so incorrectly as to render the printing of the original work extremely desirable. Tabari died at Bagdad in the year of the Hegira 310, and his body was interred in the house he had inhabited.—*Biog. Univ.*

TABERNÆMONTANUS, or **JAMES THEODORE**, an early physician and botanist, was born at Berg Zabain, in Alsace. He took the degree of MD. in France, and became first physician to the elector palatine. He resided for some time at Worms, which he quitted for Heidelberg, where he died in 1590. This physician, who had great faith in the virtue of herbs, published in 1558 a German herbal, with figures, folio, of which a second volume appeared after his death in 1590, and a third in 1592. The figures are partly copied, and partly drawn from nature by himself; and he has added to each plant a long catalogue of its medical virtues. This work was once held in great esteem, and has been several times reprinted. He also published a treatise on baths and mineral waters.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

TABOUROT (**STEPHEN**) a French author, generally known by the name of the *Sieur des Accords*, was born in 1549. He was king's proctor in the bailliage of Dijon, and obtained celebrity by some very eccentric productions. The principal of these is entitled "Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords;" to which some editions add, "avec les Apophthèmes du *Sieur Gaulard*, et les Escraignes Dijonnoises;" and the best of all (that of Paris, 1614), "de nouveau augmentées de plusieurs Epitaphes, Dialogues, et ingénieuses Equivoques." It is in two volumes, 12mo, and contains a great many singular and oddly constructed verses. He died in 1590, aged forty-one.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TABRIZI (**ABU ZACHARIAH YAHYA IBN ALI al**) also known under the appellations of *Scheibani* and *Ebn Alkateb*, was a celebrated Arabian critic and grammarian of the eleventh century. He was a native of the city of Tauris or Tabriz, whence he derived his name; and he resided at Bagdad, where he died in 1109. He studied under the most celebrated doctors of his time; and having acquired a profound acquaintance with the Arabian language and literature, he instructed many disciples, and composed several works much esteemed by his countrymen. His principal writing are Commentaries on the "Hamasa;"

on the "Dievan," or Collection of the Poems of Motanabbi; on the "Sikt Alzend," or Poems of Abu'lola; on the Poems termed "Moallakat," &c. besides grammatical works, and two treatises intended to facilitate the intelligence of books, entitled "Gharib Allogat," and "Isa Almantik."—*Biog. Univ.*

TACITUS (**CAIUS CORNELIUS**) a highly distinguished Roman historian, was born about the year fifty-six of the Christian era; but the place of his birth is no where mentioned. He was the son of Cornelius Tacitus, a procurator, appointed to manage the imperial revenue, and govern a province in Belgic Gaul. Little is known of the manner in which he spent his early years; but it is certain that if he were the author of the "Dialogue concerning Oratory," usually printed with his works, that his first ambition was to distinguish himself at the bar. He must have early acquired a solid reputation, as the excellent Julius Agricola gave him his daughter in marriage when only in his twenty-first year. He received his first public honours from Vespasian, which were augmented by Titus and Domitian, the latter of whom raised him to the post of prætor. After serving that office he was absent from the capital four years, during which period he lost his father-in-law Agricola. On his return he found Domitian in the fiercest exercise of his tyranny, and rendering the city of Rome a scene of blood and horror. At length this tyrant fell the victim of a conspiracy, and Nerva succeeded, in whose reign, in the year 97, Tacitus succeeded the celebrated Verginius Rufus, who died during his consulship, as consul for the remainder of the year. Under Trajan he enjoyed great distinction, and lived on terms of strict friendship with the younger Pliny, in conjunction with whom he pleaded against Priscus, accused of oppression in his proconsulate of Africa. It was about this time that he composed his celebrated "History," which commences with the accession of Galba, and ends with the death of Domitian. Of this work, which, according to Vossius, contained thirty books, only the first four and part of the fifth remain, which carry the narrative but little beyond the accession of Vespasian. His "Annals" followed, so called because the narrative is distributed into years. They supply an account of Roman affairs from the death of Augustus to that of Nero; but of these have perished part of the fifth book, containing three years of Tiberius, the entire four years of Caligula, the first six of Claudius, and the last two of Nero. He intended, if his life and health continued, to review the reign of Augustus, in order to detect the arts by which the old constitution was finally overthrown; but this work, which would have been invaluable from such a writer, it does not appear that he lived to carry into execution. His other productions, which have reached modern times entire, are a "Life of Agricola," his father-in-law; a "Treatise on the Manners of the Germans;" and, as gene-

rally supposed, the "Dialogue concerning Orators," to which allusion has been already made. Nothing is known of the remaining circumstances of his life, or of the time of his death; but as he makes no allusion to Hadrian in any of his writings, it is supposed that he died during the reign of Trajan, leaving issue, as the emperor Tacitus professed to be one of his descendants. In historical reputation no name stands higher than that of Tacitus, or has been the object of more earnest discussion. It is partly his fault and partly his excellence to aim at saying a great deal in a small compass, and to give a thought the force of an apophthegm by concentration. This he has commonly done with such effect, that his writings are regarded as a great storehouse of political maxims, the energetic brevity of which impress them indelibly on the memory. On the other hand, in consequence of a style so singularly concise, abrupt, and elliptical, he is often obscure. He is also accused of some affectation of exalting common remarks into aphorisms, and of philosophizing when he should only narrate. No prose-writer, however, excels him in the force of description, and in the choice of circumstances of a nature to place a scene distinctly before the eyes of the reader. With respect to his moral merits as an historian, he has been charged with too great a disposition to attribute unfavourable motives to actions, and with a misanthropical bias in his views of human nature. Little more however is necessary to justify him than a due consideration of the persons and actions which he had to describe; and that he believed in the reality of virtue is evident from the animation with which he frequently describes it. On the whole he is indisputably the most profound and philosophical of the ancient historians, and his works will ever be esteemed among the most valuable remains of antiquity. Of the numerous editions of Tacitus, that of Brotier, Paris, 1771, 7 vols. 4to, is certainly the best. There have however been subsequently published the editions of Collinus, 1779—92, 4 vols. 8vo; Homer, 1790, 4 vols. 8vo; of Edinburgh, 4 vols. 4to; and of Oberlin, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo, &c. The whole of Tacitus has been translated into English, both by Gordon and Murphv.—*Tiraboschi. Preface of Brotier. Life by Murphv.*

TACITUS (M. CLAUDIUS) a virtuous and patriotic emperor of Rome, who boasted of his descent from the subject of the preceding article, was in his seventy-fifth year when hailed emperor by the senate, on the death of Aurelian, in 275. Having been a conspicuous member of that assembly, all his predilections were in its favour, and his first object as emperor was to restore to that body the rights and privileges, which would have rendered him little more than their servant, and the head of a limited monarchy. The senators were transported with joy at this event, and announced the concession in circulars to the principal cities of the empire. He made several regulations for the reform of public morals, and having previously distinguished himself as a lover of literature,

continued to cultivate it on the throne. He showed his regard to the memory and writings of his ancestor, by directing that ten copies of his works should annually be made, and deposited in the public libraries, by which means, had his reign been of sufficient length, posterity would probably have enjoyed the whole of those productions, the fragments of which are so valuable. An early visit to the army became necessary to fix him on the throne, and he accordingly proceeded to Thrace, where he punished the murderers of Aurelian, and repressed an incursion of the Alans. Dissensions however broke out among the soldiery, and either by direct violence, or by the vexation the malcontents occasioned, the aged emperor's life was brought to a close at Tyana, in Cappadocia, after a short reign of two hundred days.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

TACQUET (ANDREW) an able mathematician, was born at Antwerp in 1611. In 1629 he entered into the order of jesuits, and taught the languages and the mathematics for several years. He was the author of various able works upon mathematical subjects, and according to Montucla he endeavoured to extend the boundaries of geometry in his book "*De Annularibus et Cylindricis*;" in which however he rather affects to give a rigorous demonstration of things which present little difficulty, than to exhibit new truths. Several of his treatises were collected after his death, in a folio volume, under the title of "*Andree Taqueti Antverpiensis Opera Mathematica*." The chief recommendation of this collection is its clearness and perspicuity.—*Montucla Histoire de Math.*

TAFFI (ANDREA) an ingenious artist, born at Florence in 1213. He claims notice chiefly as the person who introduced into Italy the art of designing in Mosaic, which he learned from some Greek artists employed at Venice. With the chief of these, an individual of the name of Apollonius, he associated himself, and they worked together at Florence with great success. The most famous work of Taffi is a dead Christ, in a chapel at Florence. He died in 1294.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TAGLIACCOZZI (GASPAR) an Italian surgeon, ludicrously immortalized by Butler in his *Hudibras*, under the Latin appellation of *Taliacotius*. He was born in 1546, at Bologna, at the university of which city he was educated under Cardan. In his twenty-fourth year he was admitted MD, and he subsequently obtained the professorship of surgery. He applied himself chiefly to curing wounds of the ears, excisions of the lips, and more especially of the nose. On the restoration of the nose, &c. by a surgical operation, he published a curious work, entitled "*De Curtorum Chirurgia per Incisionem, additis Cutis traductis, Instrumentorum omnium, atque Deligationum Iconibus et Tabulis, Lib. ii.*" Venice, 1597, folio, which has been frequently reprinted. Tagliacozzi is said to have practised the operation in question, which consisted in partially dissecting out a portion of skin and flesh from the upper part of the arm of the pa-

tient, applying it to the raw skin of the face, in the situation of the lost nose, and retaining it there by ligatures till the parts were properly united, when the piece cut out must have been entirely separated from the arm, which till then had been kept in contact with the face. A better contrived operation for the restoration of the nose has been performed in England, by Mr Carpus and Mr Travers, who have written on the subject. This method consists in dissecting a part of the integuments of the forehead from the skull, and bringing it down to the proper situation, where it is confined till adhesion takes place. A similar operation appears to have been long practised in India, where the punishment of cutting off the nose is sometimes inflicted by the Hindoo chiefs. Some writers have expressed doubts whether Tagliacozzi ever performed the operation which he describes; but his pupil, Feys, in a work "*De Præcipuis Artis Chirurgicæ Controversiis*," expressly testifies that he had witnessed many cures of lost noses performed by his master. Tagliacozzi, after having for many years occupied the anatomical chair at Bologna, died there November 7, 1599. His fellow-citizens erected, in the hall of medicine, a statue of him, holding in his hand a nose, with an inscription commemorating his skill.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.* *Biog. Univ.*

TAISAND (PETER) a French lawyer, born at Dijon in 1644. His father, who was a counsellor, was related to the celebrated Bosquet; and the son, after studying under the jesuits, took his degrees at the university of Orleans. He distinguished himself as an advocate, but a weakness of the chest obliged him to relinquish his profession, and in 1680 he obtained the office of treasurer of France. His leisure was devoted to the composition of several works, particularly his "*Commentaire sur la Coutume du Duché de Bourgogne*," 1698, folio. He resigned his post after holding it twenty-six years, and died at Dijon in 1715. Besides the work mentioned, he was the author of "*Histoire du Droit Romain*," 1678, 12mo; and "*Les Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsults de toutes les Nations*," published posthumously, Paris, 1721, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

TAISNIER (JOHN) a man of science, who was a native of Aeth in the Netherlands, and was born in 1509. He was at one period governor of the pages at the court of Charles V; but that employment not suiting his inclination, he went to Cologne, where he obtained the office of master of music in the Electoral chapel. He was the author of a work entitled "*Opus Mathematicum*," Colon. Agrip. 1562, folio, from which it appears that, like many of his learned contemporaries, he professed the visionary sciences of chiromancy and judicial astrology. He also wrote on the magnet, and he gave an account of a curious experiment which he witnessed of the descent of persons under water by means of a vessel like a diving-bell. Taisnier, who was a great traveller, died at a very advanced age, towards the end of

the sixteenth century.—*Moreri. Bayle. Dict. Hist.*

TALBOT (JOHN) first earl of Shrewsbury, a famous commander, was born in 1373. He was the second son of sir Richard Talbot, of Goodrich castle, in Herefordshire, and on the death of his elder brother he became heir to the family. He was called to parliament by Henry IV, by the title of lord Furnival, whose eldest daughter and co-heiress he had married. In 1414 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in which post he continued seven years, and performed great services for the crown, by keeping the native Irish in subjection, and taking prisoner Donald Macmurrough, a dangerous insurgent. In 1420 he attended Henry V to France, and was present with him at his two sieges and triumphant entry into Paris. At the beginning of Henry the Sixth's reign, he was created a knight of the garter, and again entrusted with the government of Ireland. He then served in France, under the regent, the duke of Bedford, and by his exploits rendered his name more terrible to the enemy than that of any other English leader. Being raised to the rank of general, he commanded the troops which were sent to the province of Maine, and made himself master of Alençon. He afterwards joined the earl of Salisbury at the famous siege of Orleans, which failed through the intervention of the celebrated Joan of Arc. The French recovering their courage under the guidance of that heroine, defeated the English at the battle of Patay, in which Talbot was made prisoner. After a captivity of three years he was exchanged, on which he repaired to England to raise fresh troops, and recrossing the sea, he found the duke of Bedford at Paris. After a conference with that prince, he took several strong places in succession; and for his eminent services was raised to the dignity of marshal of France, and in 1442 created earl of Shrewsbury. The following year he was appointed one of the ambassadors to treat of peace with Charles VII, after which he was sent once more to Ireland, and the earldom of Wexford and Waterford, in that kingdom, was added to his honours. The English affairs in France continuing to decline, he was made lieutenant-general of Aquitaine, in which capacity he took Bordeaux and received the allegiance of several other towns. Receiving intelligence that the French were besieging Chastillon, he marched to its relief, and made an attack upon the enemy; but here his usual fortune deserted him; he was left dead, with one of his sons, on the field of battle; and the English being wholly routed, their expulsion from France soon followed. This great captain, whose merit was acknowledged equally by friends and foes, fell on the 20th July, 1453, at the age of eighty. His remains were interred at Whitchurch, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.—*Collins's Peerage. Monstrelet.*

TALBOT (PETER) a catholic divine and writer on controversial theology, who was descended from the noble family of Talbot, and

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was born in Ireland in 1620. He studied in Portugal among the jesuits, and after entering into their society, he was ordained to the priesthood at Rome, and became professor of divinity at Antwerp. He followed Charles II to England at the Restoration, and was appointed almoner to the queen. His zeal for the catholic faith having given offence, he removed to Ireland, where pope Clement IX nominated him archbishop of Dublin. After a temporary retreat to Paris, he returned to his diocese; and in 1678 was accused as an accomplice in the pretended popish plot, to which so many victims were sacrificed, and being confined in the castle of Dublin, he died there in 1680. Lists of his works may be found in the annexed authorities.—*Moreri. Bing. Univ.*

TALBOT (RICHARD) earl of Tyrconnel, was the younger brother of the preceding. He entered into the army, and displayed great bravery in the civil war in Ireland in the reign of Charles I. After the death of Cromwell, he went to England to represent to Charles II the complaints of the Irish catholics relative to the oppression they suffered; but his mission procured no redress. He was involved in the same accusation with his brother the archbishop; but after being imprisoned, he obtained his liberty on the triumph of the catholic party. James II appointed him to the government of Ireland, giving him the command of the army in that country, and at length making him viceroy. He displayed his zeal in the service of his misguided master, and vigorously opposed the prince of Orange; but while he was making preparations for an engagement with the forces of the new king, he was suddenly taken ill, and died three days after, August 24, 1691. He left an only daughter, who married her cousin, Richard Talbot, to whose family the empty title of Tyrconnel was continued by James II.—*Moreri.*

TALBOT (CHARLES) duke of Shrewsbury, the son of Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed in a duel with the seducer of his wife, the profligate duke of Buckingham, in 1667. The subject of this article held the office of lord chamberlain to James II, but disapproving the imprudent measures of that prince, he resigned; and on the arrival of the prince of Orange he became an active promoter of the Revolution. On the accession of the prince as William III, lord Shrewsbury was made principal secretary of state, and knight of the garter; and in 1694 he was created marquis of Alton and duke of Shrewsbury. He resigned his post of secretary in consequence of ill health; but in the reign of queen Anne he was sworn a member of the privy council. After having been viceroy of Ireland, he held the office of lord treasurer; and his death took place in 1717, at the age of fifty-seven. An account of the life and character of this nobleman was published in 1718, 8vo.—*Collins's Peerage.*

TALBOT (CHARLES) lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of William Talbot, bishop of Durham, descended from a younger grandson of the first earl of Shrews-

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bury, and was born in 1684. In 1701 he was admitted of Oriel college, Oxford, and in 1704 elected a fellow of All Souls, but in a few years voided his fellowship by marriage. On quitting the university, he was admitted a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was very speedily called to the bar. In 1719 he was chosen to represent Tregony in Cornwall, and in 1726 made solicitor-general, and elected member for the city of Durham. In November, 1733, he was constituted lord high chancellor, and created a baron of Great Britain by the title of lord Talbot, baron of Hensol in the county of Glamorgan. He died, in the enjoyment of high character and reputation, after an illness of only a few days, on the 14th February, 1737. Few chancellors have been more lamented than lord Talbot, who in this high office, as well as in his capacity of senator and in private life, acquired universal esteem.—*Bing. Brit.*

TALBOT (CATHERINE) a very ingenious lady, was the only child of Edward Talbot, second son of the bishop, and brother to the subject of the last article. She was born five months after the decease of her father, who died early; on which account her mother accepted the invitation of Mr. Secker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, the friend of her late husband, and of his lady, who was her own, together with her daughter, to become a part of their family, and they never afterwards separated. Thus situated, Miss Talbot received an excellent education, which she much improved by her own subsequent application. On the death of the archbishop in 1768, who bequeathed 400*l.* to Mrs and Miss Talbot; they removed to a habitation of their own; and after a while, in consequence of the declining health of Miss Talbot, to the house of the marchioness De Grey at Richmond, where the latter died of a cancer, in her forty-ninth year. This amiable lady was the intimate friend of the celebrated Mrs Carter, with whom she kept up a literary correspondence of considerable interest. Her works are, "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week;" "Essays on Various Subjects;" "Letters to a Friend on the Future State;" "Dialogues;" "Prose Pastorals;" "Imitations of Ossian;" "Allegories;" and "Poetry."—*Life by Montague Pennington.*

TALBOT (ROBERT) an English antiquary, born at Thorp, in Northamptonshire, about the commencement of the sixteenth century. He studied at Oxford, which he left in 1530 to enter into holy orders; and in 1541 he obtained a prebend in Wells cathedral. In 1547 he was made treasurer of Norwich cathedral, in which station he remained till his death in 1558. He paid great attention to the antiquities of his native country; and from his collections Leland, Bale, Camden, and others derived much assistance. He left his MSS. to the library of New college, Oxford. Talbot was the first English writer who illustrated the Itinerary of Antoninus, by a Commentary and Notes, which Hearne published at the end of the third volume of Leland's Itinerary

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He left other works, remaining unprinted.—*Gough's Brit. Topog.*

TALIESIN, the most celebrated of the ancient British poets, and therefore termed Pen Beirdd, or the Chief of the Bards. He flourished between 520 and 570, and many of his compositions are extant, and have been printed in the Welsh Archæology. He was ranked with the two Merlins, under the appellation of the Three principal Christian Bards. Tradition represents him as an orphan exposed by the side of a river, where he was found by Elfin, the son of Gwyddno, by whom he was educated and patronised. He studied in the school of the famous Cadog at Llanveithin, in Glamorganshire, and in the mature part of his life he was the bard of Urien Rheged, a Welsh prince, as appears by many of his poems addressed to that chieftain.—*Owen's Cambrian Biography.*

TALLART (*CAMILLE D'HOSTUN*, duke de) marshal of France, was descended of an ancient family of the province of Dauphiny, and was born February 14, 1652. He entered very young into the army, and after serving under the great Condé in Holland, and under Turenne in Alsace, he was engaged in the brilliant campaigns of 1674 and 1675. He distinguished himself subsequently on various occasions, and in 1693 he was made a lieutenant-general. In 1697 he was sent ambassador to England to negotiate concerning the succession to the crown of Spain on the death of Charles II. His services on this occasion were rewarded with the knighthood of the royal orders and the government of the county of Foix. War breaking out, in 1702, Tallart was appointed to the command of the French troops on the Rhine, and soon after he was honoured with a marshal's staff. He subsequently defeated the Imperialists before Landau, and having taken that place after a short siege, he announced his success to Louis XIV, in the following terms: "I have taken more standards than your majesty has lost soldiers." In 1704 he was opposed to the great Marlborough; and being taken prisoner at the battle of Hochstedt, or Blenheim, he was conveyed to England, where he remained seven years. On his return to France in 1712 he was created a duke; and in 1726 he was appointed secretary of state. His death happened the 3d of March, 1728.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

TALLEMANT (*PAUL*) a French writer, who was an ecclesiastic and academician. He was born at Paris in 1652, and was the son of Gideon de Tallemant, who held the office of master of requests and provincial intendant. He assumed the ecclesiastical profession; and though the death of his father left him unprovided for in point of fortune, yet having some powerful friends, and possessing considerable talents and learning, he raised himself to eminence as a man of letters. He became a member of the French Academy, and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. Through the patronage of the minister Colbert he obtained various

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benefices and pensions; and his pen among others was employed to celebrate the victories of Louis XIV, particularly in the "Histoire de Louis XIV par les Médailles," for which he wrote the preface, said to be the best of his compositions. He was also the author of several funeral orations, and academical discourses; and of a piece consisting of prose and verse, intitled "Voyage de l'Île d'Amour," besides other works. He died at Paris, July 30, 1712.—**FRANCIS TALLEMANT**, cousin of the preceding, was also an ecclesiastic, and a member of the French Academy. He published a French Translation of Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, which for a while superseded the earlier version of Amyot, and went through several impressions. His death took place in 1693, at the age of seventy-three.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD (*ALEXANDRE ANGELIQUE de*) the son of the marquis de Talleyrand, and uncle of the celebrated statesman of the same name, now living, was born at Paris in 1736. Entering into the church he obtained various benefices, and became royal almoner, and grand vicar of Verdun, and before he was thirty he was appointed coadjutor of the archbishop of Rheims, whom he succeeded in 1777. He was nominated a member of the second assembly of the Notables, and afterwards a deputy of the States General, where he vainly endeavoured to defend the privileges of the clergy, and published various tracts on the subject. At length he retired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and subsequently resided at Weimar and Brunswick. Louis XVIII having invited him to Mittau, he accompanied that prince to England; and on the death of the cardinal de Montmorenci, in 1808, he succeeded him as grand almoner. Returning to France at the restoration he had at first great influence in ecclesiastical affairs, but his councils were afterwards neglected. In 1816 he resigned the archbishopric of Rheims, and the following year he was appointed to that of Paris, and was made a cardinal. The execution of the concordat of 1817 meeting with obstacles, he did not take possession of his see till 1819, and the remainder of his life was devoted to the regulation of the concerns of the diocese. He died October 20, 1821.—*Biog. Univ.*

TALLIEN (*JOHN LAMBERT*) a French republican statesman, born at Paris in 1769. He was the son of the maître-d'hôtel to the marquis de Bercy, to whom he was indebted for his education. Previously to the Revolution he had been clerk to an attorney, and also to a notary; and he commenced his political career as secretary to the deputy Broustaret. He then published a kind of daily journal, called "Ami du Citoyen," which was affixed to the walls of the metropolis. The Jacobins furnished the expenses of printing this paper, the object of which was to excite the indignation of the populace against Louis XVI and his ministers. Tallien, who neglected no means to bring himself into notice, also published a discourse delivered at the Jacobin

club, "Sur les Causes qui ont produit la Révolution;" and he soon became one of the most popular men of the revolutionary party. July 8, 1792, he made his appearance at the bar of the National Assembly, at the head of a deputation from the commune of Paris, to demand the restoration of Pétion, who had been suspended from his functions as mayor of the capital, in consequence of the riots of the 20th of June, in which he was supposed to have been implicated. Tallien was deeply concerned in the terrible commotions of the 10th of August, and he was secretary-general of the commune which had installed itself at the Hôtel de Ville, and which continued its sittings in spite of the Assembly, becoming the centre and origin of the intrigues and massacres of that disastrous period. Hence the appellation of Septemberizer was justly applied to him, though it must be admitted that his influence was occasionally employed to preserve the lives of individuals. Being nominated a deputy to the Convention, from the department of Seine and Oise, he often mounted the tribune, and was the constant advocate for violent measures. In the session of Dec. 15, 1792, he strongly urged the immediate trial of Louis XVI, objected to allowing him counsel, and added new charges to the accusation against him. He afterwards voted for his death, and against an appeal to the people; and on the day of execution, January 21, 1793, he was president of the Convention. He took part in most of the sanguinary proceedings which occurred during the ascendancy of Robespierre; and after defending Marat, assisting in the destruction of the Girondists, and becoming the advocate of the infamous Rossignol, he was sent on a mission to Bordeaux, where he showed himself the worthy associate of Carrier, Lebon, and Collot d'Herbois. After he had desolated and pillaged that wealthy city, he was checked in his sanguinary career by the influence of madame de Fontenai, whose family name was Cabarrus. She was a woman remarkable for her personal beauty, and having been imprisoned at Bordeaux, as she was going to join her family in Spain, she owed her life to compassion, or to a tenderer feeling on the part of Tallien. He took her with him to Paris, whither he went to defend himself before the Convention against the charge of moderatism, which his recent conduct had caused some of his more blood-thirsty colleagues to prefer against him. Madame de Fontenai was exposed to new persecutions, and in order to maintain his influence for her protection as well as his own, he thought it necessary still to appear the advocate of violence and proscription. At length, after the fall of Danton and his party, Tallien perceived that he should become one of the next victims of Robespierre, if he did not strike the first blow at the overgrown power of that tyrant of France. Accordingly, at the sitting of the convention of the 9th of Thermidor, 1794, he ascended the tribune, and after an animated picture of the atrocities which had taken place,

and which he positively ascribed to Robespierre, he suddenly turned to the bust of Brutus in the hall of the assembly, and invoking the genius of that patriot, he drew a dagger from his girdle, and swore that he would plunge it into the heart of Robespierre if the representatives of the people had not courage to order his immediate arrest. On the morrow Tallien had the satisfaction to announce to his colleagues that their enemies had perished on the scaffold. Being elected a member of the Committee of Public Safety, the jacobins replaced his name on their list. At this period he married his protégée, Madame de Fontenai. He took a part in all the proceedings of the Assembly, and used his power and influence only to promote the interests of justice and humanity. This was the most honourable period of his life; but the recrimination and opposition which he experienced prevented him from enjoying tranquillity. If his own statement were to be believed, an attempt was made to assassinate him; but this report was regarded as a wretched attempt to excite the interest of the public in his favour. In July 1795 he was sent with extensive powers to the army on the coasts of Brittany; but after the victory of the republicans at Quiberon he returned to Paris. He subsequently became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, under the constitution of the year 5; but his influence gradually declined, and he was at length reduced to such a state of political insignificance, that he thought proper to retire to private life. Domestic uneasiness induced him to wish to leave France, and he followed Buonaparte to Egypt, as one of the literati attached to the expedition. He became a member of the Egyptian Institute and editor of the "*Decade Egyptienne*," a journal printed at Cairo; besides being administrator of the national domains. After Buonaparte left Egypt, general Menou treated Tallien very harshly, and at last obliged him to return to France. The vessel in which he sailed was captured by the English, and he was taken to London, where he experienced some attention from the leaders of the whig party. The duchess of Devonshire sent Tallien her portrait, enriched with diamonds, when he kept the portrait but returned the diamonds. On revisiting his native country he discovered that he had lost his wife, as well as the favour of Buonaparte, who was then rising to sovereign power. He appears to have been reduced to distress, but at length he obtained, through Fouché and Talleyrand, the office of French consul at Alicante. He died at Paris November 16, 1820. Madame Tallien having been divorced from her husband (by whom she had a daughter named Thermidor) was married in 1805 to M. Joseph de Caraman, prince de Chimay.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

TALLIS (THOMAS) one of the greatest musicians not of this country only but of Europe in the sixteenth century. He was born in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, and it has been said that he filled the situation of organist to the chapel royal under the mon-

arch, as well as under his three immediate successors; the tradition is however improbable, as it is doubtful whether, in the reigns of Henry and Mary at least, laymen were ever admitted to perform upon the organ in consecrated buildings. It is certain however that he acted as such under Elizabeth, succeeding Blithman, and being himself succeeded by his own pupil Bird. In this capacity he first enriched with harmony the melody of the cathedral service originally adapted to English words by Marbeck. This sterling composition is still frequently used in our cathedrals, and his Litany especially is commonly performed at the metropolitan church of St Paul on the high festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday. As a contrapuntist he yields perhaps to no one, and a most extraordinary proof of his abilities in this respect still subsists in a song composed in parts for forty voices; viz. eight basses, eight tenors, eight counter-tenors, eight mezzo-sopranos, and eight trebles, placed under each other, with one line for the organ, each of which has its share in the subjects of fugue and imitation introduced on every change of words, and terminating in twelve bars of universal chorus. Talia died in 1585, and was buried in the old church at Greenwich, where an epitaph to his memory was existing in Strype's time, and was renewed by dean Aldrich; but the church having been rebuilt in 1780, it is now to be found only in Boyce's collection.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

TALMA (FRANCIS JOSEPH) the Roscius of the French stage, on which he produced a revolution equal to that created by Garrick on the English. He was born at Paris about the year 1770, and is said to have given the first indication of his histrionic talent when only eight years old, in an old tragedy entitled "Tamerlane," performed by boys. Soon after his father, who had settled in London as a goldsmith, sent for him to England; and after a few years spent at a boarding-school in Lambeth artiled him to a surgeon. His fondness for theatrical amusements, having introduced him to sir John Gallini, who at that time superintended an amateur French company, which performed at the Hanover-square rooms; under his auspices he appeared in several comedies, especially as count Almaviva in Beaumarchais' comedy of the Barber of Seville, then at the height of its popularity. Kemble and Mrs Siddons were at this period in the zenith of their reputation, and the former had just succeeded in reforming the absurdities of theatrical costume, which had hitherto disgraced the drama. The performance of these two eminent professors decided Talma's vocation, as well as formed his taste; he returned to Paris, and through the interest of Molé, the actor, obtained an engagement. His debut upon the boards of the Théâtre Français was made in the part of Seide, in Voltaire's tragedy of "Mahomet;" but it created no particular sensation in the minds of the audience, which had yet to discover that a new light had risen upon their drama.

After performing a variety of insignificant characters, accident lifted him at once to the summit of his profession. Chenier's tragedy of Charles IX was accepted, and put in rehearsal, when Saintfal, the principal actor, returned his part with a sneering recommendation to the author to "give it to young Talma." Chenier took him at his word; Talma accepted the part with delight, and feeling that his future fame and fortune depended on that night's success, not only devoted all his energies to the study of it, but directed his attention in so especial a manner to give it effect by strict fidelity of costume, that the audience, equally surprised and delighted, continued to him, throughout the representation, the tumultuous approbation with which they greeted his first appearance. Thus the tragedy was completely triumphant and the fame of the actor established. His greatest triumph, however, was yet to follow. Ducis had translated the Othello of Shakespeare, but not daring to contend so far against French prejudices as to exhibit the murder of Desdemona on the stage, he had furnished a new catastrophe of a more fortunate description. Talma alone was bold enough to prefer the original termination, and, after considerable hesitation, resolved, with the consent of the author, to risk the attempt. His success astonished even himself, and most honourably rewarded his intrepidity. From this moment he became the paramount tragedian, and though occasionally annoyed by criticisms, the personality of some of which brought him on one occasion into personal contact with their author, M. Geoffroi, he continued at the summit of his profession till his death. He acquired a handsome fortune by his profession; and was not only generally esteemed by men of rank and talents for his powers of fascination in private society, but was also a favourite with the emperor Napoleon. In 1825 he published "Reflexions" on the art he professed, which display the extent and variety of study and research by which he had arrived at such extraordinary excellence. The death of Talma took place at Paris, October 19, 1826, after a distressing illness arising from an obliteration of a portion of the large intestines, as appeared from an examination of the body after his decease. He preserved all his intellectual faculties to the last, and his latest hours were employed in giving directions about his funeral, which he desired might take place at the cemetery of Père la Chaise, without any of the usual ceremonies of religion. The excommunication pronounced by the Catholic church against theatrical performers doubtless caused this conduct on the part of the dying actor; and several applications made by the archbishop of Paris to the nephew of Talma to be allowed an interview with him were unsuccessful. Madame Vanhove, his wife, from whom he had been separated, also applied to be permitted to see him; but Talma declined the interview, lest it might be thought that he complied from interested motives, she being possessed of a large independent property. A short time

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before his death he embraced his theatrical friends, Jouy, Arnault, and Duvilliers, and expired, ejaculating the name of Voltaire. As soon as his death became known, public respect was shown to his memory by the closing of the doors of the Comédie Française. The funeral took place agreeably to his directions, the corpse being taken to the place of interment without interruption or ceremony. The procession consisted of a magnificent hearse, fifteen mourning coaches, Talma's own carriage, and several empty ones; a number of literary and theatrical characters followed on foot, and the whole was closed by a body of four or five thousand persons; a vast concourse of the citizens filling the cemetery and surrounding the tomb. Funeral orations or eulogies were delivered at the grave by Lafon, the colleague of the deceased, and by two tragic writers, Jouy and Arnault, on whose works Talma had by his talents conferred great scenic popularity.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Atlas Newspaper.*

TALMONT (A. PH. DE LA TRIMOILLE, prince de) second son of the duke de Trimoille, distinguished as a royalist officer in the war of La Vendée. His youth had been devoted to dissipation; and when the Revolution broke out he became a partizan of monarchy, and in 1792 he joined a confederation of royalists in the province of Poitou. He afterwards went to England and Germany, and returned to France in 1793, with the plan of an insurrection in the western provinces against the republican government. He was arrested and imprisoned at Angers, and narrowly escaped suffering death; but his brother, the abbé de la Trimoille, found means to procure his release, on which he went and joined the insurgents in La Vendée, by whom he was appointed general of the cavalry. His signalized himself for his courage at the attack of Nantes June 28, 1793, and on various other occasions, in the desperate service in which he engaged. After the great defeat of the royalists at Mans, December 14, he wandered in disguise in the environs of Laval and Fougères; and being recognized he was taken prisoner, and was soon after executed before the principal entrance of his own castle of Laval. Being interred in the vicinity, the spot was enclosed in 1822, and a monument erected in commemoration of this victim of national discord.—*Biog. Univ.*

TAMBRONI (JOSEPH) an Italian poet and historian, born at Bologna in 1773. He studied in the university there; and in 1794 he was elected palæographer, or inspector of the archives of his native city. When the French invaded Lombardy the first time, he went to Milan, and attached himself to Marescalchi, whom he accompanied to the congress of Rastadt and to Vienna, as secretary of the Cisalpine Legation. On the return of the Austrians to Italy, Tambroni found an asylum in the mountains of Savoy; but he returned after the battle of Marengo and the foundation of the Cisalpine republic. He was then attached to the Italian legation at Paris, under his friend count Marescalchi; and in 1809 he be-

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came consul at Leghorn, and two years after at Rome. On the fall of the imperial government in 1814 he retired from public life, and engaged in conducting the "*Giornale Arcadico*." He belonged to several learned societies, and he was decorated with the order of the iron crown. Tambroni died at Rome January 10, 1824. Among his works are "*Compendio delle Storie di Polonia*," 2 vols. 8vo; "*Intorno alla Vita di Canova Commentario*," 8vo; besides many letters and poems.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

TAMBRONI (CLOTILDA) sister of the preceding, a lady distinguished for her acquaintance with Greek literature. She was born in 1758, and from her early years she displayed an invincible attachment for study, in consequence of which her parents afforded her the means of instruction. She was admitted into the Arcadian academy at Rome, the Etruscan academy at Cortona, and the Clementine at Bologna; and in 1794 the professorship of the Greek language was bestowed on her, which she retained till 1798, when she was displaced because she refused to take the oath of hatred to royalty required by the laws of the Cispadane republic. She was afterwards restored by Buonaparte; but the Greek professorship being at length suppressed, she retired to the bosom of her family. Her death happened June 4, 1817. Her works consist chiefly of poems written in Greek, among which is an elegy in honour of Bodoni, the celebrated printer.—*Id.*

TAMMEAMEA or **TAMAHAMA**, king of the Sandwich isles, in the Pacific ocean, was one of those individuals who are destined to produce a great effect on the state of society around them. He belonged to the race of the native chiefs; and at the death of captain Cook, in 1780, he had arrived at manhood, but he had no concern in that event. Tirrioboo, the king of Owhyhee, the largest of the Sandwich islands, having offended his principal officers, he was put to death, and Tammeamea was chosen to succeed him. He soon showed extraordinary talents for his situation, and it was a part of his policy to encourage the settlement of European mariners and others in his dominions. When captain Vancouver visited Owhyhee Tammeamea put himself under the protection of that officer, as the representative of the king of Great Britain; and as the price of his submission, he was assisted in building a fine vessel, which afforded a model for the construction of several more. Tammeamea thus formed a fleet, with which he conquered the adjoining islands, and traded to China. He subsequently erected a fort on the island of Vahou, and he obtained from the Russians some artillery; while by encouraging the trading of his subjects with navigators, he added to his own wealth and importance as well as that of his people. This enterprising monarch died in March, 1819. Rhio Rhio, the son and successor of Tammeamea, having made a visit to this country together with his queen, in 1824, both their majesties died in London, after a few months' residence, in conse-

quence of a disease arising from change of climate and habits of life.—*Biog. Univ.*

TANDY (**JAMES NAPPER**) born in Ireland in 1757, was a merchant at Dublin, who being an enemy to the ascendancy of the English over his native country, attempted to bring about a revolution. In 1791 he published a plan of reform, and he was appointed secretary of a Catholic association, though he was himself a Protestant dissenter. He was nominated colonel of the volunteers of Dublin; and he rendered himself so obnoxious to the government that to avoid being arrested he took refuge in France. He was well received by the Executive Directory, who gave him a commission, as general of brigade in the expedition against Ireland, in August, 1798, under general Rey. On its failure he took refuge at Hamburg; but he was delivered up on the requisition of the English minister. Being taken to Ireland, he was tried for treason, found guilty and condemned to death. But the judgment was not executed, and being liberated after the peace of Amiens, he went to France, and died at Bordeaux, in August 1803.—*Biog. Univ.*

TANNER (**THOMAS**) bishop of St Asaph, a prelate distinguished for his learning, especially in the antiquities of his native country. He was the son of a country clergyman, incumbent of the living of Market Lavington in Wiltshire, where he was born in 1674. At Queen's college, Oxford, (where he remained till his abilities procured his election in 1697 to a fellowship in All Souls,) he was led by a congeniality of taste for antiquarian research, to form a close intimacy with Mr (afterwards bishop) Gibson. In 1701 Moore, bishop of Norwich, himself a great promoter of historical inquiry, gave him the rectory of Thorpe and the chancellorship of the diocese, whence he rose successively to a stall in Ely cathedral 1713, the archdeaconry of Norwich 1722, and a canonry of Christchurch 1724, till in 1732 he was was elevated to the episcopal bench. As an author, besides contributing considerably to the revived edition of Anthony à Wood's "Athene," he is advantageously known by a work compiled with great industry, under the title of "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," folio, 1748, containing alphabetical memoirs of the principal English, Scotch, and Irish writers, from the earliest periods to the commencement of the seventeenth century; and an elaborate though brief account of the religious houses of England and Wales, entitled "Notitia Monastica," which has gone through two editions, 8vo, 1695; folio, 1744; the latter containing additions and emendations by his brother. A third, considerably improved, was published in 1787 by Naasmith. Bishop Tanner died at Oxford, December 14, 1735, and lies buried there in Christchurch cathedral.—*Biog. Brit. Nicolson's Hist. Lit.*

TANNER (**BERNARD**) a native of Prague in Bohemia, distinguished as a traveller. He had already visited Italy and Poland, when in 1678 he was appointed interpreter to an em-

bassy which John Sobieski, king of Poland, sent to Moscow. He published a particular account of this, entitled "Legatio Polono-Lithuanica in Moscoviam, potent. Polonicæ Regis ac Reip. mandato et consensu anno 1678 feliciter suscepta, breviter sed accuratè quoad singula notabilia descripta à teste oculato B. L. F. Tannero," Nuremberg, 1689, 4to. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Univ.*

TANSILLO (**LUIGI**) an Italian poet, born about 1516, at Nola. He lived a great part of his time in the service of Don Pedro, of Toledo, viceroy of Naples. The period of his death is not precisely known, but he is said to have been judge of Gaieta in 1569; and being then in a very bad state of health, he is supposed to have died soon after. When he was in his twenty-fourth year, he composed a poem entitled "Il Vendemmiatore," in which he related with too free a pen the scurrilous and obscene jests which in some parts of the kingdom of Naples pass between the vintagers. This poem was first printed in 1534, and went through several other editions under the title of "Stanze Amoroze sopra gli Ate delle Donne." To Tansillo is also attributed another poem of the same licentious character, entitled "Stanze in Lode delle Menta." The disrepute into which the author fell in consequence of these productions, induced pope Paul V to place all his works in the Index Expurgatorius, or list of prohibited books. Deeply mortified by this circumstance, he addressed a penitential canzone to the pope, and pleaded that he had made reparation by composing a devout poem, "La Lagrime di San Pietro." This apology was admitted, and his name erased from the list. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of "Il Cavallarezzo," Vicenza, 8vo, and of sonnets, songs, stanzas, and some comedies. Lastly so late as 1767 professor Ranza published two elegant poems by Tansillo, entitled "La Balia," and "Il Podere," the former of which has been elegantly translated into English by Mr Roscoe, under the title of "The Nurse." Of his miscellaneous poems the best edition is that of Venice 1738.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi*

TANUCCI (**BERNARDO**, marquis) an Italian statesman, was born in 1698, of indigent parents, at Stia, a village in Tuscany. He studied law at the university of Pisa, and was subsequently nominated to the professorship of jurisprudence in that seminary. When Don Carlos, prince of Spain, came into Italy to receive the inheritance of the house of Medici, Tanucci was introduced to him, and secured his favour by the able manner in which he supported the right of the sovereign to withdraw an assassin from the sanctuary of a church, against the reclamation of the court of Rome. Soon after, Don Carlos being seated on the throne of Naples, called Tanucci to his ministry, and gave him his entire confidence. So great was his favour, that when this prince quitted Naples in 1759, to inherit the throne of Spain, he placed Tanucci at the head of the regency formed to govern the two

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Sicilies during the minority of his son Ferdinand. For the space of fifty years his power and the kindness of his sovereigns remained undiminished, and his ministry was in the highest degree beneficial. He restricted within the narrowest limits the jurisdiction of the nunciature, and without having recourse to the pontifical authority, united bishoprics, and suppressed seventy-eight monasteries in Sicily. He also did every thing in his power to effect the suppression of the annual homage to the holy see of a white palfrey, established by Charles of Anjou. Tanucci was at the same time an enlightened patron of the sciences; and it was he who caused the excavations to be made in *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*. This able and upright statesman, justly accounted one of the greatest ministers of his time, retired from office at the age of eighty, and died four years afterwards in 1783.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TAPLIN (WILLIAM) an eminent veterinary surgeon, who died in London in January 1807. He was one of the first scientific cultivators of the veterinary art in England, and he contributed by his writings not a little to its improvement. His principal publications are, "The Gentleman's Stable Directory, or the Modern System of Farriery," 1790, 2 vols. 8vo; "Practical Observations upon Thorn Wounds, Punctured Tendons, and Ligamentary Lameness in Horses, with Instructions for their Treatment and Cure," 8vo; and "A Compendium of Experimental Farriery, originally suggested by Reason and confirmed by Practice," 1796, 8vo. He also published a tract on the Preservation of Game; and other pieces of no permanent importance. He is said to have been deranged in the latter part of his life, owing to domestic misfortunes.—*Biog. Univ.*

TARGIONI TOZETTI (GIOVANNI) an eminent Italian physician and naturalist, was born at Florence in 1712, in which city his father also practised medicine with distinction. He studied at Pisa, where he took the degree of MD., and on the death of Micheli succeeded him in the directorship of the botanical garden at Florence, and was also nominated professor of botany in the Florentine college. He repaid those honours by drawing up, in junction with Cocchi, a catalogue of the famous library which Magliabecchi bequeathed to the public, and was in consequence made librarian to the grand duke. In 1778 he published Micheli's catalogue of plants in the Florentine garden, to which he added an appendix, consisting of a description of many rare plants native and foreign. He also made several scientific excursions, of which he published the results in a work entitled "Relazioni d'alcune Viaggi fatte in diverse Parte della Toscana, per osservar le Produzioni Naturali et gli Antichi Monumenti d' esse," Firenze, 1751, 8vo. He likewise wrote several able medical treatises, including a dissertation on the vegetables which may be profitably substituted for bread. He died in 1783, aged seventy-one.—*Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

TARLETON (RICHARD) a dramatic per-

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former and author of the age of Elizabeth, celebrated as a humourist, whose witticisms are often quoted in the earlier jest books. He was a native of Conover in Shropshire, and was originally attached to a company of comedians in the occasional employ of the earl of Leicester. Tradition states him to have enacted the character of judge in the old play of Henry V, now lost, and to have been admitted among "the queen's players" in 1583. The only composition ascribed to him, with the exception of the facetiæ already alluded to, is an interlude, entitled the "Seven Deadly Sins." He is said to have died in 1589.—*Biog. Dram.*

TARQUINIUS, surnamed *Priscus*, fifth king of Rome, was the son of a wealthy merchant of Corinth, who settled at Tarquinii in Etruria. He married a woman of high birth, named Tanquil, who perceiving that, notwithstanding her husband's great riches, he could obtain no rank in Etruria, urged him to repair to Rome. He accordingly procured himself to be admitted a Roman citizen, and changed his name from Lucumon Demaratus to Lucius Tarquinius. By his address he ingratiated himself both with the king Ancus Martius, and the people, and the former conferred on him the guardianship of his two sons. These he superseded on their father's death, and procured by bribes and solicitations the suffrages of the people for himself. His first step, when king, was to admit two hundred plebeians into the senate, after which he engaged in a war with the Latins, and having finally defeated a confederacy between them and the Sabines and Etrurians, obliged them to sue for peace on terms of dependence. For this success he was honoured with a triumph, and he employed the spoils of war in erecting the *Circus Maximus*, for the exhibition of the great, or Roman games. A confederacy of all the Etrurian tribes against the Romans followed, which after a war of nine years' duration, terminated in the Etrurians acknowledging him for their sovereign. The succeeding interval of repose was employed by Tarquin in improving the city of Rome, which he enclosed with walls of hewn stone; and constructed for the purposes of health and cleanliness, those celebrated sewers, which even at the summit of the Roman splendour were not viewed without admiration. A new war breaking out with the Sabines, being prevented by the superstitious attachment of the Romans to the arrangements of Romulus from increasing the number of his divisions of cavalry, he augmented the strength of each, and obliged the Sabines to purchase peace by the surrender of all their fortresses. Tarquin, who had vowed a temple to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, now laid its foundation in the Tarpeian rock, and thus founded the principal seat of the Roman religion. He had in the course of a long and prosperous reign reached his eightieth year, when the sons of Ancus, finding by the marriage of his daughter with Servius Tullius, that a design existed to perpetuate the sovereignty in his family, procured his assassination at the gate of his own

palace, whither he was inveigled by a pretended brawl. He was struck on the head with a hatchet, but the wound not proving mortal on the spot, his queen Tanaquil kept his death a secret until the succession was secured to her son-in-law. At the same time, the conspiracy of the sons of Ancus being detected, they went into voluntary banishment. Thus, BC. 570, perished the elder Tarquin, undoubtedly one of the most illustrious of the Roman kings, both in peace and war.—*Dionys. Halicar. Univ. Hist.*

TARQUINIUS, named Superbus, or the Proud, is supposed to have been grandson to Tarquinius Priscus. When grown to maturity, Servius Tullius married his two daughters to the brothers Aruns and Tarquin; the latter of whom was violent and ambitious, while his brother was mild and unassuming. On the other hand, the same character was reversed in their respective wives. The tragical deaths of Aruns and the wife of Tarquin, and a criminal union between the latter and his sister-in-law Tullia, followed, and, finally, the most unnatural murder of Servius, and the accession of Tarquin to the sovereignty, BC. 534. As he acquired the throne by a party, he acted as an arbitrary monarch, never communicating with the senate or the people, but supporting his usurpation by a band of foreign mercenaries. Among the victims of his suspicion and avarice was Marcus Junius, a wealthy patrician, whom he caused to be assassinated, as also one of his sons; the other, the celebrated Junius Brutus, escaping the same fate by counterfeiting idiocy. To avoid similar danger, many of the principal senators went into voluntary banishment, and the plebeians, who, in the first instance, were pleased with their humiliation, soon found the yoke press as hardly on themselves, all public assemblies, whether for business or pleasure, being prohibited. Conscious of the odium under which he laboured at Rome, Tarquin politically ingratiated himself with the allies, and laid the foundation of a confederacy and of an annual assembly, in which, as the Romans took the lead, essentially contributed to the extension of their dominion in Italy. He subsequently undertook war against such of the Volscians as had rejected his alliance, as also against the Sabines, and was victorious in both instances. Returning to Rome, he twice triumphed, and there employed the idle populace in finishing the great circus and sewers commenced by his grandfather. It was in the reign of this Tarquin that the Sibylline books were brought to Rome, where they were for many years resorted to for purposes of superstition or state policy. He had also the glory of completing the Capitoline temple. His next warlike enterprise was the siege of Ardea, the capital of the Rutuli. This circumstance was the remote cause of that brutal treatment of Lucretia, which led to the expulsion of himself and family, the particulars of which have been already related in the articles BRUTUS and LUCRETIA. Brutus skilfully employing the passion excited in the people by

the unhappy fate of Lucretia, procured a public decree for the banishment of Tarquin and his sons; and the army stationed before Ardea concurring in the resolution, the king, at the age of seventy-six, BC. 539, was obliged to abandon his capital and take refuge in Etruria. Various attempts were made by his party at Rome to procure his restoration, in which even the sons of Brutus engaged; but they were all rendered abortive. The Tarquins were even enabled to interest some of the neighbouring states in their favour, and a battle was fought, in which Aruns, one of the sons of Tarquin, and Brutus fell by mutual wounds. Por-senna, king of the Clusini, an Etrurian tribe, invested Rome in their behalf, but discovering treachery in their conduct, he timely renounced their cause. The Latins also took arms in their favour, and were backed by a dangerous conspiracy in Rome itself, but the genius of the new republic finally triumphed over all its enemies. Tarquin at length, having seen all his sons perish in the field, retired to Cumæ, where he died in the ninetieth year of his age and the fourteenth of his exile. He appears to have been a man of considerable energy and talent for command, but violent, cruel, and altogether unprincipled.—*Livy. Dionys. Halicar. Univ. Hist.*

TARIN (PIRANA) an eminent French physician of the last century, whose medico-surgical writings have procured him considerable celebrity among the faculty. The principal and most approved of these are his "Anatomical Dictionary," 4to; "Adversaria Anatomica," 4to; "Art of Dissecting," 12mo, 2 vols.; "Osteographia," 4to; "A Description of the Muscles," 4to; "On Ligaments," and "Observations on Medicine and Surgery," 12mo, 3 vols. He was a native of Courtenai, but the time of his birth is uncertain; his death took place in 1761.—*Biog. Univ.*

TARTAGLIA (NICHOLAS) whose name is also sometimes spelt Tartalea, an eminent mathematician of Brescia, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the author of a variety of useful works connected with his favourite science, especially of an Italian translation of the twelve books of Euclid, with notes, printed in 1543, folio; a treatise on "Numbers and Measures," folio, 1556; "Questi et Inventioni diversi," and a tract on the art of gunnery, entitled "Nova Scientia inventa." He lived to an advanced age, and died about the year 1557.—*Tiraboschi.*

TARTINI (GIUSEPPE) an admirable Italian musician and composer, a native of Pirano in the province of Istria, where he was born in 1692. His father, a rich citizen of Parenza, ennobled for his liberal benefactions to the church, gave him an expensive education, with the view of qualifying him to follow the law as his profession, and had him also instructed in all the lighter accomplishments of a gentleman, in which, especially in the use of the small sword, he made a great proficiency. Among them music was not forgotten, but it was not till his attachment to an unworthy ob-

ject, which terminating in a marriage, alienated from him the affections of his friends, that he thought of making it conducive to his support. The interest of an ecclesiastic connected with the family procured him a situation in the orchestra of his convent, where an accident discovering his retreat, matters were at length accommodated, and he was enabled to settle with his wife at Venice. Here the example of the celebrated Veracini excited in him the strongest emulation; and he is said to have retired to Ancona for the sole purpose of being able to practise on the violin in greater tranquillity than circumstances, and especially his wife's temper, allowed him to enjoy at Venice. While thus occupied, he discovered in 1714 the phenomenon of "the third sound," i. e. the resonance of a third note when the two upper notes of a chord are sounded; and after seven years' hard practice obtained, without solicitation, the distinguished situation of leader of the orchestra in the cathedral of St Anthony at Padua. In this capacity he continued to act till the day of his decease, with a constantly increasing reputation, and declining, from a remarkable species of devotion to his patron saint, many advantageous offers both from Paris and London. A singular story respecting one of his most celebrated compositions is told on the authority of M. de Lalande. One night in the year 1713 he dreamed that he had made a compact with the devil, and bound him to his service. In order to ascertain the musical abilities of his new associate he gave him his violin, and desired him, as the first proof of his obedience, to play him a solo, which, to his great surprise, Satan executed with such surpassing sweetness and in so masterly a manner, that awaking in the ecstasy which it produced, he sprang out of bed, and instantly seizing his instrument, endeavoured to recal the delicious but fleeting sounds. Although not attended with the desired success, his efforts were yet so far effectual as to produce the piece since generally admired, under the name of "The Devil's Sonata;" still the production was in his own estimation so inferior to that which he had heard in his sleep, as to cause him to declare, that could he have procured a subsistence in any other line of life, he should have broken his violin in despair, and renounced music for ever. Besides the musical compositions of Tartini, which are numerous, and among which two books, containing more than fifty sonatas, have been printed in England, he was the author of several treatises on the science, published at Padua, Venice, and Naples, about the years 1754 and 1767; besides some which, according to Fanzago, yet remain in manuscript. The death of this celebrated musician took place at Padua in 1770.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

TASMAN (ABEL JANSEN) a Dutch navigator and geographical discoverer in the 17th century. He was employed by the Dutch East India Company, under whose directions three vessels were fitted out at Batavia, and

the command of them given to captain Tasman, who set sail on his expedition of discovery on the 5th of September, 1642. The first fruits of this enterprise was the discovery of that part of New Holland called Van Diemen's Land, where the navigators landed November 24, and proceeded again on their voyage the 5th of December. On the 13th of the same month, Tasman saw the islands of New Zealand, where his vessels were attacked by the savage inhabitants, which circumstance prevented him from landing. After visiting several islands in the South Sea, some of which were previously unknown, he arrived at Batavia, June 15, 1643, having sailed round the southern hemisphere of the globe. The Dutch East India Company considered it a point of wise policy to prevent the publication of any account of this voyage; but a map or chart of the discoveries of Tasman was preserved at the Stadthouse at Amsterdam, and at length Dirk Rembrandts published an extract from the journal of this enterprising seaman, which has appeared in many geographical compilations.—*Barrow's Collection of Voyages and Discoveries*, vol. ii.

TASSIE (JAMES) a very ingenious modeller, was born of obscure parents in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and began life in the humble condition of a country stonemason. On a visit to Glasgow, having obtained a sight of the collection of paintings made by the eminent printers the Foulises, for the purpose of establishing an academy, he was prompted to remove to that city, in order to obtain a knowledge of drawing at the infant academy, though still obliged to follow stone-cutting for a maintenance. Repairing to Dublin for employment, he became acquainted with Dr Quin, a physician, who was amusing his leisure with attempts to imitate precious stones with coloured pastes, and to take off impressions of the antique sculptured gems, an art practised in France and Italy with great secrecy. The doctor finding in Tassie the qualities of modesty, patience, and integrity, united with a fine natural taste, took him as an assistant; and their attempts being successful, when the discovery was completed generously enabled Tassie to proceed to London, and adopt as a profession, for his own benefit, the business of making these paste gems. He accordingly came to London in 1766, where he long struggled with difficulties, which by patience and perseverance he finally surmounted; and emerging from obscurity, acquired both money and reputation. At length his name became so much respected, that the first cabinets in Europe were open to his use. The first catalogue of his gems was published in 1775, 8vo; but such was his progress, that a new edition was subsequently published in 2 vols. 4to. Many of his pastes were sold on the continent for real gems; and several years before his death he executed a commission for the empress of Russia, consisting of fifteen hundred engravings, which he afterwards augmented to twenty thousand. He likewise practised modelling portraits in wax, which he

moulded and cast in paste. In private life he was universally esteemed for the modesty, benevolence, and simplicity of his character. He died in 1799.

TASSIN (RENE PROSPER) a French writer, who belonged to the congregation of St Maur. He was a native of Loulai, in the diocese of Coutances; and died in Paris, in 1777, aged eighty. Father Tassin deserves notice for his labours in illustrating the literary history of his order and other subjects connected with his profession. He published "Dissertation sur les Hymnographes," 8vo; "Notice des MSS. de l'Eglise de Rouen," 12mo; "Défense des Titres et des Droits de l'Abbaye de St Ouen, à Rouen," 4to; and "Histoire Littéraire de la Congrégation de St Maur," 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

TASSO (BERNARDO) an eminent Italian poet of the sixteenth century, who may be said to have bequeathed his own poetic talents to his son Torquato, the celebrated author of the "Jerusalem Delivered." He was of a respectable family, and filled the situation of secretary to San Severino, prince of Salerno. On the determination of the Neapolitan viceroy to introduce the tribunal of the inquisition into the kingdom, the prince, accompanied by Tasso, set out for Vienna, and endeavoured by a personal appeal to the emperor Charles V to prevent so obnoxious a measure. He experienced, however, the fate which but too commonly awaits those who, relying on the justice of their cause and the integrity of their motives, do not sufficiently calculate on the overwhelming power to which they oppose themselves. His condemnation was pronounced, and he together with his secretary, who shared at once his disgrace and sentence, fled to Rome, in order to avoid the punishment denounced against them both. Besides the "Amadis," a poem written in one hundred cantos, and other miscellaneous metrical effusions of less note, Bernardo Tasso was the author of a variety of epistles still held in great esteem by his countrymen for the classical elegance of their diction. Of the poem above-mentioned the first edition appeared at Venice in 1560, where his letters also appeared in 1574. The latter days of his life were passed in the convent of St Onofrio at Rome, where he died in 1575.—*Tiraboschi.*

TASSO (TORQUATO) one of the most celebrated names in Italian poetry, was the son of the preceding Bernardo Tasso, and of Porcia Rossi. He was born at Sorrento, on the 11th of March, 1544, and from infancy exhibited such quickness of understanding, that at the age of five he was sent to the jesuits' school at Naples, and two years afterwards he recited verses and orations of his own composition. His education was interrupted by the misfortune which obliged his father to quit Naples; but it was in a great degree compensated by the care taken of him at Rome by a friend to the family. He was thence removed to Bergamo, where he was perfected in Greek and Latin, and at twelve years of age entered at the university of Padua. Here he pursued his studies with such success, that in his seven-

teenth year he was honoured with degrees in the four branches of civil and canon law, theology, and philosophy. His extraordinary abilities attracting the notice of the vice-legat of Bologna, he was invited to that city, where he gave many proofs of his abilities; but quit- ted it in disgust in consequence of an affront he received as the supposed author of some defamatory verses. He retired in the first instance to Castelvetro, and afterwards returned to Padua, where he distinguished himself as one of the most illustrious of the academicians named Eretri. At the age of eighteen he had published at Venice, in 1562, a poem of the romanesque class, entitled "Rinaldo," which he dedicated to the cardinal d'Este. The compliment was so well received, that the author was invited in 1566 to the court of Ferrara, and so splendidly entertained and provided for, that he had full leisure to carry on his noble design of the "Gerusalemme Liberata," of which he had conceived the plan so early, that he is said to have composed six cantos by the time he had reached the age of seventeen. In 1571 he accompanied cardinal d'Este into France, where he was honourably received by Charles IX and at his court. He returned to Italy the following year, when he caused his dramatic pastoral of "Aminta" to be represented, of which species of composition it is deemed one of the finest examples. In the mean time separate cantos of the Gerusalemme got into print, and in 1581 three editions were extant, the last of which may be regarded as that which first exhibited the poem in a genuine form. It has caused some surprise that Tasso did not anticipate these unauthorised publications by one under his own hand; but while all Italy was resounding with his fame, the poet himself was suffering under the severest of mental distresses. The story of the unhappy poet at this period of his life is involved in great obscurity, but there is reason to believe that a mental malady, often connected with keen sensibility and fervid genius, was the origin of his calamities. According to Tiraboschi, on the credit of the marquiss Manso, who derived the particulars from the poet himself, a courtier having betrayed some secrets respecting his amours, his resentment induced him to insult this person in the duke's presence-chamber. The consequence of this conduct was a fray, in which he had to defend himself with his sword, not only against his enemy, but his three brothers, which tumult produced the banishment of the brothers, and the confinement of Tasso himself to his apartment. This event is said to have taken place in his thirty-third year. Being apprehensive of worse treatment, he made his escape, and wandered on foot to Turin, where he was received with great honour. He then proceeded to Rome, and subsequently to Sorrento, where he spent some months with a married sister, and then returned to Ferrara, but had scarcely shown himself at court before he withdrew to Urbino. By the advice of the duke of Urbino, he however once more returned to Ferrara, when his

disorder of mind becoming manifest, he was shut up by order of the duke Alfonso, in a part of the monastery of St Anne, designed for lunatics. A traditionary story attributes this step to some extravagancy on the part of the poet, evincing an amatory attachment to the princess Leonora, the duke's sister, in whose praise he had certainly written some very warmly toned verses. However this might have been, the confinement only aggravated his malady, and all sorts of fantastical suspicions and apprehensions filled his disordered imagination. At the same time the faculties of his mind in other respects were in full vigour, as he proved by his writings in defence of his poem, against the virulent attacks of inimical criticism. At length his application to various quarters for aid, produced such high and influential solicitation for his release, that it was ultimately granted in 1586. The following year he was seized with a new fit of wandering, in which he took so little care to provide himself with money, that he was more than once obliged to request supplies in the way of alms. Such was the condition of the admired author of the "Jerusalem Delivered," the favourite of princes, and boast of Italy; so strongly may the highest gifts of intellect, and the most favourable circumstances of fortune be often counteracted. The latter years of his life he passed partly at Rome and partly at Naples, with the exception of some months, which in 1590 he spent at Florence. His last retreat was with cardinal Aldobrandino at Rome, who obtained for him a pension from pope Clement VIII, and had intended to procure him a solemn poetical canonisation in the capitol. The ceremony being however delayed in consequence of illness on the part of the cardinal, Tasso was himself seized with symptoms which announced approaching dissolution, and at his own desire being removed to the monastery of St Onofrio, with every demonstration of sincere piety he closed his life on the 25th of April 1595, at the age of fifty-one. In person this great poet was tall and well proportioned, with a countenance pale through sickness and study. His forehead was square and high, his head large, his eyes of a deep blue, full, and piercing, and his countenance altogether noble and expressive. His voice was clear and solemn, he spoke with deliberation, and in conversation displayed little of the fire which animates his poetry. The works of Tasso are so numerous, that it is astonishing how a man of his moderate length of life and unfortunate tendencies could compose so much. His works in prose consist of a great number of treatises, dialogues, and letters on moral, literary, and familiar topics, in which he displays much originality and profundity, but is occasionally too subtle and refined. Of his poetry the "Gerusalemme Liberata" undoubtedly takes the lead, and by universal consent is placed among the few epics which rank as first-rate productions in that noble department of poetry. His subject is singularly adapted for lofty narrative, and with little exception the characters are well

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drawn and supported; the fictions strongly conceived; the style dignified, and the versification harmonious. It doubtless betrays several faults peculiar to the author's age and country, but upon the whole displays no small portion of taste and judgment as well as genius. Of the "Aminta" it is only necessary to report, that it has always delighted the lovers of Italian poetry, whether natives or foreigners; while his "Rime," or miscellaneous pieces, are regarded both in style and sentiment as among the finest compositions of their kind. His "Sette Giornate," or works of seven days, and other devotional pieces, also bear the marks of genius, although written in the late and calamitous period of his life. The abbé Serrasi enumerates no fewer than a hundred and thirty-two editions of Tasso, the best of which, in the opinion of Mr Black, is that of Venice, 12 vols. 4to. The "Jerusalem Delivered" has been translated into English by Fairfax and Hoole; and the "Aminta" by Mr Leigh Hunt.—*Life by Black. Tiraboschi.*

TASSONI (ALESSANDRO) a poet of Modena, equally admired for the elegance of his composition and the delicacy of his humour. He was born in 1565, and being left an orphan, was taken at an early age into the household of the cardinal Colonna, in quality of his eminence's secretary. He subsequently occupied a similar post in the service of the duke of Savoy, which again he quitted for that of his native prince. A war carried on between Modena and the Bolognese gave rise to his most celebrated poem, a mock heroic, entitled "Secchia Rapita," or "The Rape of the Bucket," which has gone through several editions, and is deemed by the Italians the most finished specimen in existence of that peculiar species of composition, not to mention its title to having furnished hints for the *Lutrin* of Boileau, and *The Rape of the Lock* of Pope. His other writings are "Observations on Petrarch," in which he lashed the eternal imitations of that poet, which ultimately produced his humorous piece entitled "La Tendaressa Riposta di Girolamo Nomisenti;" an Ecclesiastical History; and "Peusieri diversi." The will of Tassoni is also regarded as a genuine piece of humour. His death took place in 1635.—*Memoir by Walker.*

TATE (FRANCIS) an English lawyer and antiquary, was the son of Bartholomew Tate, of Delapre in Northamptonshire, where he was born in 1560. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, Oxford, and on leaving the university studied at the Middle Temple; and after admission to the bar acquired great reputation as a lawyer. He had a seat in parliament during the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and in the fifth year of James was made a Welsh judge. He acquired great reputation as a Saxon scholar and antiquary, and left various MSS. behind him on legal antiquities, the fate of which is unknown, but the following have been printed in Grose's "Collectanea Curiosa," "The Antiquity, Uses, and Privileges of Cities, Bo

roughs and Towns;" "The Antiquity, Use, and Ceremonies of Lawful Combats in England." Hearne's Curious Discourses also contain the following: "Of Knights made by Abbots;" "Questions about the Ancient Britons;" "Of the Antiquity of Arms in England;" "Of the Antiquity, Variety, and Ceremonies of Funerals in England;" "The Antiquity, Authority, and Succession of the High Steward of England."—*Athen. Oxon. Archaeologia*, vol. i.

TATE (NANUM) an English poet, who flourished about the close of the seventeenth and the commencement of the following century. His father, Dr Faithful Tate, resided in Dublin, where he was born about the year 1632; and after receiving a classical education at Trinity college in that metropolis, came to London, where he obtained the patronage of the earl of Dorset and the friendship of John Dryden. The countenance of his noble patron was the more useful to him on account of the narrowness of his circumstances, which exposed him to much mortification and inconvenience. The death of Shadwell at length made an opening for him, and the interest of his friends procured him the situation of poet laureate to William III. This post he held through that and the succeeding reign, and he even lived long enough to write the first birthday ode (his best composition of the kind) on George I; soon after which he died, at his apartments in the Mint, whither he had retired from his creditors, August 12, 1715. As a dramatic writer he is principally remembered by his alterations of some of Shakspeare's tragedies, of which his *Lear* alone kept possession of the stage till of late the old catastrophe, which he had rendered a happy one, has been restored. He was also the author of "*Brutus of Alba*," a tragedy acted in 1678; "*Duke and no Duke*," a farce, 1684; and some other dramatic pieces, exhibiting little genius and less invention, but it is by his metrical version of the Psalms of David, executed in conjunction with Dr Nicholas Brady, and commonly affixed to the liturgy of the church of England, that his name is now principally known. Several elegies and other occasional pieces also proceeded from his pen.—*Cibber's Lives*.

TATIAN, a Syrian rhetorician, converted to Christianity by Justin Martyr, whom he followed to Rome in the latter part of the second century. After the death of Justin the opinions of his proselyte took a tendency towards those of Marcion, with whom he was contemporary; but differing from that heresiarch in some material points, he became the head of a sect of followers of his own, who acquired the appellation of Encratites and Hydroparastate, from the abstinence which they enjoined from wine and animal food, and their substitution of water for the former in the administration of the Eucharist. There is yet extant an Address to the Greeks of his composition, of which an edition appeared in 1700 at Oxford, in one volume duodecimo.—*Care. Brucker*.

TATISCHIEF (VASSILI) the name of a Rus-

sian author of the last century, who spent thirty years of his life in collecting materials for a history of that vast empire, which he had partially succeeded in reducing into the shape of a chronicle, when his death in 1750 prevented him from the completion of his task. This however was carried into execution after his decease by Muller, who taking up the thread of the narrative at the reign of Theodore Ivanovitch, filled three duodecimo volumes with his continuation.—*Care's [Travels in Russia]*.

TATIUS (ACHILLES) a Christian bishop of the third century, born at Alexandria in Egypt. Prior to his becoming a proselyte from Paganism, he was the author of one of the earliest Greek romances now extant, entitled "*The Amours of Clitophon and Leucippe*," of which there is a translation by Cruceius. Part of a Commentary on the "*De Sphæra*" of Aratus, ascribed to him, has come down to posterity, and has been translated by Petavius. This prelate is occasionally mentioned both by Suidas and Photius.—TATTUS is also the name of an ancient king of the Sabines, who made peace with the Romans, and shared his kingdom with Romulus, but was assassinated six years afterwards at the instigation of his colleague.—*Vossius de Scient. Math. Biog. Univ.*

TAUBE (FREDERICK WILLIAM von) a German writer, was the son of Dr Taube, physician to queen Caroline, consort of George II, whom he accompanied to London, where the subject of this article was born in 1728. He was educated at the university of Gottingen, where he applied chiefly to the study of jurisprudence. On quitting the university he travelled into Africa and America; and on his return practised law at Gottingen, where perceiving but little prospect of advancement, he proceeded to Vienna, and became secretary to baron von Molke, privy counsellor to the emperor, and colonel of a regiment of foot. While in this situation the seven years' war took place, on which he volunteered into the army, which he subsequently quitted to become secretary to count von Seilern, imperial ambassador to the court of London. In 1766 he was recalled from London, and made secretary to the council of trade at Vienna. He was afterwards employed by the emperor in a mission to Slavonia and Transylvania, and on his return to Vienna was ennobled, and appointed a member of the government of Lower Austria. He died in 1778, aged fifty. His principal works are, "*De Differentiis Juris Civilis à Juris Naturæ*;" "*Thoughts on the present State of our Colonies in North America*," London, 1766; "*Historical and Political Sketch of the Present State of the English Manufactures*," 1774, 8vo; "*History of the English Trade, Manufactures, Colonies, and Navigation from the earliest Periods to 1776*," 8vo; "*Historical and Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Slavonia and Duchy of Syrmia*," parts I and II, 1777, part III, 1778; "*An Account of various New Discoveries made in the Years 1776 and 1777*

in Sclavonia, Syria, and the Neighbouring Districts," Leipsic, 1777, 4to. He also communicated to the Royal Society of London "A Short Account of a particular Kind of Torpedo found in the River Danube," published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1775.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

TAUBMAN (FREDERIC) a German author of humble origin, but considerable ability and deep erudition. He was a native of Wonsisch in Franconia, born 1565. After receiving an excellent education at Culmbach and Heilbrun he settled at Wittenberg in 1592, and obtaining the notice of the prince of Saxony, became through his interference professor of poetry and the belles lettres in that university. His principal writings, in which he displays much critical acumen, are two Commentaries on the works of Virgil and Plautus, the latter of which appeared in 1605; some miscellaneous poems, written in Latin; and a treatise on the genius and construction of that language. His death took place in 1613.—*Melchior Adam. Nicéron.*

TAUSEN (JOHN) one of the first promoters of the Reformation in Denmark, and on that account styled the Danish Luther. He was born in 1499 in the island of Fyen, where his parents were peasants. Having gone through his school education he embraced the monastic life, and entered a convent of the order of St John of Jerusalem. Being allowed a pension to travel, he proceeded to Cologne, Louvain, and Wittenberg, where he studied under Melancthon; and on his return to Denmark was made professor of theology at Copenhagen. In a short time, however, he was recalled to his convent, wherein after a while he threw away disguise, and declared himself a Lutheran. He endured some persecution on this account, but in 1526 was liberated from confinement, and made chaplain to the king. The people now flocked to hear him from all quarters; and he continued to maintain the reformed principles with zeal and courage, until at length he was raised to the episcopal chair of Ribe. He died in 1561. Besides an improved translation of the Psalms he wrote various theological treatises in defence of the Reformation.—*Munter's Hist. of the Reformation in Denmark.*

TAUVRI (DANIEL) a French physician and anatomist, born in 1669. He studied his profession under his father (who was a physician at Laval) after which he went to Paris, and then to the university of Angers, where he took the degree of MD. At the age of eighteen he published a treatise on "Rational Anatomy;" and settling at Paris, he became an associate of the Academy of Sciences. He principally distinguished himself by a controversy with M. Mery, on the circulation of blood in the fetus; on which occasion he published his treatise "On the Generation and Nourishment of the Fetus," 1700. Tauvri died soon after, in the beginning of 1701, leaving other works besides those just mentioned.—*Bing. Univ.*

TAVANNES (GASPARD DE SAULX de)

marshal of France, and one of the most eminent commanders of his day, was born in 1509 of an ancient family in Burgundy. He was introduced at an early age to Francis I, who made him his page, in which capacity he attended that monarch when captured at Pavia. He afterwards served in the wars of Piedmont, in which he distinguished himself by acts of the most romantic valour. In 1542 he reduced Rochelle, which had revolted on account of the gabelle, and in 1544 had a considerable share in the victory of Cerissoles. In 1552 he was made marshal-de-camp, and he acted with such courage and conduct against the imperialists, that he was honoured with the order of St Michael. He assisted in 1558 at the captures of Calais and Thionville; and during the civil wars of Francis II and Charles IX, reduced the insurgents of Dauphiny and Burgundy, on which occasion however he sullied his reputation by great cruelty, especially to the Protestants. He was afterwards chief of the council to the duke of Anjou, and had a great share in the victories of Jarnac and Montcontour. For his services he was recompensed in 1570 with the staff of marshal of France. Brantôme represents him as one of the principal advisers of the horrible massacre of St Bartholomew, and asserts that on that day he went through the streets of Paris, exclaiming to the people, "Let blood! let blood! physicians say that bleeding is as good in August as in May." He however opposed the design of including the king of Navarre in the massacre. In 1573, being directed by the king to repair to the siege of Rochelle, he was taken ill on the road, and died at his castle of Sully, being then in his sixty-second year.—His son WILLIAM, who also distinguished himself by his bravery in the wars of the League, composed "Memoirs" in his own name, and published others under that of his father, which were actually written by his brother, JOHN DE SAULX, marshal of France, who died in 1630.—JAMES DE SAULX, grandson to the first marshal, published "Memoirs on the Wars of the Fronde."—*Brantôme. Noun. Dict. Hist.*

TAVERNER (RICHARD) a polemic of the sixteenth century, who, though not in holy orders, obtained from Edward VI his royal licence to preach the reformed doctrines. He was a native of Brisley, Norfolk, born about the year 1505, and received his education both at Cambridge and Oxford, in which latter university he graduated as MA. in 1530, and subsequently entered at the Temple, with a view to following the law as a profession. Taverner held a Gresham professorship, and was one of those concerned in first printing an English translation of the Scriptures, commonly known as Matthew's Bible, which occasioned his temporary imprisonment by Henry. He survived however that monarch and his two immediate successors, and lived to witness the complete establishment of the Reformation in this country. His death took place in 1575.—There was also a contemporary of his, JOHN TAVERNER, like himself a member of

Cardinal college (now Christchurch), Oxford, who was an eminent musician, but is now more known as having, like his namesake, undergone considerable persecution on account of his religious tenets. Being accused in company with John Smith, Frith, and others, of holding heretical opinions, he was, together with his companions, thrown into a dungeon under the college, where the foul air actually suffocated one of them, while another only then escaped death to meet it in a more terrible form by fire in Smithfield. His skill in music is thought to have proved a stronger advocate for Taverner on this occasion than his innocence of the facts laid to his charge. —*Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

TAVERNIER (JEAN BAPTISTE) baron d'Aubonne, a title which he derived from an estate in the neighbourhood of Geneva, which his success in mercantile pursuits enabled him to purchase. He was the son of a Dutch merchant settled at Paris, and trading largely in charts and maps, the perusal of which is said to have first inspired his son with the strong propensity for travelling which he afterwards indulged. He was born in the French metropolis about the year 1605, and before he had reached his twenty-first year, had already visited a considerable portion of the European continent. He subsequently travelled through Turkey, Persia, and other Eastern countries, no fewer than six times by different routes, securing to himself considerable commercial advantages by trading as a diamond merchant, at the same time that he indulged his thirst for making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of remote nations. Of these his journeys he gave an account to the public, with the assistance of a literary friend, whose services from a defect in his own education were found necessary to reduce into shape and arrange the mass of his observations. In 1668, having realized a large fortune, and obtained a patent of nobility from the French king, he retired to his newly-purchased estate in the Genevese territories, with the view of passing the remainder of his life in tranquillity. The misconduct of a nephew whom he had sent to the Levant with a cargo, which had cost him upwards of 222,000 livres, by injuring his pecuniary resources, altered his determination, and induced him once more to set out for Russia for the purpose of recruiting his shattered finances. He succeeded in reaching Moscow, the ancient capital of that vast empire, but died there soon after his arrival in the summer of 1689. His travels, of which there is an English translation, have gone through several editions in the original French, the first of which appeared at Paris in three quarto volumes, 1676. They have since been printed in six volumes, 12mo.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

TAYLOR (BROOK) a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, was born at Edmonston in Middlesex, August 28, 1685. He was the son of John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons house, Kent, who being fond of music, the subject of this article became an early proficient therein, as also very skilful with his pencil. He was

instructed in languages and the mathematics under a private tutor, and at the age of fifteen was entered a fellow commoner of St John's college, Cambridge. Here he applied with great assiduity to the mathematics, and in 1708 wrote his treatise "On the Centre of Oscillation." The following year he took his degree of B.L. and in 1712 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. On this occasion he presented the society with the aforesaid treatise "On the Centre of Oscillation," and two more "On the Ascent of Water between two Glass Planes," and "On the Motion of a stretched String." In 1714 he was elected to the office of secretary to the society, and made doctor of laws at Cambridge. In 1715 he published his "Methodus Incrementorum," "An Account of an Experiment for Discovering the Laws of Magnetic Attraction;" and his celebrated treatise "On the Principles of Linear Perspective." In 1716 he paid a visit to Paris, and was received with great distinction, and on his return composed several more scientific treatises, which were read before the Royal Society. Intense application having impaired his health, he proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle, and on his return appears to have turned his thoughts to studies of a religious nature. He did not however entirely neglect his previous pursuits, but improved his book on linear perspective, and wrote in defence of it against the attacks of John Bernoulli, who deemed it too abstruse. This fault has since been obviated in a work entitled "Dr Brook Taylor's Perspective made easy, by Joshua Kirby, Painter," a publication which long remained the manual of students and dilettanti. He died of a decline in his forty-first year, on the 29th of December, 1731. He left behind him several MSS. one of which, entitled "Contemplatio Philosophica," was printed in 1793, with the life of the author, by his grandson, sir William Young.—*Life as above.*

TAYLOR (JANE) an amiable and accomplished female writer, born September 23, 1783, in London, where her father, a highly respectable artist, then resided. While scarcely emerged from infancy, she was perceived to possess a vivid imagination, and gave evident indications of poetic talent, which her riper years did not fail to fulfil. Mr Taylor, a dissenter from the church of England, having accepted an invitation in 1792 from a congregation of his own persuasion at Colchester, to officiate as their pastor, carried his daughters thither with him, and continued to superintend their education, teaching them his own art as an engraver, with a view to their making it their profession. It was in the intervals between these pursuits that Miss Taylor began to commit the effusions of her genius to writing; and a visit to London in 1802 introducing her to the society of some young females of congenial disposition and talent, she, as well as her sister, was induced to join them in contributing to the "Minor's Pocket Book," a small publication, in which her first work, "The Beggar Boy," appeared in 1804. The

success of this little poem encouraged her to proceed, and from this period till 1813 she continued to publish occasionally miscellaneous pieces in verse, of which the principal are entitled "Original Poems for Infant Minds," in two volumes; "Rhymes for the Nursery," in one; and some verses in "The Associate Minstrels," a publication written in conjunction with the ladies already alluded to. In the winter of the last-mentioned year she commenced a prose composition of higher pretension, which appeared in 1815, under the name of "Display," and met with much success. Her last and principal work consists of "Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners," didactic poems written with much elegance and feeling. The latter part of her life was passed in occasional excursions from Ongar, in which place her family had resided since the year 1810. After some months of lingering debility, in which however the vigour of her mind appears to have subsisted to the last, this amiable and intellectual female expired of a pulmonary complaint, in the month of April 1823.—*Ann. Biog. Life by her Brother J. Taylor.*

TAYLOR (JEREMY) a very eminent divine and prelate of the Irish church, was born in the year 1613 at Cambridge, where his father exercised the calling of a barber. He was educated at Perse's free school in his native place, and entered in 1626 a sizar in Caius college, where he continued until he had graduated MA. Entering into orders he occasionally lectured for a friend at St Paul's cathedral, where he attracted the attention of archbishop Laud, who procured him a fellowship of All Souls college, Oxford, although his election was scarcely compatible with the statutes. He also nominated him one of his chaplains, and in 1640 obtained for him the rectory of Uppingham, on which he quitted his fellowship, and married. In 1642 he was created DD. at Oxford, at which time he was chaplain in ordinary to Charles I, whom he attended in some of his campaigns, and aided by several writings in defence of the church of England. After the parliament proved victorious, his living being sequestrated, he retired into Wales, where he was kindly received by the earl of Carbery, of Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, under whose protection he was allowed to exercise his ministry, and keep a school for the maintenance of his family. It was in this obscure situation that he wrote those copious and fervent discourses, which, with respect to fertility of composition, eloquence of expression, and comprehensiveness of thought, have rendered him one of the first writers in the English language. He lost in this retreat three hopeful sons within a short period of time, which rendering a change of place necessary for the restoration of his tranquillity, he removed to London, and officiated, not without danger, to private congregations of royalists. At length he accepted an invitation from lord Conway to reside at his seat in Ireland, where he remained until the Restoration, when he came to England; and in

the promotion of January, 1660—1, was elevated to the Irish see of Down and Connor, with the administration of that of Dromore. He was also made a privy counsellor for Ireland, and chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. He conducted himself on his advancement with all the attention to his duties, public and private, which had ever distinguished him in humble situations. Piety, humility, and charity were his leading characteristics; and on his death, which took place at Lisburne, August 13, 1667, he left but very moderate fortunes to his three daughters. This eminent prelate possessed the advantages of a comely person and a melodious voice, which were farther set off by the most urbane manners and agreeable conversation. Bishop Taylor was a voluminous writer, his works having been printed in four and also in six volumes folio, a great part of which consists in sermons and devotional pieces. There are likewise several distinct treatises upon various subjects, one of the most remarkable of which is entitled "Theologia Eclectica, a Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying (Preaching), showing the Unreasonableness of Persecution to other Men's Faith, and the Iniquity of persecuting different Opinions," 4to, 1647. This work, which was written while he was one of the vanquished party, pleads eloquently and strenuously for liberty of conscience, and treats the damnable clause of the Athanasian creed with a degree of freedom that put honest Anthony Wood to the trouble of inventing a theory to prove that he was not in earnest, and only intended to produce schism among the opponents of the church. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the absurdity of such a supposition in reference to a divine of the pure and earnest character of bishop Taylor. Of the other writings of this prelate, the most generally known and approved are his "Golden Grove, or Manual of daily Prayers;" his "Treatises on Holy Living and Dying;" and his "Doctor Dubitandum, or Rule of Conscience." Of these the two former are peculiarly admired for fervour of devotional feeling, beauty of imagery, and illustrative and copious impressiveness of eloquence. At the same time, like almost all men of genius and imagination, the author has sometimes hazarded passages which savour more of fancy than of judgment. The English prose of bishop Taylor is by many thought to surpass in strength and elegance that of all preceding writers.—*Biog. Brit. Gruinger. Life by Bonney.*

TAYLOR (JOHN) usually called the water poet, from his being a waterman, was born in the city of Gloucester, about 1580. He went to school in his native place, but appears to have learned no more than his accidence, when he was taken to London, and bound apprentice to a waterman. He was either impressed, or went voluntarily into the naval service, for he was at the taking of Cadix, under the earl of Essex, in 1596, when only sixteen years of age, and afterwards in some capacity or other visited Germany and Scotland. At home he

was many years collector for the lieutenant of the Tower of London, of his fees of the wines from all the ships which brought them up the Thames, but was at last discharged because he would not purchase the place for more than it was worth. He called himself the king's water poet, and the queen's waterman, and wore the badge of the royal arms. While a waterman he had a great aversion to coaches, and besides writing a satire against them, had the modesty to present a petition to king James, that all playhouses might be prohibited except that on Bankside, in order that the greater part of the inhabitants of London who wished to see plays, might be compelled to go by water. When the civil war broke out, he retired to Oxford, where he was much noticed by the Cavaliers, and encouraged in a common victualling house, which he kept there, as a reward for his pasquinades upon the Roundheads. After the garrison at Oxford had surrendered, he retired to Westminster, and kept a public-house; and constant in his loyalty after the death of the king, assumed for a sign the crown in mourning, which proving offensive, he substituted his own head. He died in 1654, aged seventy-four. His works are published under the title of "All the Works of John Taylor, the Water Poet, being Sixty and Three in Number, collected into One Volume by the Author, with sundry new Additions, corrected, revised, and newly imprinted," 1630, folio. These pieces are not destitute of natural humour, and of the jingling wit which prevailed so much during the reign of James I. He was countenanced by a few persons of rank, who enjoyed his oddities, but was the darling of the common people. This volume, from its early date, could not contain the "pasquils" which Anthony Wood believed did such loyal service at Oxford.—*Athen. Oxon. Cibber's Lives.*

TAYLOR (JOHN) an eminent dissenting divine, was born in 1694, at or near Lancaster, and educated at Whitehaven. In 1715 he was nominated by one of the Disney family, to the chapel of Kirkstead, in Lincolnshire, a cure exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, where he remained eighteen years, upon a very small salary, aided by a school. In 1735 he accepted the invitation of a presbyterian congregation at Norwich, which had hitherto been served by ministers of Calvinistic sentiments. The first edition of his "Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin" appeared in 1740; which attack upon a theory that had been long considered fundamental by nearly all classes of Christians, exposed him to much obloquy. In 1745 he published a paraphrase on the Epistle to the Romans, with a key to the apostolic writings, a production that has been honoured with very high approbation even from distinguished members of the church of England. He followed with the "Scripture Doctrine of Atone-ment," and various other smaller tracts, until in 1754 he published the first volume of his "Hebrew Concordance," the second of which appeared in 1757, being the labour of fourteen years. The degree of DD. was conferred

upon him soon after publishing this able work, and he soon after accepted the office of divinity tutor at the newly-founded academy of Warrington. Here however he found sources of disquiet, which affected his health and spirits to such a degree that they are supposed to have hastened his death, which took place suddenly during the night of March 5, 1761, at the age of sixty-six. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of "A Sketch of Moral Philosophy," together with various theological tracts in advancement of the antitrinitarian and other opinions, which distinguished the rising sect of unitarians to which he belonged. *Harwood's Fun. Sermon. Memoir of his Life.*

TAYLOR, LLD. (JOHN) a distinguished scholar and critic, was the son of a barber of Shrewsbury. He received the rudiments of education at the grammar-school of his native town, and then was entered of St John's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1730. In 1733 he was appointed librarian of the university, which office he soon after quitted for that of registrar. He published an edition of "Lysias" in 1739, and in 1742 graduated LLD. and became a member of Doctors Commons. Two years afterwards he was made chancellor of Lincoln; and in 1751 entering into orders, was presented to the living of Lawford in Essex, to which in 1757 was added a residentiaryship of St Paul's. Not deserting his legal studies, he published in 1755 "Elements of Civil Law," 4to, reprinted in 1769. He also held the offices of commissary of Lincoln and of Stowe, and was elected fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died in 1766, after having just completed an edition of Demosthenes, in 2 vols. 8vo. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of "An Explanation of the Marmor Sandvicense;" an edition of "Two Orations of Demosthenes and Lycurgus," with notes and emendations; and of various pieces of poetry printed in the Gentleman's Magazine and Nichols's Select Collection of Poems.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Monthly Rev.*

TAYLOR (chevalier JOHN) an eminent English oculist of the eighteenth century. He was the son of a mathematician, who published some works on the branch of science which he cultivated. The son having finished his medical studies, according to his own account, under the first professor of the age, devoted himself particularly to the treatment of diseases of the eyes, and acquired great skill in the performance of various surgical operations for the relief of such complaints. His reputation procured him the appointment of oculist to the king; but not satisfied with the fame he had gained at home, he determined to make a professional journey on the continent. He left England in 1733, and stayed some time in Holland, after which he travelled through various parts of Europe for more than thirty years. He procured introductions to the courts of several princes, and obtained orders of knighthood from some of them, as well as more substantial remuneration of his profes-

sional services. Marchant, professor at the university of Tubingen, delivered a public panegyric on Taylor in 1750, and Haller and others have referred to him as a skilful operator; but he seems to have assumed an air of splendour and parade and an imposing self-sufficiency of behaviour which reduced him nearly to the level of a travelling empiric, and which sometimes exposed him to mortification and disgrace. He published "Anecdotes of the Life of the Chevalier Taylor," 4to, extracted from another work, "The History of his Travels," 3 vols. 8vo, in which he has given a list of his works, and a pompous detail of the honours bestowed on him by the great. He announced in 1767 his intention of settling at Paris; and he is supposed to have died soon after that time. A list of his works may also be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

TAYLOR (SILAS) an able English antiquary, was the son of Sylvanus Taylor, a member of the high court of justice which tried king Charles I. He was born at Harley in Shropshire in 1624, and after receiving the elements of education at Shrewsbury and Westminster schools, he became a commoner of New Inn-hall, Oxford, in 1641. He had begun to distinguish himself at the university, when he was taken home and placed in the parliamentary army with the commission of captain. When the war was over his father made him sequestrator to the royalists in Herefordshire; but although he enriched himself considerably, he behaved with so much moderation, that on the Restoration he found friends who obtained for him the appointment of commissary of ammunition, &c. at Dunkirk, and subsequently that of king's storekeeper at Harwich. He died November 4, 1678. He left large materials for a history of Herefordshire and of Harwich; but the only work which he published was a "History of Gavelkind," London, 1663, 4to. In this work, a copy of which is in the library of Canterbury, with notes written therein by Somner, he carries the name and custom higher than the latter writer. It is very scarce.—*Athen. Oxon. Gough's Topog.*

TCHAMTCHIAN or CIAMCIAN (MICHAEL) an Armenian historian, born at Constantinople in 1738. Being brought up to the profession of a jeweller, he relinquished it for the study of literature; and at the age of twenty-three he became an ecclesiastic, and was admitted into the Armenian congregation of the Mickitarists at Venice. He made a rapid progress in Armenian literature, but being employed to instruct others he never could obtain leisure for studying Latin. Most of his works were published at Venice; but having had some disputes with the members of the religious society to which he belonged, he removed to Constantinople, and after residing there twenty-five years he died Nov. 30, 1823. His principal production is a "History of Armenia," 1784—86, 3 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

TCHOU KONG, one of the sages and le-

giators of China, who flourished eleven centuries before the Christian era. He was equally distinguished as a statesman, a warrior, and a man of learning. Having assisted his elder brother, Won Wang, to dethrone the last emperor of the dynasty of Chang, and obtain the sovereign authority, his services were recompensed with the post of prime minister and the government of the country of King-feou. Won Wang dying, he appointed Tcheou guardian of his son and successor, Tching Wang, and regent of the empire. He carefully educated the young prince, and after crushing a rebellion, and performing various other services to the state, he resigned his employments, and died at an advanced age, 1106 B.C. Tcheou contributed greatly to polish the Chinese, and he is regarded as the most learned man of the age in which he lived. Father Gaubil reports that astronomical observations which he made are still preserved. The first use of the compass at sea is ascribed to him by the Chinese historians; but M. Azuni, in his "Dissertation sur l'Origine de la Boussole," Paris, 1809, 8vo, denies his title to this invention. He is celebrated as an orator, poet, and philosopher, and the ancient books of the Chinese contain several of his imputed productions.—*Amiot Mémoires sur les Chinois. Biog. Univ.*

TCHING TCHING KONG, a famous Chinese admiral or pirate in the seventeenth century, known to Europeans by the name of Koxinga. His father, Tching Tchi Long, was admiral in the reign of the last emperor of the dynasty of Ming; and being disappointed in an attempt to get his son adopted by the emperor as his successor, he quitted the court in 1646, at the time China was invaded by the Mantchou Tartars. He retired on board the fleet, and carried on hostilities against the Mantchous, after the emperor had killed himself, to avoid falling into their hands. Tching Tchi Long was at length treacherously taken prisoner by the invaders, and conducted to Peking. His son, the subject of this article, then assumed the command of the fleet, and swore implacable vengeance against the insidious Tartars, who had conquered the country. He attacked the coasts and besieged the city of Nankin; but being surprised in his camp by the foe, he was obliged hastily to re-embark. In a subsequent engagement with the Mantchous at sea, he took four thousand prisoners, whom he cruelly mutilated by cutting off their noses and ears, in 1658. On the death of the last descendant of the imperial family of Ming, in whose name he had carried on the war, he determined to form an establishment for himself on the island of Formosa. He laid siege to the fort of Zealandia, built by the Dutch; and having driven them from Formosa, and from the adjacent isles of Pong-hou, he took the title of king. He made a treaty with the English, and favoured their establishment in his territories, with a view to their aid against the Mantchous. He died in 1670, leaving his dominions to his son; but the Mantchou governor of the province of Fou-kien reconquered Formosa in 1687 with the

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assistance of the Hollanders.—*Klaproth's New Annals of Voyages. Biog. Univ.*

TEBALDEO or **TIBALDEO** (**ANTONIO**) an Italian poet, who was a native of Ferrara. He adopted the military profession, which he relinquished for the study of literature. He then entered into the service of Francisco de Gonsaga, marquis of Mantua, whom he quitted to go to Rome, then the principal seat of arts and learning. He was an imitator of Petrarch, and was highly praised by Bembo and others of his contemporaries; and pope Leo X gave him five hundred ducats for a copy of verses. Tebaldeo was in the enjoyment of reputation and affluence at Rome when that city was sacked by the troops of the constable de Bourbon. The house of the poet was pillaged so that he was reduced to poverty; and having borrowed thirty florins of his friend Bembo, he died soon after in misery, November 4, 1538. His works are "Sonetti e Capitoli;" "Stanze Nuove;" "Capitoli non piu stampati;" and "Epigrammata." The poems of Tebaldeo, and especially some of his sonnets, display purity of feeling and delicacy of sentiment, heightened and adorned by that elegance of style and diction which so advantageously characterizes the golden age of literature in modern Italy.—*Biog. Univ.*

TEDESCHI (**NICHOLAS**) or **PANORMITANUS**, one of the most celebrated canonists of the fifteenth century. It is uncertain whether he was a native of Palermo or Catanea; but it was at the latter city that he assumed the habit of St Benedict, at the age of fourteen, when his superiors perceiving his abilities, sent him to study at Bologna. He applied himself particularly to the investigation of the canon law, and having taken the degree of doctor, he returned to Catanea, and opened a course of lectures on that subject. He was afterwards professor at Sienna, Parma, Bologna, and Florence, and every where acquired great reputation. Pope Martin V bestowed on him various ecclesiastical offices, and Eugenius IV raised him to the archbishopric of Palermo in 1434. He was sent by his sovereign, Alphonso V, to the council of Basil; and his services on that occasion procured him a cardinal's hat. He died of the plague in 1445. Besides a treatise "De Concilio Basiliensi," Tedeschi published several works on the canon law, reprinted collectively at Venice, 1617, 9 vols. folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

TEGEL (**ERIC**) a Swedish historiographer, whose father was the minister and favourite of king Eric XIV, and was beheaded by order of prince Charles, afterwards Charles IX, who took the son under his protection, and provided for his education. On his return from his travels in Germany, he was sent into Spain and Poland to conduct important negotiations; and after being employed in other political affairs, he was in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus appointed historiographer of the kingdom, and in 1617 he was made a privy counsellor. He died at Stockholm in 1636. His works are "Genealogies of the Kings of Sweden, Poland, and Denmark;" "History

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of Gustavus I," 1622, folio; "History of Eric XIV."—*Rees's Cyclopedia. Biog. Univ.*

TEICHMEYER (**HERMAN FREDERIC**) an eminent physician, born at Minden in Germany, in 1685. After finishing his school education he studied medicine at Leipzig and Jena, and received the degree of MD. in 1707. Ten years after he became professor of experimental philosophy at Jena, where his fame attracted a great number of pupils, among whom was the celebrated Haller, who married the daughter of Teichmeyer. He lectured on anatomy, surgery, medical jurisprudence, chemistry, and botany, and maintained a high reputation as a public teacher. His death took place February 5, 1746. Besides a great number of dissertations he was the author of "Elementa Anthropologiae sive Theoria Corporis humani," 4to; "Institutiones Medicinæ legalis et forensis," 4to, both which have been repeatedly reprinted; and he produced several other useful elementary treatises.—*Biog. Univ.*

TEIFASCHY (**ABU'Z ARBAS AHMED al**) an Arabian of the thirteenth century, who was the author of a curious work relative to precious stones. He is supposed to have been born in Egypt, as he resided in that country, and appears to have exercised the profession of a jeweller at Cairo. He travelled a great deal, but whether in the prosecution of commerce or merely to satisfy his curiosity is uncertain. An Italian translation of the work of Teifaschy, with the Arabic text and notes, was published by M. A. Raimeri, Florence, 1818, 4to, under the title of "The Flower of Thoughts on Precious Stones." The author finished this treatise in 1265. According to Bochart he also wrote a book relative to "The Divers Kinds of Wood."—*Biog. Univ.*

TEISSIER (**ANTOINE**) a learned French advocate of the seventeenth century, a native of the city of Montpellier, born 1632. He was descended of Protestant parents, and was himself a member of the consistory court of the reformed church at Nismes, where he practised in his legal capacity. The revocation of the edict of Nantes forced him in common with innumerable others who held the same religious opinions to emigrate. He accordingly retired into the Prussian territories, and being introduced to the notice of the sovereign, was appointed historiographer to the court. He published "The Eloges of Learned Men," from the works of Thuanus, 12mo, 4 vols; "Catalogus Auctorum qui Librorum Catalogos, Indices, Bibliothecas, Virorum Litteratorum Elogia, Vitas, aut Orationes funebres, scriptis consignarunt," 4to, an excellent and useful compilation; "On the social Duties of Man," from Puffendorf; "The Lives of illustrious Princes;" "Instructions Moral and Political;" Biographical Memoirs of Theodore Beza, Spira, and Calvin, with the letters of the latter, &c. Teissier died at Berlin in 1715.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TEKELI (**EMERIC**, count de) was born in 1638, of an illustrious family in Hungary. His father, Stephen Tekeli, had been concerned in

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the conspiracy of the counts Seurin and Frangepani, for which his castle was besieged by the imperialists. It was taken, and the old count soon after died; but the young Tekeli escaped and took refuge in Transylvania, where he obtained the patronage of prince Abaffi, and subsequently became his prime minister. Being sent to succour the malcontents of his native country, he was chosen their commander, and his arms were crowned with success in various actions. Having formed a connexion with the Ottoman Porte, he exchanged the Hungarian cap for the turban, which he received from the sultan, highly enriched with precious stones; but he sent it back again on assuming the crown of his native country. He still however continued his alliance with the Porte; but the losses sustained by the Turks at the siege of Vienna, and reverses sustained by himself, were followed by the submission of the greater part of the malcontents. Falling under the suspicion of the Turks he was put in irons, and sent to Adrianople, where he completely justified himself to the sultan, who made him prince of Transylvania on the death of Abaffi. He could not however maintain himself in this dignity against the imperial forces, and was afterwards made hospodar of Moldavia; but on the conclusion of the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699, he withdrew into Turkey, and died at Constantinople in 1703, in the profession of the faith of the church of Rome.—*Moreri, Mod. Univ. Hist.*

TELEMANN (GIO. PHILIP) one of the greatest and most voluminous musical composers who flourished in Germany during the former portion of the last century. He was born at Magdeburg in 1681, and he preceded Keiser as composer of operas for the city of Hamburg. In 1740 his overtures on the model of those of Lulli amounted to the number of six hundred. The list of his printed works, which appeared in Walther's Musical Lexicon in 1732, extended to twenty-nine; and fifteen more are specified in Gerber's Continuation of Walther; but double the number of those printed were long circulated in manuscript from the music-shops of Leipzig and Hamburg. His later compositions are said to be pleasing, graceful, and refined. Telemann, who lived to a great age, drew up a well-written account of his own life, in the earlier part of which he was the fellow-student and intimate acquaintance of Handel. He died in 1767, and immediately after his decease professor Ebeling, an excellent musical critic, published remarks on the professional merit of Telemann.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

TELESIO (ANTONIO) called also Thylesiæus or Thesius, was born at Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples in 1482. He travelled for the sake of improvement in classical learning through different parts of Italy, and in 1512 he was called to Milan to illustrate the Greek and Latin authors. He subsequently obtained a benefice at Rome, and a professorship in the Roman college. He there published Latin notes on the Odes of Horace; a collection of Latin Poems; and a treatise "De Corona."

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After the sack of Rome by the troops of the constable de Bourbon, Telesio retired to Venice, where he gave public lectures, and printed a treatise "De Coloribus," and a tragedy entitled "Imber Aureus," on the story of Danaë. He died at Cosenza in 1533. His works were published at Naples in 1762, and again in 1808, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

TELESIO (BERNARDINO) nephew of the preceding, a modern philosopher, born at Cosenza in 1508 or 1509. He received his early education from his uncle, who kept a school at Milan, and accompanying the same relative to Rome, he was present at the sack of that city by the troops of the constable de Bourbon. Removing to Padua, he closely applied to the studies of philosophy and the mathematics, and then went again to Rome, where he obtained the friendship and patronage of pope Pius IV. He subsequently retired to Cosenza, where he married at an advanced age, and founded an academy which thence took the name of Cosentina. He was patronised by several persons of distinction, but was otherwise much disquieted by the calumnies raised against his school of philosophy, which, in addition to the grief produced by the assassination of one of his sons, are thought to have hastened his death in 1588. Telesio was a bold and vigorous opposer of the Aristotelian doctrines of physics, and employed mathematical principles in explaining the works of nature. These he first promulgated in a work printed at Rome in 1565, entitled "De Rerum Natura juxta propria Principia," 1563 and 1586. The essence of this system, which was also maintained by him in various other treatises, was the doctrine of the ancient sage Parmenides, that the first productive principles in nature are cold and heat, as well observed by lord Bacon, a mere transformation of properties into principles. He was however a lover of truth, and opened the way for greater improvements. After his death his writings, as containing innovations, were placed in the Index Expurgatorius of the inquisition, which did not prevent their republication at Venice in 1590.—*Brucher. Tirabouchi. Biog. Univ.*

TELL (WILLIAM) a celebrated person in the patriotic annals of Switzerland, was a native of Burgeln, in the canton of Uri, and was early distinguished by his skill in archery, as well as by his pre-eminence over his companions in activity and all those hardy exercises which are peculiarly characteristic of the inhabitants of a mountainous region. The tyrannic despotism of the emperor Albert sufficiently grievous in itself, was carried by Herman Gessler, whom he had appointed governor of Switzerland, to the most intolerable height. The most abject submissions were exacted from the peasantry, and the whole country ripe for a civil explosion, required only some daring hand to fire the train. The opportunity at length occurred. Gessler, who had been led to suspect the general feeling, with a degree of insolence as impolitic as wanton, placed his plumed cap upon a spear in the centre of the

market-place of Altorf, and in order to show his utter contempt of the people and their supposed design of emancipation, issued an order that every one in passing should, on pain of death, pay it the same tokens of submission which he exacted in his own person. Tell, disdainingly to comply, was seized and brought before him, and by a refinement in cruelty, according to the current story, after some ironical praises of his talents as an archer, was ordered to shoot an apple from the head of his son as the price of his own redemption from the punishment of his insubordination. Tell drawing two arrows from his quiver, placed one in his bosom, and with the other succeeded in hitting the proposed mark without injury to the boy; but having the boldness to avow his purpose of using the weapon he had reserved against the governor, had he failed in his previous attempt, the latter sentenced him to perpetual imprisonment, and carried him off in his own barge across the lake of Lucerne, to prevent the possibility of a rescue. One of those sudden storms so common in the country, arising during the passage, Tell, whose skill as a navigator was not inferior to his other qualifications, was of necessity released from his chains, and placed at the helm. Steering the vessel under a rock, still shown as the site of the exploit, one desperate leap from the deck placed him out of the reach of his captors. The death of Gesler, whom Tell soon after shot through the heart while riding near Kusanacht, formed the signal of a general rising, which terminated in the complete establishment of Swiss independence on the first of January 1308. Tell, who, notwithstanding his services to the cause, and the universal gratitude of his countrymen, continued to remain a private citizen, survived the liberation of his country forty-six years, and perished at length in an inundation which committed great ravages in the neighbourhood of Burgeln in 1354. A chapel in commemoration of his bold escape was built near the spot where it took place. This circumstance, together with the respect in which his supposed descendants were held so late as the commencement of the last century, goes far to obviate a suspicion which the similarity of the event of the apple and arrow to a story related by Saxo Grammaticus, (of which one Tocco, a Dane, is the hero,) has thrown upon the authenticity of the narrative.—*Müller's Hist. of Switzerland.*

TELLER (WILLIAM ABRAHAM) a German divine, born at Leipzic in 1734. Having been appointed in 1764 superintendent, professor of theology, and first pastor at Helmsstadt, he was, on account of his religious opinions, declared a heretic, and deprived of his offices in 1767. He went to Berlin, where he became member of the consistory, and first pastor of the church of St Peter. When the edict concerning religion was issued in 1787, Teller was suspended from his functions, but he was soon restored; and the prejudices against him being dissipated, he was admitted a member of the academy of Berlin, before which in 1802 he

read a discourse in honour of the minister Wölner, who had been his most determined persecutor. He died December 9, 1804. Even the enemies of this heterodox theologian admit that he was intimately acquainted with the Oriental languages and with history, especially that of the reformed church. His opinions relative to religion and the Scriptures were bold and singular, tending to introduce a system of philosophical Deism in the room of Christianity, by allegorizing and explaining away the supernatural portion of revelation. Among his works are "The Doctrine of the Christian Faith," 1764, 8vo, which first excited an outcry against him as a heretic; a "Dictionary of the New Testament," 8vo, 1772; "An Introduction to Religion in general and to Christianity in particular," 1792; "Sermons;" and a "Magazine for Preachers;" Jena, 1792—1801, 10 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

TELLEZ (BALTHASAR) a Portuguese historian, born at Lisbon in 1595. He became a jesuit, and after having for more than twenty years been a teacher in the principal seminaries of his order, he was appointed rector of the Irish seminary, and of the college of Don Antonio at Lisbon. He at length arrived at the dignity of provincial; but he resigned that office in his old age, and died at Lisbon in 1675. His historical works are a "Chronicle of the Affairs of the Society of Jesus, in Portugal," 1644—47, 2 vols. folio; and a "General History of Upper Ethiopia, and of the Establishments of the Jesuits in that Kingdom," 1660, folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

TELLEZ DE SYLVA (DOM MANUEL) marquis d'Alegrete, descended of a family distinguished by an hereditary taste for literature, was born at Lisbon in 1682. His father, one of the most learned men of his rank and country, was censor and afterwards director of the Royal Portuguese Academy of History. Dom Manuel cultivated with success Latin poetry, and on the foundation of the academy just mentioned, in 1720, he was elected the first perpetual secretary. He displayed indefatigable zeal in attending to the duties of this office, till his death in 1736. Besides a volume of Latin poems and epigrams, he was the author of "Historia da Academia real da Historia Portugueza," 1727, 4to; and he published a collection of the memoirs, &c. of the academy, 1721—27, 7 vols. folio.—*Id.*

TELLIER (MICHAEL le) chancellor of France, born in 1603, was the son of a counsellor in the court of aida. He passed through various posts, until, under the patronage of cardinal Mazarin, he became secretary of state under Louis XIII. He also obtained a principal share of the confidence of that minister and Anne of Austria during the subsequent regency. In 1651, when Mazarin was obliged to retire, Le Tellier supplied his place in the ministry, and on his return retained the office of secretary of state, until he resigned it to his son, the marquis de Louvois, in 1666. He however still held his place in the council, and in 1677 was raised to the station of chancellor, and keeper of the seals. He was severe

in his temper, and despotic in his principles, and urged all those violent measures against the Protestants, which terminated in the revocation of the edict of Nantz. In signing the edict for that iniquitous breach of faith, he exclaimed, *Nunc dimittis*, &c. and expired a few days afterwards, in his eighty-third year. Bossuet pronounced his funeral oration, and paints him as a great man. He was certainly a man of abilities, and probably a sincere bigot, a fact which does not exclude his possession of the dark and dangerous disposition that several authors have imputed to him, and which induced the count de Grammont to exclaim one day, on observing him come from a secret audience with the king, "I think I see a polecat stealing away from a henroost, and licking his snout stained with blood."—*Voltaire. Siècle de Louis XIV. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TELLIER (FRANÇOIS MICHAËL le) marquis de Louvois, son of the preceding, was born in 1641. His father artfully proposed him to Louis XIV, as a young man of sense, but rather slow, who might be aided by his majesty's instructions. This was taking Louis by his foible, which was that of affecting to govern every thing himself. Louvois made a rapid progress in his favour, and rose to great posts, the principal of which was that of war minister. He acquired and merited great praise for his abilities in this department, being the first who perfected the system of supplying armies by magazines disposed in convenient places. He also rendered officers attentive to their duty, and banished much of the luxurious indulgence which had previously reigned in the French service. Sensible how much his credit and the ascendancy which he had acquired over the king depended upon war, he was always solicitous to perpetuate and renew hostilities, and thereby with all his abilities acted very perniciously for France in the sequel. Neither in the practice of wars was he restrained by any sense of humanity; and the desolation of the Palatinate, which excited the indignation of all Europe, was his measure. His haughty and overbearing temper rendered him much more feared than beloved; and sometimes even led him to forget the respect due to the king himself. It is even asserted that owing to the disgust thus engendered, he had reached the end of his favour, and was on the point of being sent to the Bastille when he was carried off by a sudden death. July 16, 1691, immediately on returning from a council, in which Louis had treated him with extreme coldness. Suspicions were entertained of poison, but apparently without foundation. Louvois, although an unprincipled minister, was certainly an able man, and did his duty in recommending the king not to acknowledge his marriage with Madame de Maintenon, which conduct exciting the enmity of that influential personage, probably hastened the loss of that favour, which he was so solicitous to preserve.—*Voltaire Siècle de Louis XIV. Mem. de Ducloux.*

TELLIER (MICHAËL le) a distinguished

jesuit, was born in 1643, near Pere in Lower Normandy. He studied in the jesuits' college at Caen, and entered the society at the age of eighteen. In 1687 he published a *Defence of the Mission to China, Japan, and the Indies*, which was attacked by Arnauld in his "*Morale Pratique*," and delated to the holy office, which required alterations in the work. Many publications followed on both sides, the result of which was a great increase of reputation on the part of La Tellier, who was advanced to the posts of reviser, rector, and provincial of his order. At length, on the death of father La Chaise in 1709, he was presented by the jesuits with two others to fill the vacant place of confessor to the king, and was chosen, it is said, principally on account of the appearance of profound modesty and humility which he assumed in his deportment on that introduction. It was foreseen the use which he would make of his influence over an aged and bigotted monarch; and he is said to have himself exclaimed that he would make the Jansenists "drink to the lees of the cup of the society's indignation." His first act was the demolition of the famous house of the Port Royal, of which he left not one stone upon another. He then forced upon the magistracy and the nation the bull *unigenitus*; and such was the violence with which he proceeded, that the jesuits themselves exclaimed, "Father le Tellier drives too fast; he will overturn us." In reality he was the cause of much of the odium which soon after fell on the society, and paved the way for its abolition; nor was he esteemed even by his brethren, over whom he ruled with a rod of iron. On the death of Louis he was exiled, first to Amiens and afterwards to La Flèche, where he died in 1719, at the age of seventy-six. Le Tellier was a man of regular morals, and possibly more a real bigot than an ambitious hypocrite. He was well versed in literature, and wrote several works besides those already alluded to, which it is unnecessary to enumerate.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Destruction des Jesuites.*

TEMPELHOF (GEORGE FREDERIC) a German officer and writer on military tactics, born in 1737. After having studied at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and at Halle, he entered into a Prussian regiment of infantry as a corporal; and in that capacity he served in Bohemia in 1757. He afterwards entered into the artillery, and distinguished himself at the battles of Hochkirchen, Kunnersdorf, Torgau, &c. and at the sieges of Breslau, Olmutz, Dresden, and Schweidnitz. At the close of the second campaign he was made a lieutenant; and after the peace of 1763 he continued his studies at Berlin, and became acquainted with Euler, Lambert, Sulzer, Lagrange, and other men of science. He then published some mathematical works, and also "The Prussian Bombardier," 1781, 8vo, in which he reduced the doctrine of projectiles to scientific principles. He afterwards published "The Elements of Military Tactics," developing the manoeuvres and warlike operations of Frederic II.

He was appointed by the king to instruct the officers of infantry and cavalry, in the inspections of Berlin, and of the march of Brandenburg; in 1782 he was appointed major and commandant of a corps of artillery, and in 1784 he obtained letters of nobility. Frederic William II employed Tempelhof to instruct the princes, his two elder sons, in mathematics and the science of war; and he was soon after nominated a lieutenant-colonel and member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1790 he was promoted to a colonelcy; and in the beginning of the revolutionary war with France he had the command of all the Prussian artillery, and in 1795 he became chief of the third regiment of that corps. In 1802 he received the order of the red eagle from Frederic William III, who nominated him lieutenant-general and military tutor of the young princes, his brothers. He died at Berlin July 13, 1807. Tempelhof published some important works besides those mentioned above, of which the best known is his "History of the Seven Years' War in Germany, between the King of Prussia and the Empress Queen, &c." 1783, 6 vols. 4to, of which an English translation was executed by general Lloyd.—*Biog. Univ.*

TEMPESTA. There were two artists who are known by this designation; **ANTONIO**, a Florentine by birth, to whom it belonged of right as a patronymic, and one Peter Molyn, a native of Haerlem, who received it as a sobriquet from the circumstance of his pencil being principally employed in the delineation of tempests, shipwrecks, and similar subjects. The former was born about the year 1545, and studied the principles of his art under John Strada, whose style he imitated in his landscapes and hunting-pieces. He also produced some battle-pieces and other paintings, much admired for the spirit and delicacy with which they are executed, especially the animals which they contain. Many of these have been engraved, some of them by his own hand. His death took place in 1630.—The second, born of Protestant parents, quitted his native country for Italy, where he reconciled himself to the Romish church, and received the honour of knighthood; but was afterwards condemned to death for the murder of his own wife. This sentence he had interest enough to get commuted for one of perpetual imprisonment; and after remaining in prison nearly sixteen years, succeeded in making his escape from the place in which he was confined. His death took place about the commencement of the last century.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

TEMPLE (sir WILLIAM) provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and grandfather of the statesman of the same name. He was a younger son of the Temples of Leicestershire, and was educated at King's college, Cambridge, where and at Oxford he was admitted to the degree of master of arts. He afterwards became master of the school of Lincoln, and secretary successively to sir Philip Sidney, Elizabeth's ill-treated minister, Davison, and to the celebrated earl of Essex. In 1609, at the so-

licitation of Dr Usher, he accepted the provostship of Trinity college in Dublin, and was afterwards knighted and made a master in chancery. He died in 1626, aged seventy-two. He was the author of several scholastic treatises in Latin, and the father of sir JOHN TEMPLE, who was educated under him at Dublin, and who became master of the rolls and a privy counsellor in Ireland, during the reign of Charles II. Sir John wrote a "History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641," from his own observations, which work was published in 4to, 1646; in 8vo, 1746; and republished in 1812 by baron Maseres. The date of his death is not recorded.—*Athen. Oxon.*

TEMPLE (sir WILLIAM) a very eminent statesman, was the son of the aforesaid sir John Temple, by his lady, who was sister to the learned Dr Henry Hammond. He was born in London in 1628, and first sent to school at Penshurst in Kent, under the care of his uncle, Dr Hammond, and afterwards to the school of Bishop Stortford. At the age of seventeen he was entered of Emanuel college, Cambridge, under the tuition of the learned Cudworth, and in his twentieth year he commenced his travels, and passed six years in France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany. He returned in 1654, and married the daughter of sir Peter Osborne of Clicksand, Bedfordshire; and not choosing to accept any office under Cromwell, he occupied himself in the study of history and philosophy. On the Restoration he was chosen a member of the Irish convention, when he acted with great independence; and in 1661 he was returned with his father representative for the county of Carlow. The following year he was nominated one of the commissioners from the Irish parliament to the king, and removed to London. Declining all employment out of his chosen field of diplomacy, he was disregarded until the breaking out of the Dutch war, when he was employed in a secret mission to the bishop of Munster. This he executed so much to the satisfaction of the ministers, that in the following year he was appointed resident at Brussels, and received the patent of a baronetcy. A complete history of all the negotiations in which he was from this time concerned, would be that of the foreign politics of the reign of Charles II. One of the most distinguished of those services was his accomplishment, in conjunction with the equally able and patriotic De Witt, of the treaty between England, Holland, and Sweden, concluded in February 1668, with a view to oblige France to restore her conquests in the Netherlands. He also attended as ambassador extraordinary, and mediator, when peace was concluded, between France and Spain, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and subsequently residing at the Hague as ambassador, cultivated a close intimacy with De Witt, and became familiar with the prince of Orange, afterwards William III, then only in his eighteenth year. A change of politics at home led to the recall of Temple in 1669, who refusing to assist in the intended breach with

Holland, retired from public business to his house at Sheen, and employed himself in writing his "Observations on the United Provinces," and part of his "Miscellanies." When the unprincipled war against Holland terminated with the necessity of making peace, sir William Temple was again employed, and in 1674 was sent ambassador to the States General, in order to negotiate a general pacification. Previously to its termination in the treaty of Nimègue, in 1678, he was instrumental in promoting the important and highly popular marriage of the prince of Orange with Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of York, which union took place in 1677. In 1679 he was recalled from the Hague, and offered the post of secretary of state, which he declined. As a statesman he expressed himself decidedly averse to the exclusion of the duke of York, and the last act which he performed in parliament, where he sat as member for the university of Cambridge, was to carry from the council the king's answer to the Commons, containing his resolution never to consent to the exclusion of his brother. Disgusted however by Charles's dissolution of the parliament in 1681, without the advice of his council, he declined the offer of being again returned for the university, and retired from public life altogether. In the reign of James II he had so estranged himself from politics that he was one of the last to credit the landing of the prince of Orange. When the Revolution was concluded, however, he waited on the new monarch to introduce his son, and was again requested to accept the office of secretary of state, which he once more declined. His son was afterwards appointed secretary at war, but in the very week of taking office, in a fit of melancholy threw himself into the Thames, which only extorted from his father a maxim of the Stoic philosophy, "That a wise man might dispose of himself, and render life as short as he pleased." It was about this time that sir William took Swift to live with him, as already related; he was likewise occasionally visited by king William. He died at Moor park, Surrey, in January 1700, in his seventy-second year. Sir William Temple merits a high rank both as a statesman and a patriot. He well understood his country's interest, and steadily pursued it, without either ambition or avarice. He had some foibles of temper, and a share of vanity and conceit, but was substantially a worthy man in all the relations of life. As a writer he ranks among the most eminent and popular of his day. His "Observations upon the United Provinces," printed in 1672, are interesting and valuable, and his "Miscellanies" are lively and entertaining, if not profound. His memoirs are also important as regards the history of the times, an observation which may be also extended to the "Letters" published by Swift after his death. All his works, which have been published collectively in two volumes quarto, and four volumes octavo, display a great acquaintance both with men and books, conveyed in a style negligent and incorrect,

but agreeable, and much resembling that of easy and polite conversation.—*Ring. Brit. Life prefixed to edition of his Works, 1814.*

TEMPLEMAN (PIERRE) a physician of the last century, as eminent for his erudition and general knowledge as for his skill in the science he professed. He was a native of the town of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, born in March 1711, and received the rudiments of a classical education at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and then graduated in arts. Afterwards he proceeded to Leyden for the purpose of completing his medical studies, which he did under the celebrated Boerhaave, and having taken the degree of MD. returned to London in 1739, and commenced practice in that metropolis. A fondness however for literary pursuits, and the society of literary men, left him little leisure, and perhaps less inclination, to follow up his profession with the requisite perseverance; and having in 1753 obtained a situation in the British Museum, as keeper of the reading-room, he from that period devoted almost the whole of his time to pursuits more congenial to his disposition. Besides a translation of "Norden's Travels in Egypt," which he printed in one volume, folio, he was the author of "Remarks and Observations on Physic, Anatomy, &c. extracted from the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences," 2 vols.; "Cases and Consultations," &c.; with a few pieces of miscellaneous poetry. In 1760 he quitted the museum, on being chosen secretary to the Society of Arts, in which capacity he continued to act till his death in September 1769.—There was also a THOMAS TEMPLEMAN, a respectable mathematician, of Bury, in Suffolk, where he kept an arithmetical school, who printed a folio volume of tables, exhibiting the extent and comparative population of the different kingdoms of the world. His death took place about the year 1729.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

TENCIN (PIERRE GUERIN de) an eminent ecclesiastic and statesman, who reached the summit of his career in the earlier part of the last century. He was born at Grenoble in 1678, and having received his education in the university of Paris, took the vows, and obtained early in life some considerable preferment in the church. On the election of Innocent XIII to the tiara, he was confirmed envoy from the court of Paris to that of the Vatican, and soon after was made archbishop of Embrun. His subsequent rise to the highest dignities in the church was rapid, but appears to have been rather the result of his genius for intrigue than of genuine merit or even commanding talent, since, after having become a member of the college of cardinals, with the rich archbishopric of Lyons, when he had at length reached the highest pinnacle of his ambition, by being appointed to succeed cardinal Fleury as minister of France, both his abilities and courage seem to have sunk under the difficulties of a post so arduous; and giving up a situation, to the duties and responsibilities of which he felt himself unequal, he

had the prudence to exchange the cares attendant on his short-lived power for the dignified retirement of his see. His death took place in 1758.—His sister, CLAUDINE ALEXANDRINE GUERIN DE TENCIN, who died in 1749, was originally destined like himself for a religious life, and took the veil in the convent of Montfleur. Her own dislike of a seclusion to which she had perhaps in the first instance reluctantly dedicated herself, aided by her brother's interest at Rome, procured her a dispensation from her vows, and she repaired to Paris, where she distinguished herself in the first circles by her gaiety and wit. The death of the counsellor La Fresnaye, who was said to have been murdered in her apartment, at length interrupted her career, and she underwent a short imprisonment, first in the Chatelet, and afterwards in the Bastille. She was the authoress of "Biographical Sketches of De Comminges, and Edward II," and two romances, "Les Malheurs de l'Amour," and the "Siege of Calais."—*Biog. Univ.*

TENIERS (DAVID) the name of two of the most celebrated artists of the Flemish school of painting, father and son, both natives of Antwerp, in which city the elder was born in 1582. Having been well grounded in the principles of the art under the famous Rubens, who much esteemed him, and always expressed the highest opinion of his genius, he went to Rome for the purpose of studying the great models of antiquity contained in that city, and became a scholar of Adam Elsheimer, of whose instruction and advice he continued to avail himself for a period of six years. On his return to his native country he occupied himself principally in the delineation of fairs, shops, rustic sports, and drinking parties, which he exhibited with such truth, humour, and originality, that he may be considered the founder of a style of painting which his son afterwards brought to perhaps the highest degree of perfection of which it is capable. His pictures are mostly of a small size. The elder Teniers died in 1649.—His son, born in 1610, imitated the style and expression of his father, whom he much excelled in the correctness as well as finish of his works. He confined himself principally to the same subjects of low humour in his original pieces; but from the wonderful exactness with which he was enabled to copy the productions of others, deceived even those who were esteemed among the best judges of the age, and acquired for himself the appellation of "The Ape of Painting." Leopold, archduke of Austria, made him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber; William prince of Orange honoured him with his friendship, and the king of Spain built a gallery purposely for the reception of his paintings. The smaller figures of the younger Teniers are the most admired. His death took place in 1694.—There was another son, named ABRAHAM, also a good painter, especially excelling in his perfect knowledge of chiar-oscuro. — *D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

TENISON (THOMAS) archbishop of Can-

terbury, a prelate of great piety and learning. He was a native of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, born September 29, 1636. His father, who was rector of Topcroft, in the county of Norfolk, till ejected by the parliament for his adherence to royalty, placed him at the grammar-school of Norwich, whence he removed to Corpus Christi (Ben'et) college, Cambridge, and having graduated there, obtained a fellowship in 1662. His first inclination led him to the study of physic as a profession, but the church becoming open to him by the Restoration, he took orders, and became curate of the parish of St Andrew, Cambridge; in which capacity he distinguished himself so highly, especially by his exemplary conduct towards his sick parishioners when the plague raged there in 1665, that he was presented with a handsome piece of plate as a testimonial of their gratitude and affection. Soon after he was presented by lord Manchester to the living of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, and subsequently obtained in succession those of St Peter Mancroft, Norwich, 1674, and St Martin's in the Fields, London, 1680. Dr Tenison was a zealous polemic on the Protestant side, both previous to and after the Revolution, which circumstance, together with his tried integrity and ability, procured him rapid promotion under king William. One of the first acts of that monarch was to make him archdeacon of London, and in 1691 to raise him to the episcopal bench as bishop of Lincoln. On the death of Tillotson in 1694, he was advanced to the primacy; which high dignity he continued to hold with equal moderation, firmness, and ability, for a period of twenty years, till his death in December 1715. As an author he is known by his "Creed of Hobbes examined," an able and argumentative treatise; "Baconiana, or Remains of Sir F. Bacon," 8vo; "Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts;" and a variety of miscellaneous sermons. St Martin's parish is indebted to his munificence for a parochial school and library.—*Biog. Brit.*

TENNANT (SMITHSON) an able chemist, was born at Selby in Yorkshire, of which place his father was vicar in 1761. He received his early education at Scorton, near Tadcaster, and afterwards under Dr Croft at Beverley, where he attended more to the sciences than the classics. In 1781 he proceeded to Edinburgh to study physic, and the year following became a member of Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Emanuel college, where in 1786 he graduated B.M., and in 1796 took that of doctor in the same faculty. In 1812 he settled in London, and delivered lectures on mineralogy, and the following year was elected professor of chemistry at Cambridge. He had read but one course of lectures, when he visited France, where he was killed by a fall from his horse near Boulogne, which fractured his skull. This event took place February 22, 1815. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, to which body he communicated various papers on the decomposition of fixed air; the nature of the diamond; the action of nitre on

gold and platina; on the uses of lime in agriculture; on the composition of emery; a new method of obtaining potassium, &c. &c. He also contributed to the Transactions of the Geological Society the analysis of a volcanic substance containing boracic acid.—*Thomson's Annals of Philon.*

TENNENT (GILBERT) the son of an Irish presbyterian minister, who removed in 1718 to North America, and settled near Philadelphia, where he opened an academy for the education of students in divinity. The son assisted in the direction of this establishment, and after having studied medicine as well as theology, he was in 1726 ordained pastor of a congregation at New Brunswick. In 1743 he founded a presbyterian church at Philadelphia, and he subsequently travelled in the various Anglo-American provinces as a missionary. Notwithstanding his zeal and success in this undertaking, a party was formed against him, and he was accused of immorality. A hostile pamphlet was published, called the "Examiner;" to which he replied in another, entitled the "Examiner examined." This controversy occasioned the convocation of a synod in 1741, but no decision on the points in dispute took place. Tennent, with a view to conciliation, published a remarkable work, under the title of "The Peace of Jerusalem." He died in 1765.—His brother, WILLIAM TENNENT, minister of Freehold, in New Jersey, was a distinguished preacher among the Calvinists. He published a tract, giving an "Account of the Revival of Religion at Freehold and elsewhere." 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

TERENCE or PUBLIUS TERENTIUS, a celebrated Latin writer of comedies, is supposed to have been born in Carthage, about the year of Rome 566 (BC. 194). He was brought a slave to that capital in his youth, but falling into the hands of a generous master named Terentius Lucanus, the latter was so taken with the quickness of his parts, that he first gave him a good education, and then his liberty. He acquired the friendship and esteem of several Romans of rank, among whom were Scipio Africanus the younger, and his friend Lælius. He applied himself to the composition of comedies on the Greek model, and indeed, either in whole or in part, translated them from the Greek. The first piece which he is recorded to have brought on the stage, was the "Andria," represented BC. 166; and the whole of his six comedies which remain, were acted at Rome between the last-mentioned date and BC. 160. They were received with great applause, especially the "Eunuchus," for which, according to Donatus, he received 8000 sesterces (about 64*l.*), the largest sum which had ever been given for a comedy. It was a common opinion, confirmed by several ancient writers, that Scipio and Lælius assisted him in the composition of these pieces. Terence himself hints at this rumour as a charge made by detractors, but regards it as conferring honour rather than requiring contradiction. It is not likely however these statesmen and commanders, whatever their love for letters,

should possess talent of this description, not to mention that no writings are more strongly marked by their style and manner as the product of a single hand, than those of Terence. After he had given his six comedies to the Roman public, he departed for Greece, where he stayed about a year, in order, it is thought, to collect some of the plays of Menander. He fell sick, according to some, and died at sea on his voyage home, while others represent his death to have taken place at Stymphalis in Arcadia. Upon the merits of Terence much opposing opinion has existed, partly in consequence of his known obligation to the comic writers of Greece, and especially to Menander. Thus it is supposed that he has little claim to originality, either for the incident or sentiment of his pieces, which however still leave him the high praise of judicious selection, happy disposition, and purity and sweetness of language. Cicero also speaks of him as the translator of Menander, praises his Latin as expressing all the politeness and amenity of the original; and Cæsar calls him a lover of pure diction, while expressing his regret that he did not possess the *vis comica* of his original. Of the numerous editions of Terence, the most esteemed are the Elzevir, 1635; the Variorum, Amst. 1686; that of Westerhovius, 2 vols. 4to, 1726; that of Bentley, Cambridge, 4to, of the same year; the Edinburgh edition of 1758; and that of Zeunius, Leipsic, 1774, 2 vols. 8vo. Terence has been translated into English by the elder Colman, and into French by Madame Dacier.—*Vossii Poet. Lat. Crusii's Roman Poets. Saxii Onom.*

TERENTIANUS MAURUS, a Libyan author, born at Carthage, of whom a grammatical treatise is yet extant, written in Latin hexameters. It is entitled "De Litteris, Syllabis, Pedibus, et Metris," Milan, 1497. It is also to be found in the Genevese "Corpus Poetarum." Of his birth or condition but little is known.—*Moreri.*

TERPANDER, a Lesbian poet, who flourished towards the close of the seventh century before the Christian era. Like most of his brethren he united practical to theoretical harmony, and is said to have been the inventor of an additional string to the lyre. He first gained the prize for music at the Carian games, instituted by the Lacedæmonians; who however banished him for the innovation of the additional string, and declared his instrument forfeited.—*Vossius.*

TERRASSON, the name of several ingenious French writers, who flourished during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of these, JEAN, born at Lyons in 1670, the son of an advocate of that city, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best practical philosophers as well as soundest scholars of his time. He was for some time a member of the Oratory, and eventually obtained in 1721 the Greek professorship in the Royal College of Paris. His dissertation on the Iliad, printed in 2 vols. 12mo, made him a prominent controversialist in the dispute carried on between Madame Dacier and De la Motte, respecti-

Homer. His other works are "Sethos," a moral and political romance; a French translation of the works of Diodorus Siculus, in seven duodecimo volumes; and a tract in favour of the Mississippi scheme. He was a member of the Académie des Sciences, and died in 1750.—ANDREW TERRASSON, brother to the above, was also an ecclesiastic belonging to the Oratory, and was celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit. Four duodecimo volumes of his discourses were published after his decease, which took place at Paris in 1723.—GASPARD, another brother, was educated in the same seminary, but becoming a convert to the Jansenist party, not only lost the reputation he had previously acquired, but was thrown into confinement. After his liberation he settled at Paris, and died there in 1752, leaving also behind him four volumes of sermons.—MATTHEW TERRASSON, of the same family, was a native of Lyons, where he practised with much credit as an advocate. He was born in the autumn of 1669, and graduated at Paris, where he died September 30, 1734. Several professional tracts of his compilation were much esteemed, and are printed together in one quarto volume.—His son ANTOINE, born at Paris in November 1705, was brought up to the same profession as his father. His history of the Roman code, first printed in 1750, is an able work, and gained its author a considerable degree of reputation as well as advantages of a more solid nature. He obtained the situation of censor royal, with a law professorship in the Royal college, to which he united the lucrative appointment of counsellor to the French clergy. Besides the work already alluded to, he was the author of a variety of treatises on historical and critical, as well as on professional subjects. His death took place in the October of 1782.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TERRAY (JOSEPH MARIE) abbé, a French ecclesiastic and financier, was born in 1715 at Boan in Forez. He was educated at the college of Jully, after which he became a clerk in the parliament of Paris. He next entered into orders, but a defective utterance and forbidding exterior prevented him from making his way in the church, and he became chief of the council to the prince of Condé, then comptroller, afterwards minister of state, and finally director-general of the public buildings of France. He was a man of a firm decided temper, and of indefatigable application, who rendered his accounts models of financial order, precision, and perspicuity. He reformed many abuses, and introduced several economical reforms, which produced him numerous enemies, whose opposition he treated with contempt. He resigned his places in 1774, and died in 1778 at the age of sixty-three.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TERRY (EDWARD) an English voyager and traveller, born about 1590. Being appointed chaplain to a fleet which accompanied sir Thomas Roe, who was sent ambassador to the Great Mogul, Mr Terry sailed from Gravesend in February 1615, and on arriving

in India he was chosen to supply the place of the chaplain to the embassy, who had died in the voyage. He remained two years at the court of the Mogul emperor; and in 1617 he returned with sir T. Roe to England. He subsequently became rector of Greenford in Middlesex, where he passed the remainder of his life. Terry drew up an account of the observations he made during his residence abroad, which he presented in MS. to Charles I, then prince of Wales, in 1622. It was published under the title of "A Voyage to East India," London, 1655, 8vo, and was reprinted in 1777, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

TERTRE. There were two French ecclesiastics of this name; JEAN BAPTISTE DU TERTRE, the first in point of time, was a native of Calais, born in 1610. He served originally in the army, but afterwards preferring a religious life, assumed the habit of St Dominic, and proceeded to the West Indies in quality of a missionary. On his return to France in 1658 he employed himself in writing a history of the French settlements in the Antilles, which is more remarkable for the accuracy of its statements than the elegance of its composition. This work, which occupies four quarto volumes, appeared partly in 1667, and was completed in 1671. The author survived its publication several years, dying at Paris in 1687.—RODOLPHUS, a Jesuit of the same name, was born in Alençon in 1667. The latter is known as the author of several metaphysical and devotional tracts, especially of a reply to the opinions broached by Malebranche.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TERTULLIAN (QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLACUS) considered the most early Latin father extant, was born at Carthage about the middle of the second century. His father was a centurion under the proconsul of Africa, and he was at first a Pagan, although when or where he embraced the Christian religion does not appear. He received a liberal education, and was well versed in Greek and Roman literature, and, as some assert, learned in the Roman law. He flourished chiefly under the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla; and Jerome mentions a report that he lived to a very advanced age. He employed himself vigorously in the cause of Christianity; but towards the latter part of his life quitted the Catholic church to join the Montanists, out of which he formed a sect of his own, named Tertullianists. The ground of his separation, however, related rather to discipline than doctrine, being favourable to the greater austerities inculcated by Montanus and his two prophetesses. Of the personal history of Tertullian little more is known than that he did not separate from his wife on becoming a priest, if even he did not marry her after that event. Of his writings the most noted is his "Apologeticus, or Apology for the Christian Religion," addressed to the proconsul of Africa, which contains much information on the manners and conduct of the early Christians, and in a manly strain asserts the falsehood of the calumnies by which they were

assailed, and the injustice of persecuting them. Connected with this work are his two books, "Ad Nationes," in which, with his characteristic vehemence, he carries his attack into the quarters of his opponents. He also wrote largely against various heresies, and several distinct tracts "On Baptism," "On Idolatry," and on the conduct required from Christians under heathen domination. In one of these, "Upon Public Spectacles," he dissuades them from attending shows and festivals as partaking of idolatry; and he luxuriates in the anticipation of the transport with which he shall survey the torments of persecutors, philosophers, poets, and tragedians in another world. This father was a man of lively parts, but he displays little judgment in his reasoning, and while led by his temper to violence and exaggeration, he was at the same time weakly credulous and gloomily austere. His style is concise and figurative, but harsh, unpolished, and obscure. On the whole it has been doubted whether he did more good or harm to Christianity. His works have been frequently edited, both collectively and separately, particularly his "Apology." Of the entire works the editions of Rigaltius, Paris, 1641, and of Semler, Hal. Magd. 6 vols. 1770, are esteemed the best. The best edition of the "Apology" is that by Havercamp, Leyden, 1718, 8vo.—*Dupin. Cave. Mosheim.*

TESSE (RENE DE FROULAI, count de) marshal of France, was born about 1650. He served with distinction as aide-de-camp to marshal de Crequi in 1669. Having become a lieutenant-general in 1692, he raised the blockade of Pignerol in 1693; and he was commander-in-chief in Piedmont during the absence of Catinat. In 1703 he was made a marshal, and the next year he went to Spain, where he had some success, though he failed before Gibraltar and before Barcelona, where he was opposed by the earl of Peterborough. He was more fortunate in 1707, when he drove the Piedmontese out of Dauphiny. Disgusted with the world he entered into the religious society of the Camaldules in 1722; but he was obliged to quit his retreat to take the command of the French in Spain. On his return in 1725 he retired again to his solitude, and died the 10th of May, the same year. He was the author of three historical tracts; and general Grimoard published in 1806, "*Mémoires et Lettres du Maréchal de Tesse*," 2 vols. 8vo.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

TESSIN (NICODAMUS, count de) senator of Sweden and grand marshal of the court, principally known for his works of architecture, was born at Nikoping in 1654. His father, who was architect to Charles XI, received from that prince letters of nobility. The son, after studying the art of building at home, travelled for improvement, and stayed some time at Rome to observe the monuments of ancient and modern genius. Returning to Sweden, he was successively nominated chamberlain, baron, count, superintendent of buildings, grand-marshal, and senator. Among the numerous edifices erected from his designs

may be mentioned the king's palace at Stockholm, and the royal castle of Drottingholm. He died in 1718, leaving many Latin works, including a treatise, "*De Cometarum Natura*," 1700, folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

TESSIN (CHARLES GUSTAVUS, count de) son of the preceding, was one of those individuals to whose influence may be principally ascribed the modern revolutions of Sweden. He was born at Stockholm in 1695, and after being educated by his father, he travelled from 1714 to 1719 in Germany, France, and Italy. His talents were displayed in the political discussions which arose in Sweden after the death of Charles XII, when he declared for the party of the Hats, one of the two great factions which alternately governed or agitated the country. His influence caused the decided triumph of the party which he joined. After having assisted at the most secret deliberations of the states, and negotiated with many foreign courts, he was nominated president of the assembly of nobility in the diet of 1738. He presented and procured the adoption by the diet of a plan for a most essential change in the system of government. His favourite measure was the encouragement of manufactures, and the appropriation of a part of the public revenue to that purpose. He also cultivated the friendship of France, in preference to that of England or Russia; and from 1739 to 1742 he resided as ambassador at Paris, where he concluded a treaty of alliance and for a subsidy with the French government. Soon after his return he was made a senator, and was sent on a mission to Denmark; and in 1744 he went to Berlin to negotiate the marriage of Louisa Ulrica, sister of the prince royal of Sweden, when he received the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle, and many other marks of consideration for his services. From 1747 to 1752 count de Tessin had the direction of foreign affairs as president of the chancery; and at the same time he was appointed governor of the prince royal, afterwards Gustavus III. He addressed to his pupil a series of letters relative to morals, politics, and administration, which were published, and which have been translated into English, French, and other languages. The English version is entitled "*Letters to a Young Prince from his Governor*," London, 1755, 8vo. About 1760 the approach of party disputes in the diet induced count de Tessin to think of retiring from the public service, and in the following year he resigned all his employments. He then settled at his estate of Akeroe in Sudermania, where he died in 1770. He promoted the establishment of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; and besides his Letters, he wrote a number of discourses and essays. A description of a cabinet of natural history which he had formed, was published in 1753, under the title of "*Museum Tessinianum*," folio, with plates.—*Id.*

TESTI (FULVIO, count) an admired Italian poet, was born in 1593, at Ferrara, of parents in medium circumstances. He was carried when young to Modena, where he rose to the

highest offices in that court, and was honoured with various orders of knighthood. His life was however a perpetual alternation of prosperity and adversity, chiefly in consequence of his own ambition and inconsistency, which caused him to fall into disgrace with duke Francis I, who imprisoned him in the citadel of Modena, where he died in 1646. His poems are chiefly of the lyric class, and those which he published in his youth abound in the conceits and false taste of his age. When his judgment was matured, however, he composed in a purer style, and he exhibits a degree of vigour and poetical spirit which will bear comparison with the best poets of Italy. He wrote two tragedies, entitled "*Arinda*," and "*L'Isola d' Alcina*," the style of which is rather lyric than dramatic.—*Traboschi*.

TETENS (JOHN NICHOLAS) counsellor of state and of finance at Copenhagen, was born at Tetenshull, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1737. After having been variously engaged as a public teacher, he went in 1776 to the university of Kiel, to give lectures on philosophy and mathematics. In 1789 he was called to Copenhagen, where he died Aug. 19, 1807, after having for nearly twenty years filled honourable posts in the departments of finance and administration. His works are "An Introduction to the Calculation of Annuities," Leipzig, 1785, 8vo; "A Voyage to the Coasts of the North Sea, to observe the Construction of Canals," 1788, 8vo; "A Philosophical Essay on Human Nature," 1777, 8vo; "The Origin of Language and Writing," Butzow, 1772, 8vo; and "Considerations on the reciprocal Rights of belligerent and neutral Powers at Sea," Copenhagen, 1805, 8vo. All these treatises are in German; and he likewise published a Latin translation of Kraft's Lectures on Mechanics, 1773, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

TETZEL, or TESTZEL (JOHN) a fanatical monk of the sixteenth century, whose bigotry and absurdities may be considered among the proximate causes of the Reformation. He was of German extraction, born at Piern upon the Elbe, and having taken the habit of St Dominic, received a commission from his diocesan, the archbishop of Mayence, to preach up the indulgences of Leo X. The excess of zeal which he displayed in the execution of this charge, and the extravagant power and virtue which he attributed to his commodities, declaring that they were sufficient to procure impunity for a sinner, though he had even violated the mother of God herself, first roused the indignation of Luther, and drew upon him those attacks which were at length transferred from the effect to the cause, and diverted from combating the absurdities themselves to exposing the corruption of the system by which they were originated and sanctioned. The eyes of the papal government were at length, when too late, opened to the mischief which their indiscreet instrument had occasioned, and he received so severe a rebuke from the legate, that his wounded pride could not bear up against what he considered so un-

grateful a return for his exertions, and he is said to have literally died in consequence of a broken heart in 1519.—*Moreri*.

TEXEIRA (JOSEPH) a Portuguese historian of the sixteenth century, born about the year 1543. He was a monk of the order of St Dominic, and head of a religious house belonging to that fraternity at Santarem. His principal works consist of a life of king Sebastian, with a particular account of the disastrous expedition of that prince into Africa, and an early history of Portugal. On the accession of Don Antonio to the throne, Texeira was one of those who went with him to Paris, in order to solicit assistance against Spain. His death took place in 1620.—*Moreri*.

TEXEIRA (PETER) a Portuguese historian and traveller, born about 1570. Nothing is known of his history till 1600, when, as appears from his own relation, he had resided some years in Persia, and particularly at the Portuguese settlement on the island of Ormuz. After having studied the Persian language, he went to India, and thence he determined to return to Europe by a route which would enable him to visit various parts of Asia, with which he was unacquainted. Having embarked at Malacca, he touched at Sumatra, the Sunda Isles, Borneo, and the Philippines, and crossing the Pacific ocean, arrived in December 1600 at Acapulco. He then travelled to Mexico, and sailing from the port of St John d'Ulos, he arrived at Lisbon in October 1601. He subsequently undertook a second voyage to Malacca, and on his return travelled by land from Bassora to Aleppo. Arriving in Europe he passed through Italy and France to the Netherlands; and at Antwerp he published "*Relaciones de Pedro Texeira del Origen, Descendencia, y Sucesion de los Reyes de Persia y de Hormuz, y de un Viage hecho por el mismo Autor dende la India Oriental, hasta Italia por tierra*," 1610, 8vo. This work is curious, as exhibiting much information previously unknown in Europe, relative to the history and geography of Asia.—*Biog. Univ.*

THABET BEN CORRAH, an Arabian mathematician, philosopher, and physician, who was of the sect of the Sabæans, and was born at Haran or Carrhe, in Mesopotamia, in 835. He is said to have been skilled in the Greek, Syriac, and Arabic languages, and to have composed in the latter one hundred and fifty works on dialectics, mathematics, astrology, and medicine, besides sixteen in Syriac, including a treatise on music, a chronicle of the kings of Syria, and a book on the religion of the Sabæans. Thabet resided at Bagdad, and was one of the astrologers of the caliph Motaded. Among his works are translations from Euclid, Galen, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Archimedes, and Apollonius Pergæus. He died A.D. 900.—SENAN, or SINAN BEN THABET, not less celebrated than his father, was first physician to the caliph Caher Billah. He turned Mahometan at the solicitation of the prince whom he served, and whose cruel disposition he dreaded. At length he fled to Khorasan, whence he returned after the de-

position of *Caher Billah*. He died in 942. He was learned both in astronomy and medicine, and composed works on both those sciences, much esteemed by the Orientals.—*THABET BEN SINAN*, his son, cultivated the same branches of learning with his father and grandfather, and was physician to the hospital at Bagdad. He wrote the history of his own time from AD. 902 to 970, in which year he died.—*Biog. Univ.*

THALEBI (*ABU MANSUR ABD' EL MELIK AL*) author of a great number of works on a variety of subjects, was born at Nischabur, in Persia, AD. 961, and died in 1038. Among his principal productions may be specified an Arabian Anthology, or Florilegium; a treatise on the intelligence of the Arabian language; a collection of the most elegant Arabian phrases; and a history of illustrious poets, entitled "The Pearl of the most meritorious Men of the Age," which is reckoned his chef-d'œuvre. Copies of this work exist in the royal libraries of Paris, and the Escorial, and in the Bodleian at Oxford.—*Biog. Univ.*

THALES the founder of the Ionic school of philosophy, was born at Miletus, in Asia Minor, about the year 580 BC. He rose to distinction among his fellow-citizens, and was early employed in public affairs. His ardour for improvement led him to travel in search of instruction, and after visiting Crete, he sailed to Egypt, where, according to some authorities, he acquired his knowledge of philosophy and mathematics from the priests of Memphis. Upon his return to Miletus he communicated the knowledge which he had acquired to many disciples, among the principal of whom were Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras. In order to pursue his studies with the less interruption, he gave up the management of his estate to his nephew; and is otherwise the subject of several popular tales, founded on his close attention to philosophical speculations, and abstraction from common affairs. He reached the age of ninety, and died through mere infirmity, as he was attending the Olympic games. Laertius and several other writers regard Thales as the founder of the Greek philosophy, but as neither he nor his earliest successors in the Ionic school left any writings behind them, their tenets can only be conjectured from the obscure notices of the later Greek writers. He is represented as having held that water was the first principle of natural bodies, and according to Cicero he spoke of God as the mind which formed all things out of that primary element. Others deny that he represented God as the intelligent cause of the universe, and aver that the sayings ascribed to Thales are of dubious authority. According to him, the principle of motion, wherever it exists, is mind, the soul being considered as a moving power, perpetually in action. Respecting the material world, he held that night was created before day, that the stars are fiery bodies, and that the moon is an opaque one, illuminated by the sun. The earth he regarded as a spheroidal body, placed in the centre of the universe. In the mathe-

matics he is reported to have been the inventor of several fundamental propositions, adopted by Euclid. He was also a considerable improver of astronomy, and the first Greek who predicted a solar eclipse. He moreover taught the Greeks the division of the heavens into five zones, and fixed the revolution of the sun at 365 days. Thales was likewise one of the philosophers who united moral and political wisdom to the researches of science; and numerous aphorisms are attributed to him, in exemplification of his social penetration. On the whole he was doubtless one of the greatest men of early Greece, and well entitled, as was the case, to be regarded as the first of its seven sages.—*Diogenes Laert. Stanley. Brucker. Bayle.*

THALES, or *THALETAS*, an ancient Greek musician, who has been sometimes confounded with the celebrated philosopher of Miletus. He was a native of the isle of Crete, and was contemporary with Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator, by whom he was much esteemed. He introduced into Sparta, and also into Arcadia and Argos, several sorts of dances, including that denominated *gymnopedie*. Considerable improvements in the art he professed are attributed to Thaletas, and he is said to have composed lyric poems, which in conjunction with his music inspired those who heard them with sentiments of admiration and esteem for the social and manly virtues, producing effects hardly less surprising than those ascribed to the songs of Orpheus or Amphion.—*Biog. Univ. Rees's Cyclop.*

THEDEN (*JOHN CHRISTIAN ANTHONY*) an eminent Prussian surgeon, born in Mecklenberg in 1714. His youth was passed in poverty, and he raised himself to distinction by his own exertions. After having been attached to a regiment of cavalry, he in 1758 was appointed surgeon of a regiment of infantry, and at length first surgeon of the Prussian armies. He died in 1797. He invented various instruments for the improvement of surgical operations; and he published several works, including "New Observations and Experiments for the Advancement of Surgery," and "Instructions for Sub-surgeons in the Army."—*Biog. Univ.*

THELLUSON (*PRIER*) a native of Geneva, descended from an ancient family of French Protestants, who settled as a merchant in London, and acquired an immense fortune. He died at his seat at Plastow in Kent, July 21, 1797. The testamentary disposition which he made of his property was not a little extraordinary. To his widow and children (three sons and three daughters) he bequeathed about 100,000*l.* and the remainder, amounting to more than 600,000*l.* he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons and the lives of their sons; then the estates directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund, to be conveyed to the eldest male descendant of his three sons, with benefit of survivorship. This singular will being contested by the heirs at law, was finally established by a decision of

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the house of Lords, June 25, 1805. It however occasioned the passing of the Act of Parliament of the 39th and 40th of George III, cap. 98, restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. In case there should be no such heir as the devisee described in the will, the accumulated property (which will probably amount to at least thirty-two millions) is to be added to the sinking-fund.—PETER ISAAC TRELLOSON, the eldest son of the subject of this article, was raised to the peerage by the Irish title of baron Rendlesham in 1806; and he died September 16, 1808, leaving several male children.—*Debreit's Peerage.*

THEMISTIUS, surnamed **EUPHRADES**, a rhetorician of Paphlagonia, who flourished during the greater part of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth centuries. Constantius, Julian, and Theodosius all vied in distinguishing with their favour a man who, though opposed to them in his religious opinions, was so little bigotted to Paganism, that he was on terms of intimacy with many of the leading Christians of his time, especially with Gregory Nazianzen. In the reign of the former prince he was admitted into the patrician order, and eventually rose to be prefect of Constantinople. Of his works more than thirty orations are yet extant, as well as his Commentaries on the Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle. He lived to an extreme old age, and died about the year 410.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian warrior and statesman, whose father's name was Neocles. He is said to have indulged in dissipation in his youth, and to have been disinherited on that account. It does not however appear that he neglected the cultivation of his talents, since he seized every opportunity for obtaining popularity and military reputation. By this means he triumphed over his more virtuous rival, Aristides, whose banishment he procured; and at the period of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, king of Persia, Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this station the fleet was entrusted to his direction. After the battle of Thermopylæ, when the Persian army was approaching, the people of Athens forsook their city and retired on board their navy; a measure which they adopted through the influence of Themistocles, who is reported to have bribed the priestess of Apollo at Delphos, in order, through the sanction of her oracular advice, to work on the minds of his superstitious countrymen. He then joined the confederate armament of the Grecian states; and to prevent the separation of the fleet, through the fears and jealousies of the different commanders, he privately sent to inform the Persian monarch that such a design was in agitation; and Xerxes, by the immediate advance of his navy to prevent their escape, obliged the Greeks to come to an engagement off Salamis, when they gained a most decisive and glorious victory, B.C. 480. Themistocles, to hasten the retreat of the Persians had re-

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course to another stratagem, sending information to Xerxes that the Greeks intended to destroy the bridge of boats which he had constructed for the conveyance of his troops across the Hellespont. His plan succeeded, and Xerxes hastily fled, and left his army to its fate. The signal services of Themistocles were at first warmly acknowledged by his countrymen, and the Greeks in general paid him the highest honours. Athens flourished under his administration, and he fortified the city with strong walls, rebuilt the Piræus, and augmented the navy. Yet the fickle Athenians at length treated with ingratitude the conqueror of Salamis, whom they banished from their territories, and obliged him to take refuge in the dominions of the ancient enemies of Greece, whom he had so nobly opposed. Artaxerxes, the son and successor of Xerxes, received the illustrious exile with kindness and attention, and provided him with a liberal revenue for his support. The precise time and manner of his death are uncertain. According to Plutarch, Themistocles put an end to his own life, to avoid serving against his native country, having, after some years' residence in Persia, received a command from the king to head an army destined for the invasion of Greece; but Thucydides says that he died of disease.—*Plutarch's Lives. Moreri.*

THEOBALD (Louis) a miscellaneous writer, principally known as one of the editors of Shakespeare, and as the original hero of Pope's Dunciad. He was born at Settingbourn in Kent, where his father was an attorney, to which profession he was himself brought up. He wrote various works, critical, poetical, and dramatic; but merits remembrance only as a commentator on Shakespeare, in which office he was the first who duly referred to the books and learning of that great dramatist's contemporaries. After publishing in 1726 a work entitled "Shakespeare Restored," he gave an edition of that author, which immediately followed the publication of that of Pope, from whom, although in correspondence with him, he concealed his design. Nothing more was necessary to embroil him with that irascible bard, and hence his place in the Dunciad. Although he did not deserve all the contempt cast upon him by Pope, and certainly rectified many errors in Shakespeare, he was a man of but small powers of mind. Besides twenty dramatic pieces written by himself, he produced on the stage in 1720 a tragedy, entitled the "Double Falsehood," which, upon evidence that was far from satisfactory, he attributed to Shakespeare; but in the opinion of Dr Farmer it belongs to Shirley. He died in 1744.—*Biog. Dram.*

THEOCRITUS, a Greek poet of Syracuse in Sicily, celebrated as a writer of bucolics or pastorals, whose numerous imitators, including Virgil, attest the unequivocal excellence of his productions. He did not however confine himself to one peculiar style of composition, as appears from his epigrams, still extant; and from the story of his having written

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satires or invectives against Hiero, the sovereign of Syracuse, who is said to have inflicted summary vengeance on the bard by ordering him to be strangled. According to other accounts, however, he fled from Sicily, and found an asylum at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus at Alexandria; and he was not only a favourite with that prince, whose praises he sang, but was also held in high esteem among the literati of the Egyptian metropolis, and was one of the seven bards complimented by their contemporaries with the appellation of the Pleiades. Theocritus has by some critics been censured for the rustic simplicity of character and manners which his personages exhibit, as inconsistent with the recondite nature of the subjects of their dialogue; and with more obvious justice the gross obscenity of expression in which he too frequently indulges himself, has exposed him to severe reprobation. Besides his "Idylls or Pastorals," thirty in number, he wrote epigrams, and a ludicrous poem called "Syrinx." Among the best editions of the works of Theocritus are those of West, with the notes of Scaliger, Casaubon, and Heinsius, Oxford, 1699, 8vo; Reiske, Leipsic, 1765—66, 2 vols. 4to; Warton, Oxford, 1770, 2 vols. 4to; and Valckenæer, Leyden, 1781, 8vo; besides which his poems have been frequently printed with those of Bion and Moschus, and in various collections of the Poetæ Græci Minores.—*Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Elton's Specimens.*

THEODORA, empress of the East, the wife of Justinian, famous for her beauty, intrigues, ambition, and talents, and for the part she acted in the direction of affairs, both in church and state, in the reign of her husband. Her father was the keeper of the beasts for public spectacles at Constantinople, and she herself was a dancer at the theatre, and a courtesan notorious for her contempt of decency, before her elevation to the throne. Justinian saw her on the stage, and made her his mistress during the reign of his uncle Justin, whose consent he at length obtained for his marriage with Theodora; and a Roman law, which prohibited the marriage of the great officers of the empire with actresses, was repealed in her favour. She was crowned together with Justinian in 527; and the death of Justin shortly after left her in possession of sovereign authority, through the blind partiality and weakness of her imperial consort. She made use of the power she had attained to raise from obscurity her friends and favourites, and to avenge herself of her enemies. According to Procopius she continued to indulge herself in the most degrading sensuality after she became empress; and if the disgusting detail which he gives of her crimes is to be believed, seldom indeed has a brothel been disgraced by scenes of more infamous profligacy than those exhibited in the palace of Theodora. With all her faults, however, this woman displayed courage and presence of mind in circumstances of difficulty and danger; for in the alarming sedition at Constantinople in 532, her counsels animated the drooping spirits of

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Justinian, and induced him to forego his glorious design of fleeing before the rebels, who were subsequently reduced to subjection by Belisarius. Theodora died of a cancer in 548, much to the regret of her surviving husband.—*Gibbon. Biog. Univ.*

THEODORE OF CYRENE, a heathen philosopher, surnamed the Atheist, who lived in the latter part of the fourth century B.C. He excited the displeasure of numerous and powerful enemies by the singularity and boldness of his opinions; and being exiled from his native country, he went and resided at Athens, where he narrowly escaped the judgment of the court of Areopagus, but he was protected by Demetrius Phalereus. His irreligious tenets were disclosed in a treatise "Concerning the Gods," which was serviceable to Epicurus. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, sent Theodore on an embassy to Lysimachus, king of Thrace, and his conduct on that occasion displayed great courage and elevation of mind. He was the founder of the sect of Theodorians, one of the three subdivisions of the Cyreniac school of philosophy.—*Diogenes Laertius. Stanley's Hist. of Philo.*

THEODORE, an ecclesiastical historian of the sixth century, who was reader in the great church at Constantinople, and has therefore been styled Theodorus Lector. He compiled a work called the "Tripartite History," in two books, extracted from the writings of the ecclesiastical chroniclers, Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret, which is still in manuscript; and he continued the annals of the church from the reign of Theodosius the Younger to that of Justinian, in two more books, of which some fragments only are extant. These have been published by Henry Valesius, and by Reading in his edition of Theodoret.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

THEODORE or THEODORUS PROSDROMUS, a Greek monk of Constantinople, known at present principally as the author of a romantic poem entitled "The Amours of Rhodanthe and Dosicles," published with a Latin translation by Gilbert Gaulmin, Paris, 1625, 8vo. The editor has added another work of Theodore, called "Amarantus, or the Amours of Old Age," which has been republished by M. Duthiel, in the eighth volume of the "Notice des Manuscrits du Roi." This monk was a very prolific writer, having produced "Galeomachia," a burlesque tragedy in imitation of the *Batrachomyomachia*, attributed to Homer; a dialogue entitled "Friendship banished from the World," and many other works. He lived in the twelfth century, and his poetry exhibits abundant proofs of the bad taste which prevailed at that period.—*Eodem.*

THEODORET, bishop of Cyrus, a town in Syria, an ecclesiastical historian, who was a native of Antioch and a disciple of the celebrated St John Chrysostom. He was raised to the see of Cyrus A.D. 420; and after having favoured the opinions of Nestorius, he wrote against that heresiarch. His zeal for the Catholic faith rendered him obnoxious to the Eu-

tychians, by whom he was deposed in the synod which they held at Ephesus; but he was restored to his diocese by the council of Chalcedon in 421. Nothing is known of his future history except that he was alive till after A.D. 460. He wrote, besides his "Ecclesiastical History," from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius the Younger; Commentaries on the Scriptures; Epistles; Lives of famous Anchorites; Dialogues; Books on Heresy; and Discourses on Providence, and against the Pagans. His works have been edited by Sirmund and Garnier, Paris, 1642—1684, 5 vols. folio; and also published at Halle, 1769—74, 5 vols.—*Dupin. Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

THEODORIC, king of the Ostrogoths, surnamed the Great, descended of the royal Gothic race of the Amali, was born near Vienna in the year 458. His father, Theodemir, was one of the three brothers who jointly ruled the Ostrogoths settled in Pannonia, and he sent him when only eight years of age to Constantinople as a hostage, to secure the conditions of a treaty between the Goths and the emperor Leo. After residing two years with that emperor he was restored to his father, then sole monarch of the Ostrogoths, under whom he gave various indications of his warlike spirit and ability for command. On the death of Theodemir in 475, he succeeded to the crown, and commenced a course of proceeding and policy which, after menacing the safety of the Greek empire and Constantinople itself, terminated in an expedition against Odoacer, who had assumed the title of king of Italy. After several bloody engagements, the latter was finally induced to yield on condition that he and Theodoric should govern Italy with equal authority. The murder of Odoacer at a banquet rapidly followed this agreement; on which Theodoric caused himself to be proclaimed king of Italy, a title that the emperor Anastasius was reluctantly obliged to sanction. However indefensibly he acquired dominion, he governed with extraordinary vigour and ability. He attached his soldiers by assigning them a third part of the lands of Italy on the tenure of military service; while among his Italian subjects he encouraged industry and the arts of peace. He even improved the administration of justice; and so far from being one of the Goths who are accused of delighting in the destruction of public monuments, he issued edicts to protect them at Rome and elsewhere, and assigned revenues for the repair of the public edifices. Able in peace and victorious in war, he maintained the balance of the West until it was overthrown by the ambition of Clovis, who slew Alaric, the Visigoth king, the remains of whose family and property were saved by Theodoric, who also checked the victorious Franks in their farther career. Like his ancestors, he was an Arian, but was indifferent to controversy, and never violated the peace or privileges of the Catholic church. The particulars of the government of this memorable prince, who shed a short-lived lustre on

the Gothic name, are recorded in twelve books by his secretary, the senator Cassiodorus, a man of learning, who induced his illiterate master to become a patron of letters. Towards the close of his reign an intolerant edict of the Byzantine court against the Arians in its dominions, induced Theodoric, against his usual policy, to meditate a retaliation against the Catholics of Italy, which however was prevented from taking place by his death. It is to be lamented that an act of tyranny against two exemplary characters, Boethius (see his article) and Symmachus, his father-in-law, closed his career. These senators were both arbitrarily put to death, on the mere suspicion of an intrigue between a senatorial party and the imperial court. This cruel act had no sooner been perpetrated, than Theodoric was seized with remorse, and a fever ensued, which terminated his existence in three days, in August 526, being the seventy-second year of his age and thirty-fifth of his reign. The ordinary residence of this king was at Ravenna, above which city his daughter, Amalasuntha (left regent of Italy until the majority of one of her nephews) erected a splendid monument to his memory.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

THEODOSIUS, surnamed the Great, a Roman emperor, was the son of a distinguished general of the same name, who was executed for the alleged crime of treason at Carthage in 376. He was born about 346 at Canetra in Gallicia, or according to other accounts, at Italica near Seville. At a very early age he obtained separate command, but on the execution of his father he sought retirement, until selected by the emperor Gratian in 379 for his partner in the empire. To his care was submitted Thrace and the eastern provinces, which he delivered from an invasion of the Goths. This emperor distinguished himself by his zeal for orthodoxy and intolerance of Arianism, which he put down throughout the whole of his dominions. In the space of fifteen years he promulgated the same number of edicts against heretics; and the office of inquisitors of the faith was first instituted in his reign. He liberated the provinces from the barbarians with great prudence and diligence; and in the various warlike and other proceedings of his reign, showed himself an able and equitable monarch, except when under the influence of resentment or religious zeal. On the defeat and death of Maximus he became the sole head of the empire, although he administered the affairs of the west in the name of Valentinian, the son of Gratian, then a minor. He passed three years in Italy, during which period the Roman senate, which still chiefly adhered to the old religion, begged permission to restore the altar of victory, a request which he at first was inclined to grant, until prevented by St. Ambrose, who also induced him to pardon some zealots for having burnt a Jewish synagogue. In 390 a sedition took place in Thessalonica, the result of which has branded the name of Theodosius with great odium. The origin of the catastrophe was in itself very trivial, taking its rise

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simply in the imprisonment of a favourite charioteer of the circus. This provocation, added to some former disputes, so inflamed the populace, that they murdered their governor and several of his officers, and dragged their mangled bodies through the mire. The resentment of Theodosius was natural and merited, but the manner in which he displayed it was in the highest degree detestable and inhuman. An invitation was given in the emperor's name to the people of Thessalonica, to an exhibition at the circus, and when a great concourse of spectators had assembled, they were massacred by a body of barbarian soldiery, to the number, according to the lowest computation, of seven thousand, and to the highest of fifteen thousand. For this atrocious proceeding Ambrose, with great courage and propriety, refused him communion for eight months; and the docile, and it is to be hoped, repentant Theodosius, humbly submitted. About this time the pious emperor crowned his merits as a foe to Paganism, by demolishing the celebrated temple of Serapis, and all the other heathen temples of Egypt; and he also issued a final edict, prohibiting the ancient worship altogether. On the murder of Valentinian by Arbogastes, and the advancement of Eugenius in his place, the emperor carried on a war against the latter, which finally terminated in his defeat and death. Theodosius did not long survive this success, but after investing his sons, Arcadius and Honorius, with the eastern and western empire, he was carried off at Milan by a dropsical disorder, in January 395, in the fiftieth year of his age and sixteenth of his reign. He died possessed of a distinguished reputation, which was much confirmed by his services to orthodoxy and docility towards the priesthood, which has rendered him a subject of incessant ecclesiastical eulogy, both in ancient and modern times. He was doubtless a man of considerable abilities, and possessed many public and private virtues, which however will scarcely excuse the fierceness of his intolerance, or the barbarity of his anger and revenge.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

THEODOSIUS, a mathematician of Tripoli, who flourished, as it is supposed, in the first century. In the opinion of Suidas he is the same with Theodosius of Bithynia, mentioned by Strabo as excelling in the mathematics. He chiefly cultivated the part of geometry that relates to the sphere on which he wrote three books, containing fifty-nine propositions, all demonstrated in the pure geometrical manner of the ancients. In 1558 a Greek and Latin edition of this work was printed at Paris; but that at present most in use was published by Dr Barrow at Cambridge in 1675.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

THEODOTON, the third translator of the Old Testament into Greek, who lived in the reign of the emperor Commodus. He was a native of Sinope, in Pontus; and according to Epiphanius, he belonged to the heretical sect of the Marcionites. He afterwards left them to join the Ebionites, or Judaizing Christians, as we are informed by Eusebius and St Je-

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rome. He rather remodelled the Septuagint than produced a new Greek version of the Old Testament, his object being to accommodate the Jewish Scriptures to the Ebionite doctrines. Origen introduced this work into his "Hexapla," but little of it is now extant except the book of Daniel, which has been substituted for the Septuagint version of that prophet.—*Calmes's Dict. of the Bible. Biog. Univ.*

THEODULPH, bishop of Orleans in the age of Charlemagne, one of the principal restorers of learning in France, was a native of Cisalpine Gaul, and, as his name implies, of Gothic descent. Having distinguished himself by his erudition, he was invited to the court of Charlemagne about 781. That prince gave him the abbey of Fleury, and afterwards the bishopric of Orleans; and Theodulph restored in his diocese the ancient discipline of the church, and founded schools for the instruction of the people. He was sent into the Narbonnese provinces, together with the archbishop of Lyons, to regulate the administration of justice, when he signalized himself by the reformation of some glaring abuses. After the death of Charlemagne (to whose will he was a subscribing witness), he was in great favour with Louis le Debonnaire, who sent him to attend pope Stephen IV, when he visited France to crown the king at Rheims. Theodulph then received the Pallium with the title of archbishop. On the conspiracy of Bernard king of Italy against his uncle king Louis in 817, this prelate was accused of being an accomplice, and banished from court; and though he protested his innocence, he was deprived of his benefices, and exiled to Angers, where he died in 821. The works of Theodulph, which were published by father Simond, include "Capitularies," or instructions to the clergy of his diocese; an abridgment of ecclesiastical history; homilies; and Latin poems, among which is a hymn retained by the Catholic church in the service for Palm Sunday.—*Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, was born in the fifty-ninth Olympiad, about 550 BC. He calls himself a Megarian in one of his verses, meaning most probably of Megara in Achaia. He wrote a series of moral precepts in verse, consisting of more than a thousand lines, which are without ornaments, and the precepts were probably verified, merely with a view to assist the memory. They have been often printed, both with and without Latin versions, and are to be found in all the collections of the minor Greek poets. One of the best separate editions, and a rare book, is that by Blackwell, 1706, 12mo.—*Fabricii Poet. Græc.*

THEON OF ALEXANDRIA, a celebrated Greek philosopher and mathematician, flourished in the fourth century, about the year 380, but the time and manner of his death are unknown. He became president of the famous Alexandrian school, and one of his pupils was his daughter, the celebrated and ill-fated Hypatia. Theon wrote notes and commentaries on some of the ancient mathematicians and

also composed a work entitled "Progynasmata," written with considerable judgment and elegance, in which he criticised on the writing of several illustrious authors and historians. This work was printed at Baale in 1541, but the best edition is that of Leyden, 1626.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

THEOPHANES (GEOORGE) a Constantinopolitan Greek, of a rich and noble family, who became a monk. He was present at the general council held in 787, where he was treated with singular respect, but was afterwards banished to Samothrace for his attention to the exiled primate Nicephorus. He died in 818. This monk published a chronicle in continuation of that of Syncellus, which he carried down to the reign of Michael Caroplatas. This work, which is valuable for its facts, while it otherwise displays the superstition and credulity of the author, was printed at Paris, with a Latin version in 1655.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Moreri.*

THEOPHILE DE VIAUD, a French poet, was born about 1590, at Clerac, in the Agenois. He early resorted to the capital, where he rendered himself acceptable by his lively sallies and epigrams, but not without creating enemies. He was a Calvinist by education; but was very licentious both in his conduct and writings; and for some cause or other found it expedient in 1619 to withdraw to England. His friends having procured him leave to return, he professed himself a Catholic, a conversion which however had no effect upon the irregularity of his personal conduct. He was at length burnt in effigy, as the reported compiler of "Le Parnasse Satyrique," a collection by different authors, in which are several pieces offensive to decency and religion. He was subsequently arrested in Picardy, and being brought to Paris, was placed in the same dungeon which had been occupied by Ravallac, and was detained in prison two years. At length, after repeated petitions in protestation of his innocence, he was released by the parliament of Paris, which however sentenced him to banishment. He was afterwards protected by the duke of Montmorency, at whose hotel he died in 1626. Theophile was one of the first French authors who mingled prose and verse, the latter of which, although irregular, displays genius and imagination. His works consist of odes, elegies, sonnets, tragedies, a dramatic dialogue on the immortality of the soul, apologies for himself, and letters. A collection containing his poems and apologies was printed at Rome in 1627, 8vo. His "Letters" appeared separately in 1642.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

THEOPHILUS, an eminent bishop of Antioch, who was advanced to that see in the year 170. He was a vigorous opponent of heresy, and wrote several works, all of which are lost except three books addressed to Autolytus, a learned heathen, who had written to vindicate the ancient religion against the attacks of the Christians. They are filled with a variety of curious disquisitions concerning the opinions of poets and philosophers, and

are remarkable as affording the earliest example of the use of the word Trinity, which is applied by the author to the three persons of the Godhead, the third of whom he denominates "Wisdom." The "Books of Theophilus to Autolytus" were published in Latin by Gesner, Zurich, 1546, and are also inserted in the "Orthodoxographia," Basil, 1555.—*Dupin. Lardner.*

THEOPHRASTUS, a native of Eresus, in the island of Lesbos, who was the son of a fuller, and became famous as a naturalist and philosopher. He was born 371 B.C. and he studied at Athens, in the school of Plato, and afterwards under his rival Aristotle, of whom he was the favourite pupil and successor. His original name was Tyrtamus, which his master, in admiration of the brilliancy of his genius and the eloquence of his style and language, exchanged for that of Euphrastus, or the Fine Speaker, and afterwards for that of Theophrastus, or the Divine Orator, by which he is familiarly known. On the secession of Aristotle from Athens, after the judicial murder of Socrates, he became the head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy, where two thousand students are said to have attended his lectures. His fame extended to foreign countries, kings and princes solicited his friendship, and he was treated with particular attention by Cassander, the sovereign of Macedonia, and Ptolemy Lagus, the potent king of Egypt. Theophrastus composed a multitude of books, the titles of two hundred being specified by Diogenes Laertius. About twenty of these have escaped the ravages of time, among which are his Natural History of Stones; of Plants; of the Winds, &c.; and his "Characters," or Ethic Portraits, by far the most celebrated of all his productions, and the model of numerous imitators, including the moral satirist La Bruyere. He died about 288 B.C. and consequently, if the preceding date of his birth be correct, he must have survived to the age of a hundred and seven, though some state him to have been but eighty-five at the time of his decease. He is said to have expired lamenting the comparative brevity of human existence, complaining of the partiality of nature in granting longevity to the crow and to the stag, and withholding it from man. To his care we are indebted for the preservation of the writings of Aristotle, who, when dying, entrusted them to the keeping of his favourite disciple. The works of Theophrastus were published collectively by Dan. Heinsius, Leyden, 1613, folio; and among the numerous editions of his Characters may be noticed those of Needham, Cambridge, 1712, 8vo; of Fischer, Coburg, 1763, 8vo; and the recent English translation, with notes, and the Greek text, by Mr F. Howell.—*Diog. Laert. Vit. Philos. Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

THEOPOMPUS, an eminent Greek historian, who was a native of the island of Chios, and studied at Athens under the orator Isocrates. He distinguished himself by gaining a prize for a funeral discourse in honour of Mausolus, when his master was one of the

candidates. Only a few fragments of his writings are extant, a circumstance the more to be regretted, as he has been thought worthy of being compared with Herodotus and Thucydides; yet he is severely censured for his disposition to satire and illiberal reflection. He flourished 354 BC.—**THEOPOMPUS** was also the name of a comic poet, contemporary with Menander. He wrote twenty-four plays, all of which are lost.—*Lempriere's Bibl. Class. Moreri.*

THEOPHYLACT, surnamed **SIMOCATTA**, a Greek historian, flourished about the year 612. He wrote in eight books the history of the reign of the emperor Maurice, and is accounted by Casaubon one of the best of the later Greek historians. This work was printed at the Louvre in 1647. He also composed "Epistles, Moral, Rural, and Amatory," of which an edition was given by Aldus; and "Physical Problems," published at Leyden by Vulcanius, and afterwards by Schottus. Another work entitled "A History of the habitable World," by this writer, is cited by Eustathius.—*Vossii Hist. Græc.*

THEOPHYLACT, archbishop of Acris, in Bulgaria, in the eleventh century. He was a native of Constantinople, whose great reputation for theological attainment induced Maria, the empress of Michael Ducas, to urge him to accept the see of Acris, in a province then nearly barbarous. He zealously employed himself to diffuse Christianity in his diocese, and wrote several works which rank him among the principal ecclesiastical writers of the period. He was living in 1071, but the exact period of his death is unknown. His principal work is "Commentaries upon the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of St Paul." He also wrote "Commentaries on the four minor Prophets." Of these works several editions have been published in Greek and Latin, and in Latin alone. His "Epistles," in number seventy-five, will be found in the Bibliotheca Patrum. His Commentaries are well spoken of by Dupin and Lardner.—*Dupin. Lardner. Moreri.*

THERESA (St) a religious enthusiast, born at Avila in Spain, in 1515. At an early age the perusal of the Lives of the Saints inspired her with the romantic desire to become a holy martyr, and accompanied by her brother, she eloped from home, to seek death at the hands of the Mahometan Moors. Being brought back, she erected an hermitage in her father's garden, for retirement and devotion. After having been a boarder at a convent of Augustine nuns, she took the veil among the Carmelites at Avila, at the age of twenty-two. Her rapturous piety and religious zeal inspired general admiration, and being dissatisfied at the relaxation of discipline which she noticed in the order to which she belonged, she undertook to restore the original severity of the institute. After overcoming much opposition to her scheme, she was enabled to found the first convent of reformed Carmelite nuns at Avila in 1562, and a monastery of friars in 1568 at Dorvello, where

originated the order of Barefooted Carmelites, so denominated from their wearing sandals instead of shoes. Such was the success of her zealous exertions, that she lived to witness the foundation of thirty convents for her followers; and members of the order subsequently obtained settlements in most Catholic countries. Theresa died at Alba, in October 1582; and in 1621 she was canonized by pope Gregory XV. The character of this religious votary has ever been highly appreciated by the divines of the Catholic church, and among her warmest panegyrists may be mentioned cardinal Borromeo, Bossuet, Fleury, and the abbé Choisy. She was the author of several treatises, of which a list may be found in the first of the annexed authorities. The life of St Theresa, by herself, is in various respects a curious and interesting specimen of autobiography.—*Biog. Univ. Antonio Bibl. Hispan. Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

THESPIA, the inventor of the tragic drama among the Greeks. He was a native of a town of Attica, called Icaria, and lived in the time of Solon. Previous to his exhibitions, sets of singers and dancers were accustomed to chaunt hymns, accompanied by dances in honour of Bacchus; and Thespia conceived the idea of relieving the monotony of these festive scenes, by introducing recitation at intervals between the songs of the chorus, and this was afterwards extended to dramatic dialogue. He was the author of several tragedies, the titles of some of which were "Alceste;" "The Combat of Pelias or Phorbas;" "The Priests;" "The Grecian Youths;" and "Pen-theus." Some dramatic fragments are extant which are ascribed to Thespia, but they appear to be spurious.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Univ.*

THEVENOT (MELCHISEDEC) a distinguished traveller, who was born at Paris in 1621. He had scarcely finished his studies, when he determined to gratify the strong inclination which he felt to visit foreign countries. Having previously travelled in different parts of Europe, he was sent by the government to Genoa in 1645, and in 1652 to Rome, where, by order of the king, he assisted at the conclave in which Alexander VII was elected, in 1654. Returning to Paris, he devoted himself entirely to study, and to the promotion of the interests of literature, by collecting books and manuscripts, and by carrying on a correspondence with the learned in various parts of the world. The office of royal librarian, which he obtained in 1684, greatly facilitated his researches, and he contributed much to the improvement of the establishment under his care. His age and infirmities induced him to resign his office in 1692, and he died October 29, that year, at his house at Issy, near Paris. He published "Relations de divers Voyages curieux qui n'ont point été publiés," Paris, 1663—1672, 4 parts, in 2 vols. folio, including translations from several European, and some of the Oriental languages; "Recueil de Voyages," 1681, 8vo, comprising a description of an instrument for taking levels, and details of

natural history; and "*De l'Art de Nager*," 1695. 8vo. A catalogue of the library of Thevenot was published at Paris in 1694, 12mo.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

THEVENOT (Jouin de) a traveller, born at Paris in 1633, was the nephew of the subject of the preceding article, with whom he has sometimes been improperly confounded. He received a good education at the college of Navarre, and the death of his father having put him in possession of a considerable fortune, curiosity prompted him to travel. In 1652 he commenced a journey through England, Holland, Germany, and Italy; after which he resolved to visit the East. In 1655 he embarked at Civita Vecchia, and after touching at Sicily and Malta, he went to Constantinople, thence to Naticia, and having visited Alexandria and other places in Egypt, he went in an English vessel to Tunis, and Carthage, then sailed to Leghorn, and after passing through Italy, he returned to France, whence he had been absent seven years. His passion for exploring foreign countries was not however satiated, and in October 1663 he again left Paris to commence a second Oriental tour. After visiting various parts of Syria and Persia, he went to the East Indies, and in his return through Persia, he died near Tauris, November 28, 1667. An account of his first expedition was published by himself, under the title of "*Voyage de Levant*," 1664, 4to; which was followed by "*Suite du même Voyage*," 4to; and "*Voyage contenant la Relation de l'Indostan*," 1684, 4to. The different narratives were collectively printed afterwards in 5 vols. 12mo, and they have been translated into English and other languages. This traveller is said to have introduced into France the use of coffee.—*Biog. Univ.*

THEW (ROBERT) an English historical engraver of eminence, born in Yorkshire in 1758. His father kept a small inn, and the son during the American war served as a common soldier in the Northumberland militia. He subsequently settled at Hull, and employed himself in engraving cards, shop-bills, &c. He soon however attempted works belonging to a higher style of art, and an engraving of the head of an old woman after Gerard Dow and other pieces which he executed, procured him so much notice, that through the recommendation of Charles James Fox, the duchess of Devonshire, and lady Duncannon, he was appointed historical engraver to the prince of Wales. He was then employed by alderman Boydell, for whom he engraved from a painting by Northcote, "*Edward V taking leave of his Brother the Duke of York*;" and he also executed nineteen large plates from the paintings of Reynolds, Shee, Westall, Smirke, Fuseli, Northcote, Peters, &c. for Boydell's Shakespeare. He died in July 1802, at Stevenage, in Hertfordshire.—*Gent. Mag.*

THIBAUT VI, count of Champagne and king of Navarre, noted among the early writers of French poetry, as well as for his personal concern in the affairs of Europe in the thirteenth century. He was the posthumous

son of the count of Champagne, by a daughter of Sancho, king of Navarre. After having been educated at the court of Philip Augustus, king of France, he was enabled, through the influence of that monarch, to maintain a successful contest for the succession to the counties of Champagne and Brie, to which his right was decided by the peers of the realm in 1221. On the death of his maternal uncle in 1234, he became king of Navarre; and in 1239 he embarked for the East, to engage in a crusade against the infidels. After an absence of two years he returned to his own dominions, and his death took place at Pampelona, July 10, 1253. Thibault was deeply engaged in the intrigues and civil dissensions which took place in France during the minority of St Louis, whose father Louis VIII he is said to have poisoned, and for whose mother, the beautiful Blanche of Castile, he is supposed to have entertained a criminal passion. These charges rest chiefly on the authority of the contemporary English historian Matthew Paris; and though they have been adopted by several modern writers, they appear to be undeserving of credit. The poetical talents of Thibault procured him the title of the "*Song-maker*;" and love being the theme of his muse, his verses have been considered as corroborative of his guilty attachment to queen Blanche; but this opinion is strongly controverted by M. Levesque de la Ravaliere, who published, with a glossary and dissertations, the songs of the king of Navarre, Paris, 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Bayle. Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

THICKNESSE (PAUL) the son of a clergyman, born in 1780. He entered into the army when young, and went to Georgia with governor Oglethorpe, after which he served in the West Indies, and on his return to England he obtained a captain's commission. He then married a lady of French extraction, with whom he expected to have received an ample fortune; but his views were disappointed, and becoming a widower, he entered again into matrimony, becoming the husband of lady Elizabeth Touchet, heiress of the ancient barony of Audley. Her fortune enabled him to purchase the office of lieutenant governor of Landguard Fort; but the union, which took place in opposition to the wishes of his wife's family, involved him in disputes, and contributed by no means to his happiness in any of the domestic relations. About 1761 Mr Thicknesse lost his second consort by death; and on her only son succeeding to the title and estate of his mother's family, an unpleasant disagreement took place between him and his father, who thought proper to lay his grievances before the public in a pamphlet entitled "*Queries to Lord Audley*," 8vo. The year after he became a widower, he married the daughter of Mr Ford, a solicitor in London, who long survived him. [See the following article.] By this lady he had several children, and the difficulty of providing for his numerous offspring induced him to retire first to Wales, and afterwards to the continent. Having travelled through France, Italy, and

Spain, he returned home, and resided again in Wales, and subsequently at Bath. Shortly after the beginning of the revolutionary commotions in France, Mr Thicknesse again went abroad, intending to settle in Italy; but he died of apoplexy, while travelling in a carriage, near Boulogne, in 1792. His life was distinguished by much eccentricity of manners, conduct, and opinion, which was occasionally displayed in the numerous pieces which he committed to the press. Among them are "Man-midwifery analysed, and the Tendency of that Practice detected and exposed," 1765, 4to; "A Year's Journey through France and Part of Spain," 1777, 2 vols. 8vo; "The new prose Bath Guide," 1778, 8vo; "The Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, or the Means of obtaining long Life and Health," 1780, 8vo; "A Year's Journey through the Pays Bas and Austrian Netherlands," 1786, 8vo; "A Sketch of the Life of Thomas Gainsborough," 1788, 8vo; and "Mémoires and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant Governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley," 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

THICKNESSE (ANNE) an authoress of great beauty and accomplishments in her youth. Her maiden name was Ford; her father, who enjoyed the lucrative office of clerk of the arraigns, possessed a house near the Temple, in which she was born, February 22, 1737. Her talents and personal attractions having early introduced her into the world of fashion, she took advantage of that circumstance to give three concerts at the opera-house on her own account, having left her father's house abruptly, in consequence of his endeavouring to force her into a disagreeable marriage. By this bold step she realized fifteen hundred pounds, and acquiring the patronage of lady Betty Thicknesse, became domesticated in her family. On the death of this lady, the widower, governor Thicknesse, the subject of the last article, offered her his hand after a due interval, which she accepted, above three hundred persons being present at the wedding. During a union of thirty years she accompanied her husband on various journeys to different parts of the continent; and was with him at his death, which took place in his carriage, near Boulogne in 1792. The convulsions of the French Revolution had now commenced, and Mrs Thicknesse, in company with several other English ladies, was imprisoned, and narrowly escaped the guillotine, through the death of Robespierre, who had sent an order for their execution. On her liberation she returned to England, and ended a long and exemplary life at her house in the Edgeware-road, January 20, 1824. She was the personal friend of most of the wits of the last generation, speaking various modern languages with fluency and elegance. Her principal works are "Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation," 3 vols. 12mo, 1778, and a novel entitled "The School of Fashion," 2 vols. 8vo, 1300.—*Ann. Biog.*

THIERRY or THEODORIC OF NIEM, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Paderborn in Westphalia, and served Gregory XI, Urban VI, and several succeeding popes as under secretary. He also attended John XXIII to the council of Constance as writer of the apostolical letters; but after that pontiff's flight he drew up an account of his life and vices in a style of bitter but well merited invective. He died about 1417, leaving the following works: "A History of the Schism," Nuremberg, 1592; "The Privileges and Rights of the Emperors in the Investiture of Bishops;" "A History of John XXIII," Frankfort, 1620, and "A Journal of the Council of Constance." His style is harsh but energetic; and his writings, which describe chiefly what he himself witnessed, and draw a shocking picture of the court of Rome and the clergy of the period, are deemed accurate and faithful.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

THIERS (JOHN BAPTIST) a French ecclesiastic, very singular in his character and writings, was born in 1636 at Chartres, and educated at Paris, where he became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He was afterwards appointed to a benefice in the diocese of Chartres; but his caustic and litigious temper having involved him in a dispute with the archdeacon and chapter, he wrote a satire upon the former, which caused the issue of a decree for his arrest. He however escaped from the officers of justice, and took refuge at Mons, where he was well received by the bishop, who appointed him to the cure of Vitraie, in which situation he died the 28th of February 1703. His temper led him to delight in polemics, and he chose odd and uncommon subjects. Of his numerous writings the following are the most observable, "Traité des Superstitions que regardent les Sacramens," four volumes, 12mo; "Traité de l'Exposition du Saint Sacrement de l'Autel;" "L'Avocat des Pauvres, que fait voir les Obligations qu'ont les Bénéficiaires de faire un bon Usage des Biens de l'Eglise;" "De Festorum Dierum Immunitatione;" "Traité des Jeux Permis et Défenseurs;" "Histoire des Perruques, où l'on fait voir leur Origine, leur Usage, leur Forme, l'Abus, et l'Irregularité de celles des Ecclésiastiques," a most singular and entertaining disquisition, with several more, all of which are deemed very curious, and none more than a dissertation on an inscription over the great portal of the convent of the cordeliers at Rheims, which tract is extremely rare.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

THIRLBY (STYAN) a learned critic, was born at Leicester, where his father was a parish clergyman, about 1692. He was educated at the free school of his native place, whence he was removed to Jesus college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and had several pupils, among whom was Dr Jortin. He was however a neglectful tutor, and otherwise of very irregular habits. Such was his caprice that he studied physic, divinity, and civil law successively, with a view to a profession; but although he took a doctor's

degree in the latter faculty, he never sought practice as a civilian. After losing many friends and some promising patronage by his uneven temper, imprudence, and irregularity, sir Edward Walpole obtained him a small sinecure in the custom-house, in possession of which he died in 1753, a martyr to intemperance, in his sixty-first year. In 1723 he gave the world his edition of Justin Martyr, folio, with notes and emendations, which is esteemed a very valuable performance. He also contributed some notes to Theobald's Edition of Shakspeare.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

THISTLEWOOD (ARTHUR) memorable for his concern in the political commotions which disturbed this country after the restoration of regal government in France, was the son of a farmer in Lincolnshire, and was born in 1772. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in the supplementary militia in 1797, and soon after he married a young lady with a considerable fortune. He then resided at Bawtry in Yorkshire, but his wife dying in about eighteen months, he went to Lincoln, where he abandoned himself to dissipation, and having squandered his property at the gaming-table, he was obliged at length to take refuge in London. There he remained some time, making however occasional voyages to America and France, where he connected himself with the partizans of anarchy and revolution, and probably contracted that spirit of discontent which influenced his future conduct. After the peace of Amiens he returned to England, and improved his circumstances by a second marriage. But he had now become a gambler by profession; and having associated himself with other persons of desperate character, he engaged in schemes which drew on him the notice of government. When the riots in Spa-fields took place, he was arrested with Watson and others; and the proceedings against him on that occasion only served to irritate his passions and prompt him to such outrageous behaviour towards lord Sidmouth, then secretary of state, as occasioned his subsequent detention in prison for a considerable time. On his liberation he gave way to the suggestions of rage and despair, and became the principal agent in the memorable Cato-street conspiracy, the object of which was to murder several members of the administration at a cabinet-dinner, and excite an insurrection in the city of London. This absurd scheme was betrayed by a man employed as a spy by the ministry, and the insane projectors were arrested just as they were about to proceed to the execution of their purpose. Being tried and condemned as a traitor, Thistlewood with his coadjutors suffered the sentence of the law on the 1st of May 1820.

THOMAS (ANTHONY LEONARD) a distinguished French writer and member of the Academy, who was born near Clermont in Auvergne, in 1732. He was a professor at the college of Beauvais at Paris, and subsequently secretary to the duke of Orleans. Among a number of works which he published are Panegyrics, or biographical eulogies, remarkable

for the beauties of style and elegance of composition which they exhibit, and to these he is chiefly indebted for his literary reputation. His Eulogy on the Roman emperor, Marcus Aurelius, has been especially admired. Among the other productions of his pen are, "Réflexions historiques et littéraires sur le Poème de la Religion Naturelle de Voltaire;" "Eloge de Maréchal Saxe;" "Essai sur les Eloges;" "Essai sur le Caractère, les Mœurs, et l'Esprit des Femmes;" besides "La Pétitide," an epic poem, published posthumously, and other poetical compositions. He died in 1785, and his works have been subsequently published in 7 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

THOMAS (ELIZABETH) a female author, principally deserving of notice on account of her having been praised by Dryden and abused by Pope in his Dunciad. The former bard gave her the poetical appellation of Corinna; and she provoked the resentment of the latter, by publishing his letters to Mr H. Cromwell, which had come into her hands through her intimacy with that gentleman. She died in 1730, at the age of fifty-five; and a volume of her Poems and Letters was afterwards published, with a biographical memoir, written by herself, in a very romantic style.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

THOMAS (JOHN) a prelate respectable for his learning and liberality, who was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Carlisle in 1712. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and was afterwards a private tutor to the son of sir William Clayton. Having been ordained, he became rector of Blechingley in Surrey; and a marriage with the daughter of his patron opened the way to higher preferment in the church. In 1748 he was appointed one of the royal chaplains; and after holding various inferior benefices, he succeeded bishop Pearce in the deanery of Westminster, and the bishopric of Worcester. He died in 1793. His Sermons and Charges were published posthumously by his chaplain, the rev. G. Thomas, in 2 vols. 8vo, with a biographical memoir.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

THOMAS (JOSIAH) an English divine of the established church, who was educated at the university of Cambridge. Having taken the degree of MA. he was ordained, and became rector of Kingston Deverel in Wiltshire. He afterwards held the living of Street in Somersetshire, and at length obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and was also minister of Christchurch in that city. Mr Thomas was the author of a very pleasing piece, entitled "A Poetical Epistle to a Curate;" and he published some tracts against the doctrines of those who style themselves the evangelical clergy; and distinguished himself as the opponent of his diocesan, Dr Ryder, who advocated those principles at a missionary meeting. He died in 1820, at the age of sixty.—*Bristol's Hist. of Bath Abbey.*

THOMAS (WILLIAM) an eminent prelate, born at Bristol, and educated at Oxford. After previous preferment he became precentor of St David's, and in 1665 dean of Worces-

ter, whence he was removed to the see of St David's, and he died bishop of Worcester in 1689. He published some sermons and tracts on divinity.—His grandson, WILLIAM THOMAS, who was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, took orders in the church, and became rector of Exal, in Warwickshire. In 1723 he was presented to the living of St Nicholas, Worcester, where he continued till his death in 1738. He made collections for a history of Worcestershire, and he published "*Antiquitates Prioratus majoris Malverne*;" and "*A Survey of Worcester Cathedral*;" and was the editor of an improved republication of Dugdale's *Survey of Warwickshire*. His topographical papers fell into the hands of Dr Treadway Nash, and served as the foundation of his county history.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

THOMAS (WILLIAM) a native of Wales, who appears to have received his education at Oxford, and taken the degree of bachelor of canon law there in 1529. Being obliged to quit the kingdom in 1544, on account of some misfortune, he went to Italy, and two years after he resided at Bologna, and subsequently at Padua. In 1549 he had returned to England, as he was then appointed clerk of the council to king Edward VI, who, though he was a layman, bestowed on him a prebend in St Paul's cathedral, and a living in Wales. On the accession of queen Mary he lost his office and benefices, in consequence of which probably he engaged in a design to assassinate her majesty, or according to others he joined in the rebellion of sir Thomas Wyatt, and being arrested and imprisoned in the Tower, he made an attempt at suicide. He was however tried for treason at Guildhall on the 9th of May, 1554, and being convicted, he was hanged at Tyburn. Thomas was the author of "*The History of Italy*," London, 1549, 4to, reprinted in 1561; besides several other works of less importance, original and translated.—*Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

THOMASIIUS (JAMES) a learned critic, distinguished for his researches concerning the history of literature. He was born at Leipzig in 1622, and he became professor of rhetoric and rector of the Thoman school in that city, where he died in 1684. Among his works are "*De Fabulis Poetarum Dissertatio*;" "*De Theologia Scholastica*;" "*Erotemata Logica*;" "*Erotemata Metaphysica*;" "*De Vita Abelardi*;" "*De Plagio Litterario*," &c.—CHRISTIAN THOMASIIUS, son of the preceding, was also a man of learning, and a very multifarious and prolific writer. He was born at Leipzig in 1655, and received his education in the university of his native place. The authority of Aristotle still prevailed in Germany when he became a candidate for literary distinction, and he obtained the credit not only of successfully opposing the reveries of the schoolmen, but also of contributing greatly to the general diffusion of a spirit of philosophical inquiry throughout his native country. He was one of the first to combat the popular doc-

trines of witchcraft and demonology; and his scepticism on these subjects exposed him to no small degree of obloquy. After having graduated as L.L.D. at Leipzig, he obtained the professorship of the law of nature in that university; but the freedom with which he delivered his sentiments having given offence, he resigned his office, and removed to Halle, where he obtained the chair of jurisprudence. His death took place in 1728. The list of his very numerous publications includes "*Institutiones Jurisprudentiæ Divinæ*;" "*Historia Sapientiæ et Stultitiæ*," 3 vols. 8vo; "*Fundamenta Juris Naturæ et Gentium ex Sensu Communi deducta*;" "*Historia Juris Naturalis*;" and a journal entitled "*Free Thoughts, or Monthly Dialogues on Books*."—*Stollis Introd. in Hist. Lit. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

THOMASSIN (LOUIS) an eminent French ecclesiastical writer, was born in 1619, at Aix, in Provence, of a family distinguished in the church and the law. He was educated in the seminary of the Oratory, and entered into that congregation in his fourteenth year. He was subsequently made professor of theology at Saumur, whence he was called in 1654 to Paris, to teach in the school of St Magloire. Here he obtained great reputation, and in 1668 published his "*Mémoires sur la Grâce*," in which he endeavoured to reconcile the Greek fathers with St Augustine. In 1678 he published the first volume of the book by which he is most known, entitled "*De la Discipline Ecclésiastique*," which was completed in three volumes in 1681. This work was so much esteemed at Rome, that pope Innocent XI wished to draw him to the papal court, but Louis XIV refused his sanction. Another of his great works was "*Dogmata Theologica*," 3 vols. folio, 1680—9. He also published separate treatises "*On the Unity of the Church*," 3 vols. 4to; "*On the Divine Service*;" "*On Fasts and Festivals*;" "*On Truth and Falsehood*;" "*On Alms, Trade, and Usury*," &c. He was likewise the author of several philological tracts, and undertook a large work, entitled "*Glossaire Universelle Hébraïque*," folio. This work, which appeared in 1697, after his death, is spoken of by Huet as a very insufficient performance. The learning of Thomassin, although extensive, has not been deemed of the highest class. His private character was peculiarly modest, benevolent, and amiable. He died in 1695, in his seventy-fifth year.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

THOMPSON (sir BENJAMIN) usually designated by his German title of COUNT RUMFORD, was born at a village of that name in New England (N.A.), in 1752. He acquired when young a knowledge of natural philosophy, for which he was indebted to a professor of that science in the American university of Cambridge. He then employed himself as a teacher, till he was raised to independence by an advantageous marriage, when he became a major in the militia of his native province; and when the war took place between Great Britain and her colonies, his local knowledge enabled him to render services of importance

to the English commanders. He came to this country, and as the reward of his services obtained a situation in the foreign office, under lord George Germaine. Towards the close of the war he was sent to New York, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, of which he was appointed colonel, and thus became entitled to half-pay. Returning to England in 1784, he received the honour of knighthood, and was for some time one of the under secretaries of state. Soon after he went to the continent, and through the recommendation of the prince of Deux Ponts, afterwards king of Bavaria, he entered into the service of the reigning elector palatine and duke of Bavaria, when he effected many important and useful reforms in both the civil and military departments of the state. Among these was a scheme for the suppression of mendicity, which he carried into execution at Munich and other parts of the Bavarian territories, providing labour for able-bodied paupers, and exciting a spirit of industry among the lower orders of the people in general. As the reward of his success in this and other undertakings, he was decorated by the sovereign of Bavaria with various orders of knighthood, made a lieutenant general, and created count Rumford. He left Bavaria in 1799, and returned to England, where he employed himself in making experiments on the nature and application of heat, and on other subjects of economical and philosophical research. He likewise suggested the plan, and assisted in the foundation of the Royal Institution, which led to other establishments of a similar description. In 1802 he removed to Paris, where he took up his residence, and his wife being dead, he married the widow of the celebrated Lavoisier; but the union proved unfortunate, and a separation ere long took place. Count Rumford then retired to a country-house at Auteuil, about four miles from Paris, and there he devoted his time to the embellishment of his domain and to the cultivation of chemistry and experimental philosophy. Though he disliked both the character and politics of the French, he preferred the climate of their country to every other; and he therefore procured permission from the king of Bavaria to continue in France, and retain the pension of 1200*l.* a year, granted him by that prince. He died in August 1814, leaving by his first wife a daughter, who resided at Boston, in America. Count Rumford was by no means a man of learning, his literary acquirements being confined to the English, French, and German languages; but he was familiar with the discoveries and improvements of modern science, and the industry and perseverance with which he pursued his inquiries, enabled him to make some considerable additions to our knowledge of chemistry and practical philosophy. Besides a great number of papers in various scientific journals, he published four volumes of "Essays, experimental, political, economical, and philosophical."—*Genl. Mag. Res's Cyclop.*

THOMPSON (EDWARD) a minor poet, was born at Hull in 1738, and went first to

sea in the merchant service. He afterwards removed into the navy, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and by the interest of Garrick he was presented to the command of the *Hymna*. In 1785 he became captain of the *Grampus*, in which he proceeded to the coast of Africa, where he died the following year. He wrote some poems of a too free description, an entertainment called "Trinculo's Trip to the Jubilee;" "The Sailor's Letters," 2 vols.; and several sea songs, of more than usual merit. He also published editions of the works of Andrew Marvell, of the poet Oldham, and of Paul Whitehead.—*European Mag.*

THOMPSON (WILLIAM) a scholar and poet of merit, was born in the early part of the eighteenth century, and was the second son of the rev. Francis Thompson, rector of Brough in Westmoreland. At the usual age he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated A.M. in 1738. He afterwards became fellow of the same college, and succeeded to the livings of Westra and Hampton Poyle in Oxfordshire; after which he became dean of Raphoe in Ireland, where he died about 1766. He published an edition of bishop Hall's *Virgidemiarum* in 1753, and two volumes of poems, among which those entitled "The Nativity," "Sickness," and "The Hymn to May," have met with considerable approbation.—*Chalmers's Poets.*

THOMSON (ALEXANDER) a writer on miscellaneous literature, who died at Edinburgh in 1803, at the age of forty-one. He was the author of "Whist, a Poem in two Cantos," 1791, 8vo; "An Essay on Novels, a poetical Epistle, with six Sonnets from Werter," 1738, 4to; "The Paradise of Taste, a Poem," 1793, 4to; "The German Miscellany, consisting of Dramas, Dialogues, Tales, and Novels, translated from that Language," 1796, 8vo; "The East Indian, a Comedy, from the German of A. von Kotzebue," 1799, 8vo; "Pictures of Poetry, Historical, Biographical, and Critical," 1799, 8vo; "The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century, a Poem, in four Cantos," 1801, 4to; and "Sonnets, Odes, and Elegies," 8vo. He also published in the *Monthly Magazine*, 1810, "The Plan of a History of Scottish Poetry."—*Reuss. Biog. Univ.*

THOMSON (JAMES) a distinguished British poet, was born in 1740, at Ednam near Kelso in Scotland, being one of the nine children of the minister of that place. He was sent to the school of Jedburgh, where he early discovered a propensity to poetry, which drew the attention of the neighbouring gentry, who in consequence invited him to their houses. Being removed to the university of Edinburgh, his father soon after died, which induced him to attend to the wishes of his friends, and study for divinity. Quickly convinced that his inclinations lay another way, he soon gave up theological studies, and paid an exclusive attention to literature. After acting some time as a private tutor to lord Binning, he quitted the university and came to London, where he found out his college acquaintance, Mallet,

to whom he showed his "Winter," which was purchased by Millar for a very trifling consideration, and published in 1726 with a dedication to sir Spencer Compton. Its merits however were not discovered until it accidentally caught the eye of Mr Whately, a critic of acknowledged taste, who brought it into general notice; and besides a present of twenty guineas from his dedicatior, it led to the author's introduction to Pope and bishop Rundle, the latter of whom recommended him to the lord chancellor Talbot. In 1728 he published his "Summer," which he addressed to Bubb Doddington, and during the same year he gave the world his "Poem sacred to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton," and his "Britannia." His "Spring" appeared in 1728, addressed to the countess of Hertford, and his "Autumn," rendering the Seasons complete, in 1730, when he published his poems collectively. He had previously brought on the stage his tragedy of "Sophonisba," the success of which was but moderate; and not long after, on the recommendation of Dr Rundle, he was selected as the travelling associate of the hon. Mr Talbot, with whom he visited most of the courts and countries on the continent. On his return he was rewarded with the post of secretary of briefs by the chancellor, which was nearly a sinecure. About this time he published his poem of "Liberty," with the cool reception of which he was much disappointed. Soon after the lord chancellor Talbot died, which vacated Thomson's office, who lost it either from pride or indolence, by omitting to request it of lord Hardwick, who succeeded to the seals, and who held it a while open for him, but claiming the attention of a request, finally gave it to another. Possibly neither party acted with much magnanimity on this occasion. An introduction to Frederick, prince of Wales, produced him a pension from that prince of 100*l.* per annum. In 1738 he produced a second tragedy, entitled "Agamemnon," which was represented at Drury-lane theatre, and was received very coolly, while a third, entitled "Edward and Eleanor," being deemed allusive to the prince and princess of Wales, the lord chamberlain would not allow to be performed at all. In 1740 he composed the masque of "Alfred," in conjunction with Mallet, but which of them wrote the song, since become national, of "Rule Britannia," has not been ascertained. In 1745 his most successful tragedy, entitled "Tancred and Sigismunda," was brought out at Drury-lane theatre, and warmly applauded. The following year produced his admirable "Castle of Indolence," his final and crowning performance. He had now, by the favour of Mr Lyttelton, obtained comparative independence, by the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, which, after paying his deputy, cleared him 300*l.* per annum. He died prematurely of a cold caught on the Thames, as he was returning one night by water from London to his residence in Kew-lane. A fever supervened, which terminated his existence in August 1748, in the forty-

eighth year of his age. He was buried at Richmond, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster-abbey in 1762, with the profits arising from an edition of his works published by Millar. He left behind a tragedy entitled "Coriolanus," which was acted for the benefit of the surviving branches of his family. It was on this occasion that Quin, at once a generous friend and companion to the deceased poet, spoke the prologue with so much feeling that was composed for the occasion by lord Lyttelton. Thomson was large and ungainly in person, and somewhat heavy in deportment, except among intimate friends, by whom he was singularly beloved for the kindness of his heart, and his freedom from the little malignant jealousies which so frequently debase the literary character. He was remarkably indolent and unhappily too much disposed to indulge in the grosser pleasures of sense, than from his writings would seem probable. The poetical merits of Thomson stand very conspicuously forward in his "Seasons," which for sensibility and beauty of natural description have scarcely been excelled. His diction, although occasionally cumbersome and laboured, is always energetic and expressive, and if its versification does not invariably denote a nice ear, it is seldom harsh or untunable. On the whole few poems have operated more forcibly on public taste, not only in England but throughout Europe. His other pieces in blank verse display a vivid imagination and a comprehensive understanding, but assume no marked or distinctive character like the "Seasons;" and his additional fame as a poet arises chiefly from his "Castle of Indolence," certainly the most spirited and beautiful of all the imitations of Spenser, both for moral, poetical, and descriptive power. This piece and his "Seasons" are poems which no time will render obsolete. Of his tragedies it is only necessary to remark, that they possess little dramatic interest, and merely appear respectable amidst the mediocre dramas of the French school, which prevailed at the time he composed them.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Murdock's Life of Thomson.*

THOMSON (WILLIAM) a miscellaneous writer, born in 1746 at Burnside in Perthshire. He was educated at the university of St Andrews for the church, after which he became librarian to the earl of Kinnoul and minister of Monivard. Dissatisfied with his situation in Scotland, he repaired to London, where he kept an academy, and exercised his pen as an author by profession. His compilations were very numerous, and he was also the editor of several periodical publications, including "The Political Magazine;" "The Whitehall Evening Post;" and "The Annual Register." His original works are "The Man in the Moon;" "Memoirs of the War in Asia," 2 vols.; "Mammoth, or Human Nature Displayed," vols. &c. He obtained a doctor's degree from St Andrews, and died at Kensington in 1817.—*Ann. Biog.*

THORESBY (RALPH) an eminent antiquary, was born at Leeds in 1658. His

father, who traced his origin up to the reign of Canute, was a respectable merchant of the presbyterian religion, who being much addicted to antiquarian research, founded the collection entitled "*Museum Thoresbianum*." The subject of this article received his school education at Leeds, whence he was removed to London; and being designed for the mercantile profession, he was sent in his twentieth year to Rotterdam, to acquire the Dutch and French languages. On the death of his father in 1679 he succeeded him in business, and married and settled in his native place. Having imbibed a taste for antiquity from his parent, he pursued the study of it with so much ardour, that it became the principal employment of his life. He also formed connections with the most distinguished votaries of the same pursuits; and in 1697 was admitted a member of the Royal Society. Having long entertained the design of writing the history of his native town, he made large collections for the purpose, which he published in 1714, under the title of "*Ducatus Leodensis, or the Topography of Leedes and Parts adjacent*." In this volume he refers to an intended historical part, which was to give a view of the state of the northern districts of the kingdom in remote ages. A portion of this he left behind in MS, which is printed entire in the *Biographia Britannica*, under the article Thoresby. He also published "*Vicaria Leodensis, or the History of the Church of Leedes*," London, 1724. He died in 1725, of a paralytic affection, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Besides his own writings, he lent his assistance to various works of the antiquarian and biographical class, among which are enumerated Gibson's edition of Camden; Calamy's *Memoirs of Divines*; Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*; and Collins's *Peerage of England*. — *Biog. Brit.*

THORIUS (RAPHAEL) a physician, who died of the plague in London, in 1629. He was a French Protestant, and was in favour at the court of James I. He is said to have been distinguished for his learning and for his excessive devotion to the pleasures of the table. His works are "*Hymnus Tabaci*," Lond. 1626, 12mo, republished at Utrecht, 1644 and 1651, and translated into English by P. Hausted; "*Elegia in Obitu Joannis Barclaii*," 4to; and a Letter "*De Causa Morbi et Mortis Isaaci Casauboni*." — *Diet. Hist.*

THORKELIN (GRIMM JOHNSON) professor in the university of Copenhagen, keeper of the royal archives of Denmark, member of the Icelandic Society, &c. a learned and ingenious investigator of northern antiquities. He lived in the latter part of the last century, and was a coadjutor in the literary labours of Suhm and Resenius. He published "*Diplomatum Arna-Magnæanum exhibens Monumenta Diplomática quæ colligit et Universitati Hafniensi Testamento reliquit Arnas Magnus, Historiam atque Jura Daniæ, Norvegiæ, &c. illustrantia*," 1786, 2 vols. 4to; and "*Eyrbyggja Saga, sive Eyrasorum Historia, quam mandante et impensas faciente P. F. Suhm,*

Versions, Lectionum Varietate, ac Indice Rerum auxit G. J. Thorkelin," 1787, 4to; and "*Fragments of English and Irish History, in the ninth and tenth Centuries, translated from the Icelandic, with Notes*," London, 1788, 4to. — *Biog. Univ.*

THORLAKSEN (GUDEBRAND) an Icelandic writer, born in the district of Holm in Iceland, in 1542. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, and then became rector of the school of Holm, and in 1570 bishop of the diocese. He established a printing-press, and contributed greatly to the diffusion of knowledge among his countrymen, being one of the most learned among the Icelandic prelates; but he is said to have exercised his authority in too arbitrary a manner, and thus involved himself in great difficulties. He died in 1629. Arngrim Jonas was coadjutor of this learned bishop, from whose press issued several works of his own composition, relating to theology and history. Thorlaksen also constructed a map of Iceland, which has been engraved and published. — *Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

THORNDIKE (HERBERT) a learned English divine of the seventeenth century, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1642 he was admitted to the rectory of Barley in Hertfordshire, and in 1643 was elected master of Sidnew college, of which office he was deprived by an oppressive piece of court intrigue. In the sequel he was also doomed to experience equal injustice from the opposing party, and who ejected him from his living of Barley, in which he was replaced at the Restoration, until he resigned it on being made a prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1672. The principal works of this divine, whose orthodoxy was somewhat suspected, are, "*A Discourse on Church Government*;" "*A Discourse of Religious Assemblies*;" "*Just Weights and Measures, or the present State of Religion weighed in the Balance*;" "*Origines Ecclesiæ*;" "*Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England*," &c. He also assisted Walton in his *Polyglott*. — *Watkin's Sufferings of the Clergy. Kennett's Chron.*

THORNHILL (sir JAMES) an eminent English painter, descended from a good family in Dorsetshire, was born at Weymouth in 1676. He chose painting for his profession, and was enabled to pursue the study of that art by the assistance of his uncle, the celebrated physician, Sydenham. Although placed under a very indifferent master, he made a great progress, by the force of his natural taste and abilities, and then proceeded to Holland, Flanders, and France, where he examined all the good pictures, and himself purchased and brought over several to England. On his return he quickly acquired employment and reputation; and was much engaged in the decoration of palaces and public buildings. Among his principal works are the inside of the dome of St Paul's; the great hall at Greenwich hospital; an apartment at Hampton Court; the hall at Blenheim; the altar-piece of All Souls' chapel, Oxford; the chapel

at lord Orford's at Wimpole; and the saloon at More park, Hertfordshire. He was state painter to queen Anne, George I. and George II, by the latter of whom he was knighted. Although he lost much money by injudicious credit, he acquired sufficient property to repurchase a family estate, which the distresses of his father had obliged him to alienate. Attentive to the improvement of his art in England, he opened a school at his own house in Covent-garden, having failed in an application to lord Halifax for the foundation of a royal academy. He died at his seat of Thornhill in 1734, aged fifty-seven, leaving a son and a daughter, the latter of whom was married to Hogarth. The pencil of sir James Thornhill was firm and free, and his taste in design good, displaying great judgment in treating the allegorical compositions in which he was so much employed. His colouring was however defective, and his drawing often incorrect, defects attributable to the want of adequate instruction in the outset. Sir James Thornhill, in company with sir Christopher Wren, was most ungenerously deprived of his state appointment in the evening of life, in both instances to make room for persons of far inferior abilities.—*Walpole's Anecdotes. Pilkington.*

THORNTON (BONNELL) a miscellaneous writer of genuine humour, was the son of an apothecary in London, where he was born in 1724. After the usual course of education at Westminster school, he was in 1743 elected to Christchurch, Oxford. Here he became concerned in "The Student, or Oxford Monthly Miscellany," conducted by Smart. In 1750 he graduated M.A. and as his father wished him to study physic, in 1754 he added that of bachelor in the latter faculty. His bent however was not for severe studies, and he soon after united with the elder Colman in the establishment of the amusing periodical paper entitled "The Connoisseur." Assuming literature as a profession, he was also a profuse contributor to magazines, newspapers, and all the periodicals of the day, chiefly in the light and humorous way; and when the *St James's Chronicle* was projected, he not only assisted, but became a proprietor. His humour was not altogether confined to his pen, as he projected a ludicrous exhibition of sign paintings, which actually took place at his house; and as its object was to satirise temporary objects, events, and persons, it amused for a season. Of a kindred nature was the composition and performance at Ranelagh of a burlesque "Ode for St Cecilia's Day," professedly adapted to "Ancient British Music," meaning the salt-box, Jew's-harp, marrow-bones and cleavers, &c. &c. This farcical performance was often alluded to by Dr Johnson as exceedingly humorous. In 1766, in conjunction with Warner and Colman, he published two volumes of a translation of Plautus, afterwards completed in five. In 1767 he published "The Battle of the Wigs," in ridicule of the disputes between the fellows and licentiates of the College of Physicians; and this was followed by his "City Latin," in ridicule of the inscription on Blackfriars bridge. He died prematurely in his forty-seventh year, leaving a widow, a daughter, and two sons, one of whom is the well-known Dr Thornton the physician.—*British Essayists, Preface to vol. xxx.*

THORNTON (THOMAS) a noted sportsman and eccentric bon vivant, lieutenant-colonel of the West York militia, prince de Chambord and marquis de Pont in France, in which country he had purchased the estates to which those titles are attached. He was born in London, and educated at the Charter-house, whence he proceeded to the university of Glasgow. On inheriting his patrimonial estate of Thornville Royal, he distinguished himself by his attachment to field sports, and especially to falconry, which he revived on a most extended and magnificent scale. At the peace of Amiens he proceeded to France, where he afterwards settled, for the purpose of examining the state of sporting in that country, and gave the result of his observations to the world in a work (in which, as in some others, he is said to have been assisted by the rev. Mr Martyn) entitled "A Sporting Tour through France," 1806, 2 vols. 4to. Previously to the appearance of this work he had printed in 1804 "A Sporting Tour through the North of England and the Highlands of Scotland," 4to. He was also the author of a small work entitled "A Vindication of Colonel Thornton's Conduct in his Transactions with Mr Burton," 8vo, 1806. He died at Paris early in the summer of 1823.

—*Ann. Biog.*

THOROTON (ROBERT) an English physician of the seventeenth century, known as a writer on topography. Having obtained possession of a transcript of the account of Nottinghamshire from the Domesday Book, by sergeant Gilbert Boun, with some other materials, Dr Thoroton improved and augmented them, and following the plan of Burton's Leicestershire, he composed and published "The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, extracted out of Records, Original Evidences, Leiger Books, other MSS. and authentic Authorities," London, 1677, folio. This work consists chiefly of a collection of epitaphs and a history of property, arranged according to the division of hundreds and towns; no notices occurring of our early national antiquities, whether British, Roman, or Saxon. An improved edition of the Antiquities of Nottinghamshire was published by J. Throsby, 3 vols. 4to, in 1797.

—*Gough's Brit. Topog.*

THORPE (JOHN) a physician and antiquary, was born at Penshurst in Kent in 1682. After practising in London he settled at Rochester, where he died in 1750. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1705, to whose transactions he was a contributor; he also printed several ancient documents, in illustration of the history and antiquities of Rochester, and a volume of Scheuchzer's "Itinera Alpina."—His son, JOHN THORPE, was born in 1714, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he took a master's degree. He devoted the greatest part of his

life to the study of antiquities, the fruits of which appeared in 1769, in a volume entitled "Registrum Roffensi, or a Collection of Ancient Records necessary for illustrating the History of the Diocese and Cathedral of Rochester." In 1788 he also published "Cus-tomale Roffensi, from the Original in the Archives of the Church of Rochester." He died at Chippenham in 1792.—*Gent. Mag.*

THOU (JAMES AUGUSTUS de) in Latin Thuanus, an eminent magistrate and historian, was born at Paris in 1553, being the third son of Christopher de Thou, a highly respectable president of the parliament of Paris. At ten years of age he was placed in the college of Burgundy and designed for the church, but was afterwards sent to Orleans, for the study of the civil law, which he farther cultivated under Cujacius at Valence. In 1573 he travelled into Italy, and in 1576 his high character for prudence and ability induced the court to employ him to negotiate with marshal Montmorency for the purpose of preventing a civil war. On the death of his elder brother in 1579 he dedicated himself to the long robe, and in 1584 was made a master of requests; and in 1587, having resigned all his previous ecclesiastical engagements, he married. On the revolt of Paris, produced by the violence of the league, he adhered to Henry III; and after the assassination of the duke of Guise, was principally instrumental in reconciling that prince with the king of Navarre. On the death of Henry III he hastened from Venice to support the legal heir, Henry IV, who employed him in several important negotiations, and nominated him principal librarian to the king, on the death of Amyot. In 1594 he succeeded his uncle as president-à-mortier, and was afterwards one of the Catholic commissioners at the celebrated theological conference at Fontainebleau, between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornai. In the regency of Mary de' Medici he was appointed one of the directors-general of finance and otherwise employed in nice and difficult matters, in which he rendered himself equally conspicuous by integrity and ability. These various occupations did not prevent him from an assiduous cultivation of literature; and being fond of composition in Latin verse, in 1584 he gave the world a descriptive poem on the subject of hawking, entitled "De Re Accipitraria." He afterwards published other pieces of Latin poetry, but his greatest literary labour was the composition in the same language of a voluminous history of his own times, of which the first part was made public in 1604. To the great discredit of Henry IV, this work was condemned, in submission to the influence of the Catholic leaders, where was nettled at the freedom with which the historian did justice to the Huguenots, and censured the popes, the clergy, and the house of Guise. The history when finished consisted of one hundred and thirty-eight books, comprising the events from 1545 to 1607; and as few writers have undertaken a work of this extent with better qualifications for the task, it was accomplished in

a manner which has unequivocally secured the approbation of unbiassed posterity. Accurately acquainted with the politics, revolutions, and geography of modern Europe, the narrative of De Thou is at once copious and exact, while his native candour and love of truth has ensured all the necessary freedom and impartiality. To this work he subjoined "Commentaries, or Memoirs of his own Life," composed in the same manly spirit. In 1601 he lost his first wife, by whom he had no children, and married a second, who brought him three sons and three daughters. The loss of this lady in 1616, together with the calamities which befel the country after the assassination of Henry IV, is thought to have hastened his own death, which took place in 1617, at the age of sixty-four. The most complete edition of the History of De Thou is that published in London in 1733 by Buckley, in 7 vols. folio.—*Memoirs by Himself. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

THOU (FRANCIS AUGUSTUS de) eldest son of the preceding, born in 1607, inherited the virtues and intelligence of his father, and was made master of requests and grand master of the royal library. Cardinal Richelieu having discovered that he kept up a correspondence with the duchess de Chevreuse, studiously kept him out of all confidential employment, which, unhappily for himself, threw him into the party of Cinquars. When that imprudent person therefore was detected in a secret correspondence with Spain, De Thou was apprehended on the charge of not revealing it; and notwithstanding an able and eloquent defence, was condemned, and sentenced to lose his head. Resolved upon a signal sacrifice to his power, the unrelenting minister resisted all entreaties in his favour, and his execution was irrevocably determined upon. Cinquars, who was the cause of his ruin, humbled himself before him drowned in tears; but De Thou raised and embraced him, saying, "There is now nothing to be thought of but how to die well." He was beheaded at Lyons in 1642, at the age of thirty-five, universally lamented.—*Id.*

THOUIN (ANDREW) professor of agriculture at the Royal Garden at Paris, was born in that city in 1747. His father was chief gardener to the king, and on his death Buffon and Bernard de Jussieu procured the office for the son, though he was then but seventeen years old. He devoted himself with great assiduity to the improvement of the establishment under his care, and to the advancement of botanical science. His merit procured him admission into the Parisian Society of Agriculture and into the Academy of Sciences. In 1790 he was elected a member of the council general of the department of Paris, where he was specially charged with the direction of affairs relating to agriculture. In November 1794 he was sent into Holland, and in 1796 into Italy, to collect whatever might be serviceable to the progress of cultivation in France. He became one of the earliest members of the French Institute, and in 1806 he

procured the establishment of a school of practical agriculture. He carried on a very extensive correspondence with botanists, both in France and in foreign countries; and besides his public lectures and tracts in the transactions of the societies to which he belonged, he published "Essai sur l'Exposition et de la Division méthodique de l'Economie Rurale, sur la Manière d'étudier cette Science par Principes, et sur les Moyens de l'étendre et de la perfectionner," 4to; "Monographie des Greffes," 1821, 4to, with lithographic plates; and other works. His death took place October 27, 1824.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

THRELKELD (CALEB) a natural historian, was born May 31, 1676, at Kirkoswald, in Cumberland. He was educated at Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1698. He soon after settled as a dissenting minister in a village near the place of his birth; but having made a considerable progress in the study of physic, he took a doctor's degree at Edinburgh in 1712, and proceeded with a wife and large family to Dublin, where his practice soon increased, and became respectable. He died of a violent fever in 1728. In 1727 he published his "Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum," 12mo, being a short treatise on the plants which grow in the neighbourhood of Dublin, with their Latin, English, and Irish names; and an appendix of observations made upon plants, by Dr Molyneux, physician to the state in Ireland. This book, which is written in a quaint style, is occasionally interspersed with curious observations, one of which states that "The Irish grammarians remark that all the letters of the Irish alphabet are names of trees."—*Pulteney's Bot.*

THROSBY (JOHN) a topographical writer, whose productions on the subject of his native county are numerous, was born in 1746, and was for many years parish-clerk of St Martin's, Leicester. He appears to have been a man of good natural parts, and he rendered himself conspicuous as a draughtsman and topographer. He seems however to have found much difficulty in maintaining a numerous family, and in the decline of life depended chiefly upon the benevolence of those who respected his industry and integrity. He died February 3, 1803. His publications are "Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester," 1777, 6 vols. 12mo; "Select Views in Leicestershire," 1789, 4to; "The History and Antiquities of the ancient Town of Leicester," 1791, 8vo; "Letters on the Roman Cloaca at Leicester," 1793; "Thoughts on the Provincial Corps," 1795, 8vo. He also republished in 1797, "Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, with large Additions," 3 vols. 4to.—*Nichols's Lit. Anc.*

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Grecian historian, born at Athens 469 B.C. He was the son of Olorus, said to have been descended from Miltiades, prince of the Thracian Chersonesus, and commander of the Greeks at the memorable battle of Marathon. Thucydides was distinguished in his youth for his eager

desire to excel in gymnastic sports and military exercises, and on arriving at a proper age he entered into the service of his country. Being appointed commander of a body of troops in the Peloponnesian war, he was ordered to relieve Amphipolis, besieged by the Lacedemonians; but the speedy approach of the hostile general Brasidas frustrated his operations, and returning home unsuccessful, he was driven into banishment. Thus removed from his military command, he devoted his involuntary leisure to study; and in the place of his exile he began to write the history of that intestine contest between the Grecian states, in the early part of which he had been employed, and which continued long after his retirement from the scene of actual warfare. He continued his narrative only to the twenty-first year of the war (thirteen years after his banishment); and the subsequent history of the contest, till the demolition of the walls of Athens by the Lacedemonians, has been related by Theopompus and Xenophon. Thucydides wrote in the Attic dialect, as being, by its purity, elegance, and energy, peculiarly adapted to the subject of his composition. He spared no pains to procure authentic materials for his purpose, and both the Athenians and their opponents furnished him with important communications, calculated to illustrate the transactions which he described. His history is divided into eight books, the last of which, left imperfect, is supposed to have been drawn up by his daughter. The son of Olorus and the historian of Halicarnassus have been frequently made the subjects of critical comparison. Herodotus has the advantage in the variety and extent of his information, and he excels in sweetness of style, grace, and elegance of expression; but Thucydides surpasses his predecessor in all the severer beauties of historical composition, and the fire and energy of his descriptions, the fidelity of his narrative, and the more immediate interest which it excites as the account of recent events, have secured for him the almost unrivalled admiration of succeeding ages. The ultimate fate of Thucydides is somewhat uncertain; but it is probable that he was recalled from his banishment, and died at Athens 391 B.C. Among the best editions of his history are those of Duker, Amsterd. 1731, folio; Glasgow, from the press of Foulis, 1759, 8 vols. 12mo; Bipont. 1788—9, 6 vols. 8vo; and Gottleber and Bauer, Leipsic, 1790—1804, 2 vols. 4to. There are English translations of Thucydides by the famous Hobbes, and by Dr W. Smith, dean of Chester.—*Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Vossius.*

THUNBERG (CHARLES PETER) a Swedish physician and traveller of the last century, was instructed by Linnæus. In 1770 he visited France, and afterwards went to Amsterdam, where he formed an intimacy with Burmann, professor of botany, on whose recommendation in 1775 he was engaged by the Dutch East India Company to proceed in a medical capacity to Japan. After continuing some time at the Cape of Good Hope, where

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he made some interesting botanical researches, he proceeded to Japan; and notwithstanding the jealousy of that government on account of his great reputation as a physician, he was allowed to explore the curiosities of that very singular country. Thence he proceeded to Ceylon, and on his return to Sweden, he succeeded Linnaeus in the professorship of botany at Upsal, where he died in 1799. He enriched the memoirs of the society of Upsal with many valuable communications, besides which he published "*Flora Japonica*," 1784, 8vo; and his interesting voyages, which have been translated into English in 4 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

THURLOE (JOHN) secretary of state during the protectorate, was the son of the rev. Thomas Thurloe, rector of Abbot's Rodney, in Essex, where he was born in 1616. He was brought up to the law, and in 1644-5, through the interest of Oliver St John, appointed one of the secretaries to the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. After occupying some other offices, in 1650 he attended chief justice St John and Mr Strickland in their embassy to the States General, in the quality of secretary. In 1652 he became secretary to the council of state, and the following year was chosen by Cromwell for his own secretary, and also entrusted with the management of the post-office. In 1656 he was chosen to represent the Isle of Ely in parliament, and it was by his means that the plot of major-general Harrison and the other fifth monarchy men, for an insurrection in 1657, was detected, on which occasion he persuaded Cromwell and Whitelock to try the conspirators by the ordinary course of law in preference to a commission. On the death of Oliver he signed the order for proclaiming Richard Cromwell, and was chosen member for the university of Cambridge in the new parliament; retaining his post of secretary of state, both under the new protector and the parliament which deposed him. On the Restoration it appears that he offered his services to Charles II; but they were not only declined, but in a few weeks after he was arrested on a charge of high treason. He was however soon set at liberty, on which he retired to his seat in Oxfordshire, and only attended Lincoln's-inn in term time. Subsequently Charles II often invited him to take part in his administration, but disliking the mixture of men and principles, he declined in his turn, but was very serviceable to the chancellor Clarendon, by the instructions which he gave him of the state of foreign affairs during the protectorate. This minister, who appears to have been as amiable in private, as able in public life, died at Lincoln's-inn in February 1667-8, and was buried in its chapel. The state papers of Thurloe, which form a very valuable collection, and display his abilities both as a statesman and writer, were published by Dr Birch, in seven volumes, folio, 1742.—*Life by Birch. Biog. Brit. Granger.*

THURLOW (EDWARD) baron Thurlow, a distinguished statesman, who was lord high

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chancellor of Great Britain. He was the son of a clergymau, who was rector of Ashfield in Suffolk, where he was born in 1732. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge; and after having been a student of the Middle Temple, he was in 1758 called to the bar. He rose to eminence through the display of his abilities in the famous Douglas cause; and he soon after obtained a silk gown. In 1770 he was appointed solicitor-general, in the room of Dunning (lord Ashburton), and the following year he succeeded sir W. de Grey (lord Walsingham) as attorney-general. He was now chosen MP. for the borough of Tamworth, and he became a warm and powerful supporter of the ministry in the house of Commons. He retired from office in 1783, but resumed it again on the dissolution of the coalition ministry; and he continued to hold the seals under the premiership of Mr Pitt till 1792. His death took place in September 1806; and he was succeeded in the peerage by his nephew, the son of his brother, the bishop of Durham. He was never married, but he left three illegitimate daughters, to two of whom he bequeathed large property; the other having offended him by an imprudent marriage, he left her only a small annuity.—*Bridges's Edit. of Collins's Peerage.*

THUROT (FRANCIS) a French naval officer, born at Nuits in Burgundy, in 1727. He was destined for the profession of surgery, and studied at the jesuits' college at Dijon; after which he devoted two years to the art of healing, and then he quitted the person with whom he was placed, and going to Dunkirk, embarked as a surgeon on board a privateer. The vessel was captured, but Thurot made his escape, and returning to Dunkirk, went to sea again as a common sailor. His skill and enterprising spirit procured him promotion, and he was appointed to the command of a privateer, when he took many prizes from the English, and displayed his courage in several bloody engagements. On peace taking place in 1748, he entered into the merchant service; but when war again broke out in 1755 he renewed his attacks on the commerce of the English with such success as a privateer officer, that he was invited to enter into the royal navy. He accepted the offer, and was patronized by marshal de Bellisle, who gave him the command of a division consisting of two frigates and two corvettes. He sailed from St Malo July 12, 1757; and after having signalized himself in several engagements, and taken many prizes, he returned to Dunkirk December 3, 1758. He appeared at court, where he was well received; and having recommended a descent on the British coasts, he was entrusted with the command of five frigates and a corvette, destined to convey a body of troops for that service. He sailed on this expedition October 15, 1759, and arriving at Carrickfergus-bay in Ireland, January 10 following, the troops were landed, and that place being invested, surrendered in a few days. Thurot however thought proper to re-embark the troops, and return to France. Two

of his vessels had parted company in a gale, when he was attacked by three English frigates under captain Elliott, and an engagement ensuing, Thurot was killed, January 20, 1760.—*Biog. Univ.*

THWAINES (EDWARD) an eminent Saxon scholar, was born in 1687, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1697, and obtained a fellowship. In 1698 he became a preceptor in the Saxon tongue in the same college, and assisted Dr Hickes in the composition of his *Thesaurus*. He published "*Dionysii Orbis Descriptio*," Oxon. 8vo, 1697; "*Heptateuchus Liber Job et Evangelium Nicodemi*, Anglo-Saxonice; *Historiæ Judith Fragmentum*, Dano-Saxonice;" and an Anglo-Saxon Grammar. Mr Thwaites, who in Saxou learning was deemed second only to Dr Hickes, died in 1711, in his forty-fourth year, owing to an amputation rendered necessary by a white-swelling in his knee.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

THYNNE (FRANCIS) an antiquary and herald of the sixteenth century, was the son of William Thynne, editor of Chaucer and steward of the household to Henry VIII. He was born at Stratton in Shropshire, and educated at Tunbridge school, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards became a member of Lincoln's-inn, and received the appointment of Lancaster herald. He died, according to some accounts, in 1611; but it is thought from the date of the patent of his successor, that it must have been in 1608. Hearne published a "*Discourse of the Dutye and Office of an Herald at Armes*," written by Thynne, who also composed "*Histories concerning Ambassadors*," published in 1631; and a "*History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports*," which with many other productions remain in MS. He intended to have published an edition of Chaucer, but resigned the task to Speght; on whose edition, in 1599, he drew up "*Animadversions and Corrections*," addressed to sir Thomas Egerton. This work remained in MS. until 1810, when it was published by Mr Todd, in his "*Illustrations of the Writings of Gower and Chaucer*."—*Athen. Oxon. Hearne's Discourse.*

THYSIUS (ANTONY) a celebrated Dutch philologist, was born about 1683 at Harderwyck. He studied at Leyden, where he ultimately became professor of poetry and eloquence and librarian to the university. Besides being an able commentator on ancient authors, he published several other productions, including "*Historia Navalis*," a history of the naval war between the Dutch and Spauiards, 1637, 4to; "*Compendium Historiæ Batavici*," 1645; "*Exercitationes Miscellanæ*," 1639, 12mo; and two tracts on the government and laws of Athens. He also published editions of *Paterculus*, 1663; of *Sallust*, 1665; of *Valerius Maximus*, 1670; of *Seneca's Tragedies*, 1651; of *Lactantius*, 1652; and of *Aulus Gellius*, 1661, all at Leyden.—*Saxii Onom.*

TIBALDI. See PELLEGRINO.

TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO, a Roman emperor, was born B.C. 42. He was the

son of a father of the same name, of the ancient Claudian family, and of Livia Drusilla, the celebrated wife of Augustus. Rapidly raised to authority by the influence of his mother, he displayed no inconsiderable ability in an expedition against certain revolted Alpine tribes, in consequence of which he was raised to the consulate in his twenty-eighth year. On the death of Agrippa, the gravity and austerity of Tiberius having gained the emperor's confidence, he chose him to supply the place of that minister, obliging him at the same time to divorce Vipsania and wed his daughter Julia, whose flagitious conduct at length so disgusted him, that he retired in a private capacity to the isle of Rhodes. After experiencing much discountenance from Augustus, the deaths of the two Cæsars, Caius and Lucius, induced the emperor to take him again into favour and adopt him. During the remainder of the life of Augustus he behaved with great prudence and ability, concluding a war with the Germans in such a manner as to merit a triumph. After the defeat of Varus and his legions, he was also sent to check the progress of the victorious Germans, and acted in that war with equal spirit and prudence. On the death of Augustus he succeeded without opposition to the sovereignty of the empire, which, however, with his characteristic dissimulation, he affected to decline, until repeatedly solicited by that now servile body the Roman senate. The new reign was disquieted by dangerous mutinies in the armies posted in Pannonia and on the Rhine, which were however suppressed by the exertions of the two princes, Germanicus and Drusus. The conduct of Tiberius as a ruler has formed a complete riddle for the student of history, uniting with an extreme jealousy of his own power, the highest degree of affected respect for the privileges of the senate, and for the leading virtues of the ancient republican character. He also displayed great zeal for the due administration of justice, and was careful that even in the provinces the people should not be oppressed with imposts, a virtue which, according to Tacitus, he retained when he renounced every other. It is the province of history to record the events of this reign, so ably narrated by Tacitus, including the auspicious death of Germanicus, the detestable administration of Sejanus, the consequent poisoning of Drusus, with all the extraordinary mixture of tyranny with occasional wisdom and good sense, which distinguished the conduct of Tiberius, until his infamous and dissolute retirement to the isle of Capræ in the bay of Naples, never to return to Rome. On the death of Livia in the year 29, the only restraint upon his actions and those of the detestable Sejanus was removed, and the well-known destruction of the widow and family of Germanicus followed. At length the infamous favourite extending his views to the empire itself, Tiberius duly informed of his machinations, prepared to encounter him with his favourite weapon, dissimulation. Although fully resolved upon his destruction, he accumulated honours upon him, declared him

his partner in the consulate, and after long playing with his credulity, and that of the senate, who thought him in greater favour than ever, he artfully prepared for his arrest. Sejanus fell deservedly and unpitied; but many innocent persons shared in his destruction, by the suspicion and cruelty of Tiberius, which now exceeded all limits. The remainder of the detestable reign of this odious tyrant, is scarcely any thing more than a disgusting narrative of every form of servility on the one hand, and of despotic ferocity on the other. That he himself endured as much misery as he inflicted is evident, from the following commencement of one of his letters to the senate: "What I shall write to you, conscript fathers, or what I shall not write, or why I should write at all, may the gods and goddesses plague me more than I feel daily that they are doing, if I can tell." What mental torture! observes Tacitus, in reference to this passage, which could extort such a confession. In the midst however of all this tyranny he often exhibited gleams of strong sense, and of a judicious attention to the public welfare; a remark which holds good in every part of his anomalous reign. Having at length reached an advanced age, Caius, the son of Germanicus, his grandson by adoption, and Gemellus, the son of Drusus, his grandson by nature, became objects of interest. Caius however, who had reached the age of twenty-five, and who held the popular favour as a paternal inheritance, was at length declared his successor. Acting the hypocrite to the last, he disguised his increasing debility as much as he was able, even affecting to join in the sports and exercises of the soldiers of his guard. At length leaving his favourite island, the scene of the most disgusting debaucheries, he stopped at a country house near the promontory of Misenum, where on the 16th of March 37 he sunk into a lethargy, in which he appeared dead, and Caius was preparing with a numerous escort to take possession of the empire, when his sudden revival threw them all into consternation. At this critical instant Macro, the pretorian prefect, took the decisive step of causing him to be suffocated with pillows. Thus expired the emperor Tiberius, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and twenty-third of his reign, universally execrated; and so detestable is envenomed dissimulation and deep-rooted hypocrisy, he has left a more odious name behind him than many, who to equal cruelty united none of his better actions and more laudable qualities.—*Tacitus. Suetonius. Crevier.*

TIBULLUS (AULUS ALBIUS) a Roman knight, who lived in the reign of Augustus, celebrated as an elegiac poet. He lost his estate in consequence of having joined the party of Brutus in the last struggle for liberty which preceded the subversion of the republic; and he afterwards attached himself to Messala Corvinus, and went with that commander to the island of Corcyra. Returning to Italy he relinquished the pursuit of military glory for the cultivation of literature and voluptuous

indulgence, occupying a distinguished place in the group of men of letters who adorned the court of Augustus, and whose unrivalled compositions have amused and delighted mankind in every succeeding age. Tibullus first employed his pen to celebrate the virtues of his friend Messala; but love was his favourite theme, and the poetic taste and warmth of feeling which he displays in his alternate addresses to his mistresses Delia and Plautia, Nemesis and Neæra, are alike creditable to his talents, and discreditable to his personal character, as the reckless votary of pleasure in the luxurious capital of the world. Four books of "Elegies" are the only remaining pieces of his composition. They are uncommonly elegant and beautiful, entitling the writer to a station at the head of that class of bards to which he belonged. Tibullus was intimate with the literary men of his time. Ovid has consecrated to his memory a funeral elegy, and Horace has advantageously drawn his character in one of his epistles. His works have been often published together with those of Catullus and Propertius, as by Vulpinus, Patav. 1737, 4 vols. 4to; and Notii Var. et Grævii, Traject. 1680, 8vo. Separately, the Elegies of Tibullus have been edited by Heyne, Lips. 1776, 8vo; and 1817, 8vo, with the observations of Wunderlich. Dart and Granger are among the English translators of this poet, and the latter is by far the most successful. Tibullus died 19 BC. at the age of forty-three.—*Moreri. Elton's Spec. of Class. Poets.*

TICKELL (THOMAS) an ingenious writer both in prose and verse, and the intimate friend of Addison, was a native of Bridekirk, in the county of Cumberland, of which parish his father, the rev. Richard Tickell, was the incumbent, and where he was born in 1686. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated and obtained a fellowship in his twenty-fifth year. While at the university, an elegant copy of verses, addressed by him to Addison, on his opera of Rosamond, introduced him to the acquaintance of that accomplished scholar, who induced him to lay aside his previous intention of taking orders, and on his own accession to office appointed him his under-secretary of state. This measure was warmly opposed by sir Richard Steele, who seems to have undervalued both his temper and abilities, and even to have insinuated suspicions of his fidelity, which the other warmly resented, and as far as Addison was concerned appears certainly not to have deserved. The latter at his death bequeathed to Tickell the publication of his works, a task which he performed with great ability, printing them in four volumes, quarto, and prefixing an elegiac poem to the memory of his patron, addressed to their mutual friend the earl of Warwick. In the summer of 1724, Mr Tickell obtained the situation of secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, and two years afterwards vacated his Oxford fellowship by contracting a marriage while resident at Dublin. As an author he may be considered to take a

prominent rank among the minor English poets; his versification especially, in its ease and harmony, being inferior perhaps to that of no one, with the exception of Dryden and Pope. About the period when the latter gave to the world his celebrated translation of the *Iliad*, Tickell avowedly entered the lists with him, and printed his own version of the first book in opposition to that of the other. In the execution of this rival production, if he falls far below his antagonist in spirit and harmony, he is considered to more than rival him in fidelity to his original. The production of this poem at the time occasioned an interruption to the good understanding between Pope and Addison, the former strongly suspecting, and not perhaps without reason, that Addison himself was a contributor to, if not the author of, the work. Tickell's other writings consist of "The Prospect of Peace," a poem, 1713; "The Royal Progress;" "Kensington Gardens;" "A Letter to Avignon;" "Imitation of the Prophecy of Nereus;" with several epistles, odes, and other miscellaneous pieces, to be found in the second volume of the *Minor Poets*. His death took place at Bath, April 23, 1740.—*Johnson's Lives*.

TICKELL (RICHARD) grandson of the preceding, was a native of Bath, where he became, by his marriage with Mary Linley, brother-in-law to Richard Brinsley Sheridan. For wit, repartee, and convivial qualities, it is said on the authority of those who knew him, that few could equal, nor did even the brilliant effusions of his facetious relative in this respect eclipse, his celebrity. As a writer, if less happy, he yet ranks very far above mediocrity, and a political effusion from his pen, entitled "Anticipation," which appeared in 1778, was of infinite service to the ministry of the day, by the poignancy of its humour and the keenness of its satire. "The Project," and "The Wreath of Fashion," two poems written about the same period, were also highly popular. The success of his first-mentioned work procured him the situation of a commissioner in the stamp-office, and his society was much courted by the leading characters of his time. But although the life of every company in which he mixed, his spirits were subject to an occasional reaction of the most distressing kind; and in one of the fits of despondency produced by this unhappy circumstance, he threw himself from the window of his bedroom in Hampton Court palace, and was killed upon the spot, on the 4th of November, 1793. "The Carnival," a comic opera, and a new version of Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," were adapted by him for the stage.—*Bog. Dram.*

TIEDEMANN (DIRTHERIC) a modern German philosopher of considerable eminence, was born April 3, 1748, at Bremervorde, in the duchy of Bremen, of which place his father was a burgo-master. He was intended for the study of divinity, but he early gave up his views in that direction for an undivided pursuit of science and literature. In 1772 he published at Riga, his "Essay on the Origin

of Language," and in 1776 his "System of the Stoic Philosophy," which work was much admired by the celebrated Heyne, who procured him the professorships of the Greek and Latin languages in the Collegium Carolinum at Cassel. In 1786 he published his "Investigation of Man," 3 vols. 8vo, and in 1780 "The First Philosopher of Greece." In 1786 he was removed with the other teachers of the college, to Marburg, and appointed professor of philosophy, in which capacity he taught with high reputation, logic, metaphysics, empirical psychology, the law of nature, and the history of philosophy and of man. His latest performance was a translation of Denon's *Travels in Egypt*. He died May 24, 1803, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The labours of Tiedemann are highly valued by Blumenbach and other modern physiologists. Besides the works already enumerated, he was also author of a work entitled "The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TIELCKE (JOHN GOTTLIEB) a captain of engineers and artillery in the Saxon service, born at Tautenburg, in Thuringia, in 1731. He served at first as a private grenadier, and after having been employed in the principal actions of the Seven Years' war, he was sent as captain of the staff of the artillery to Freyberg, where he died November 6, 1787. This officer, who was self-instructed, was a keen observer of military occurrences, and he suffered nothing to escape his notice, from the slightest movement of an army to the most important battles. He published in German, "Instructions for the Officers of Engineers;" "The Qualities and Duties of a good Soldier;" "Prayers and Psalms for Soldiers;" and "Military Memoirs of the History of the War, from 1756 to 1763," with plans and charts, 5 vols.—*Biog. Univ.*

TIL (SOLOMON VAN) a learned and industrious divine, born at Wesop, a town near Amsterdam, in 1644. He studied at Utrecht, and afterwards at Leyden, and became a disciple of the Dutch theologian John Cocceius. He entered on the pastoral office on leaving the university, and in 1682 he was appointed minister at Medemblik, in North Holland, and shortly after at Dordrecht. In 1685 he refused the offer of the church of Amsterdam; but he accepted, in 1702, a theological professorship at Leyden; and after occupying that station with distinguished credit during ten years, he became subject to painful infirmities, which occasioned his death on the 31st of October, 1713. His principal works are "The Poetry and Music of the Ancients, and especially the Hebrews, illustrated by curious researches into Antiquity," 1692, 12mo, several times republished and translated into German; "The History of the Elevation and Fall of the first Man developed and defended, or a Commentary on the first eight Chapters of Genesis," 1698, 4to; "Phosphorus propheticus, seu Mosis et Habakuki Vaticinia novo ad istius Canticum et hujus Librum propheticum Commentario illustrata; accedit Dissertatio de Anno, Mense, et Die Nati

Christi," 1700, 4to; "Malachias illustratus; accedit Dissertatio de Situ Paradisi terrestri," 1701, 4to; "Theologiae utriusque Compendium, cum naturalis, tum revelatae," 1704, 4to; and "The Peace of Salem concluded in Charity, in Confidence, and in Truth," 1687, 4to. The praiseworthy object of this last publication was the promotion of a spirit of liberality and conciliation among different sects of Christians, and especially the Cocceians and Voetians, whose disputes divided into parties the Dutch Protestant clergy.—*Biog. Univ.*

TILLEMONT (LOUIS SEBASTIAN le NAIN de) an eminent historian, born at Paris, November 30, 1637. He was the son of John le Nain, who held the office of master of requests, and he received his education at the Port Royal. Having chosen the ecclesiastical profession, he assumed the name of Tillemont on entering into the order of priesthood. He devoted himself with great assiduity to study, and by his extraordinary industry and accuracy of research, he gained a high reputation as an historical writer. His death took place January 10, 1698. He was the author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclesiastique des six premiers Siècles," 16 vols. 4to; and "Histoire des Empereurs et des autres Princes qui ont régné durant les six premiers Siècles de l'Eglise," 5 vols. 4to, to which was added a sixth, published in 1738. The first volume of the Imperial History appeared in 1690, and the first volume of the Memoirs in 1693; and M. de Tillemont, previous to his death, published four volumes of each work, and the remainder were posthumous publications, exhibiting occasional defects, which show that they had not received the ultimate attentions of the learned author. He seems to have pursued his investigations more from an ardent love of literature than from the wish to acquire reputation as a man of learning; for he laboured on his works more than twenty years without giving way to the temptation to appear before the public. Gibbon praises highly the accuracy and industry of Tillemont.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

TILLET (MATTHEW) a French writer on agriculture, born at Bordeaux about 1720. He retained the title of director of the mint at Troyes in 1766, though no money had then been coined in that city for several years. The cultivation of land occupied much of his attention; and the care and skill with which he conducted his experimental researches on husbandry, render his observations peculiarly valuable. In 1738 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and he assisted in the useful investigations of Duhamel du Monceau. He died in 1791. He published "Dissertation sur la Ductilité des Métaux, et les Moyens de l'augmenter," 1750, 4to; "Essai sur la Cause qui corrompt et noircit les Grains dans les Epis," 1755, 4to; "Précis des Expériences faites à Trianon, sur la Cause qui corrompt les Bleds," 1756, 8vo; "Histoire d'un Insecte qui dévore les Grains dans l'Angoumois," 1763, 12mo; "Essai sur le Rapport des Poids Etrangers avec le Marc de France,"

1766, 4to; "Expériences, sur le Poids du Pain au sortir du Four," 1781, 8vo; "Projet d'un Tarif propre à servir de Règle pour établir la Valeur du Pain, proportionnellement à celles du Bled et des Farines," 1784.—*Biog. Univ.*

TILLI (MICHAEL ANGELO) an Italian botanist, born at Castelforentino in 1655. He studied at the university of Pisa, and in 1677 settled at Florence, where he became acquainted with the celebrated naturalist Francis Redi, through whose recommendation he was appointed physician to the Tuscan galleas. He visited the Balearic isles, and afterwards went to Constantinople, to attend the son-in-law of the grand signior, who had requested the assistance of a skilful professor of medicine from Florence. He proceeded to the camp of the Turks at Belgrade, and witnessed the disastrous defeat of their army under the walls of Vienna. Returning home, he became director of the botanic garden at Pisa. The fame which he had obtained for medical skill in Turkey occasioned an application for his advice from the bey of Tunis; and after he had restored the bey to health, he obtained permission to make botanical researches among the ruins of Carthage. He subsequently devoted his time to the improvement of the garden which he superintended at Pisa, to the duties of his profession, and to the instruction of youth. He died at Pisa in 1740. As an author Tilli is known on account of his "Catalogus Plantarum Horti Pisani," 1723, folio, with plates.—*Fabroni Vite Italor. Biog. Univ.*

TILLOCH, LL.D. (ALEXANDER) the son of a respectable tobacconist of Glasgow, who filled one of the municipal magistracies in that city, where his son was born February 28, 1759. On leaving school he was intended by his father to follow his own business, and taken accordingly into his warehouse; but a strong bias towards mechanical and scientific pursuits soon diverted his attention from commercial pursuits. The art of stereotype printing, said to have been practised by Vander Mey and Mullen at Leyden, about the close of the sixteenth century, and even conjectured by some antiquaries to have been known among the ancient Romans, had, at all events, even if these assertions be correct, fallen into desuetude, and ranked among the *artes perditæ*. In 1736, it is true, a jeweller of Edinburgh, named Ged, had, though unacquainted with the tradition respecting Vander Mey, devised the art of printing from plates, and actually produced an edition of Sallust so printed; but so much was the art then undervalued, that it perished with him. It was reserved for Dr Tilloch to revive and bring it to the state of practical utility which it now exhibits, having himself again made the discovery without any previous acquaintance with Ged's attempts. In this new process Mr Foulis of Glasgow, a printer, joined him, and a patent in their names was taken out, both in England and Scotland. Circumstances however induced them to lay aside the business for a time, and it never was renewed by them

as a speculation. In 1787 Dr Tilloch came to London, and two years afterwards, in conjunction with others, purchased the "Star" evening paper, which he continued to edit till within four years of his death. In 1797 the public attention being then much directed to schemes for the prevention of forgery, he submitted to the Bank of England a plan respecting which he had been previously in communication with the French government, for producing a note beyond the reach of imitation; which however, like all similar proposals, was declined, and in 1820 Dr Tilloch petitioned parliament on the subject, which was then again brought before the house, but without any practical result. In June 1797 he projected and established the "Philosophical Magazine," sixty-five volumes of which are now before the public; and only fifteen days before his death he had obtained a patent for an improvement on the steam-engine. Amidst his other avocations he also found leisure to apply himself to theological studies with no common perseverance, the fruits of which appeared in a "Dissertation on the Apocalypse," published in 1823, besides a variety of detached essays, collected under the title "Biblicus." The last work which he was engaged to superintend, was the "Mechanica' Oracle," published in numbers at the Caxton press. In his religious opinions Dr Tilloch was a dissenter from the established church, and preached occasionally to a congregation who assembled in Goswell-street road. His death took place at his house in Barnsbury-street, Islington, January 26, 1825.—*Ann. Bing.*

TILLOTSON (JOHN) an eminent English prelate, was the son of Robert Tillotson, a clothier, at Sowerby, near Halifax, where he was born in 1630. His father, who was a strict Calvinist, carefully brought up his son in the same principles, and after bestowing upon him a proper preparatory education, sent him a pensioner to Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow in 1651, and took pupils. He exhibited at this time all the characteristics of his sect, and some time afterwards became tutor and chaplain in the family of Prideaux, attorney-general to the protector. It is not known when he entered into orders, but his first sermon which appeared in print is dated September 1661, at which time he was still among the presbyterians. When the act of uniformity passed in the following year, he however submitted to it without hesitation, and became rector of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. Preaching frequently for his clerical friends in London, he became celebrated for his pulpit oratory, and in 1663 was presented to a rectory in Suffolk, which he resigned on being chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's-inn. In 1664 he married Elizabeth French, daughter to Dr French, canon of Christchurch, and niece to Oliver Cromwell, whose sister Robina was her mother. In 1666 he took the degree of DD. and was made king's chaplain and presented to a prebend of Canterbury. When Charles II in 1672 issued a declaration for liberty of conscience, for the

purpose of favouring the Roman Catholics, he preached and counselled strongly against it, but was nevertheless advanced to the deanery of Canterbury, and soon after presented to a prebend in the church of St Paul. Popery was so much the object of his dread and aversion, that in a sermon preached before the king in 1680, he was betrayed into sentiments of intolerance, which exposed him to heavy censure, implying that no man, unless divinely commissioned, and who, like the apostles, can justify that commission by miracles, is entitled to draw men away from an established religion, even although false. Several animadversions were made upon this extraordinary doctrine, which assailed the authors of the Reformation itself; but Dr Tillotson made no open reply to them, although he privately acknowledged to his friends that he had hastily expressed himself in terms which could not be maintained. He warmly promoted the exclusion bill against the duke of York, and refused to sign the address of the London clergy to the king on his declaration that he would not consent to it. In 1682 he published a volume of sermons from the papers left in his care by Dr Williams, and in the following year edited the three folio volumes of Dr Barrow's Theological works, the MSS. of which had also been left to his superintendence. At the execution of lord William Russel he attended with Dr Burnet; and though afterwards decided friends to the Revolution, both these divines urged that nobleman to acknowledge the absolute unlawfulness of resistance. On the accomplishment of the latter great event, he was immediately taken into favour by king William, who had known him in his previous visit to London; and in 1689 he was appointed clerk of the closet to that sovereign, and subsequently permitted to exchange the deanery of Canterbury for that of St Paul's. On the refusal of archbishop Sancroft to take the oaths to the new government, he was appointed to exercise the archiepiscopal jurisdiction during the suspension of that prelate; and in 1691, after exhibiting the greatest reluctance, he was induced to accept the archbishopric itself. He had previously formed a second scheme for the comprehension of the presbyterians within the pale of the church, which had been rejected by convocation. He had also failed in another design for forming a new book of Homilies; and a sermon which he preached before the queen, against the absolute eternity of hell torments, still farther involved him with the advocates of rigid orthodoxy. When therefore he accepted the primacy, a large party, of course including all the nonjurors, assailed him with great animosity; and in particular he was reproached, and not unjustly, with the inconsistency of his own conduct with the doctrine he had advanced to lord William Russel. He prudently bore these attacks in silence, and even prevented some prosecutions for libel against him, directed by the crown. He was also vehemently charged with Socinianism, in answer to which he only republished four of his sermons "On the In-

carnation and Divinity of our Saviour." There appears to have been no other ground for that imputation, than that he defended Christianity on rational grounds, and corresponded with such men as Limborch, Locke, and Le Clerc; to which reason Dr Jortin adds, that he had made some concessions concerning the Socinians, which broke an ancient and fundamental rule of controversial theology, "allow not an adversary either to have common sense or common honesty." He gave the last answer to these and other strictures by doing every thing he could to advance the respectability of the church, and among other things he wished to correct the evils arising from non-residence. He was however counteracted in all his endeavours by the most perverse opposition, which rendered his high station a scene of much more disgust than gratification. He had indeed but little time to effect much of what he proposed, being seized with a paralytic stroke, the consequences of which carried him off after an illness of five days, on the 24th November, 1694, in his sixty-fifth year. So little had he been addicted to accumulation, that all he left his widow was the copyright of his sermons; but a pension was very properly settled on her by the crown. The temper and private character of Dr Tillotson are entitled to great encomium; he was open, sincere, benevolent, and forgiving; and although in some points too compliant, and fairly liable to the charge of inconsistency, his intentions always seem to have been pure and disinterested. As a writer he is principally remembered for his sermons, which have long maintained a place among the most popular of that class of compositions in the English language. He published as many during his life as, with his controversial work, entitled the "Rule of Faith," filled a folio volume; and after his death two more folio volumes were published from his MSS. by his chaplain Dr Barker. They obtained a high reputation both at home and abroad, and have passed through numerous editions. At one time they were regarded as a standard both of finished oratory and of the purity of the English language, but to this eulogy Mr Melmoth, in his "Fitzosborne's Letters," very justly objects. He however possesses great copiousness of thought and expression, and abounds in passages which strongly impress the mind. His sermons are doubtless much less read than formerly, but can scarcely fail of remaining a permanent part of the branch of English literature to which they belong.—*Lives by Birch. Biog. Brit.*

TILLY (count ALEXANDER de) born in 1754, of an ancient family in Normandy. He entered young into the army, and from its commencement he was an opponent of the Revolution. In 1790 and 1791 he published in the "Actes des Apôtres," and the "Feuille de Jour," some political essays, remarkable for energy of style and boldness of sentiment. In 1792 he exerted all his talents in defence of Louis XVI, to whom, on the 27th of July that year, he addressed a remarkable letter of

spirited advice, which he also published. After the commotions of the 10th of August, he emigrated from France, and taking refuge in England, and then at Berlin, he returned with the Bourbons to Paris in 1814. The return of Buonaparte from Elba obliged him to quit France a second time, and he remained in Belgium, and put an end to his life at Brussels, December 23, 1816. He was the author of "Œuvres mêlées," 1785, 8vo, Berlin, 1803, 8vo; "Lettre à M. Philippe d'Orléans," 1790, 8vo; "Six Romances, mises en Musique par Garat," 1792, 8vo; "De la Révolution Française en 1794," Lond. 1794, 8vo. This nobleman was the author of the well-known distich on Louis XVI:

"Il ne sut que mourir, aimer et pardonner;
S'il avait su punir, il aurait su régner."

Lieutenant general the count de TILLY, though a native of Normandy, was of a different family from the preceding. He entered into the army early in life, and becoming a partizan of the Revolution, he was made a colonel of cavalry in 1792, and Dumouriez appointed him his aide-de camp, and in March 1793 confided to him the command of Gertruydenberg, which he defended with great spirit, and obtained an honourable capitulation. He was subsequently general-in-chief of the army on the coasts of Cherbourg, when he gained some victories over the Vendéans. In 1794 he commanded a division of the army of the North, and then of that of the Sambre and Meuse; in 1796 he was governor of Brussels, when he returned to the army of the West. Under the imperial government he served in Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Spain, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Ocana. In 1814 the king nominated him grand officer of the legion of honour; but having accepted an appointment during the hundred days, he was not again employed after the second restoration of Louis XVIII. He died at Paris, Jan. 10, 1822.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

TIMÆUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, who was a native of Locris in Greece, and has therefore been denominated the Locrian. He composed a treatise on the nature and the soul of the world, in the Doric dialect, which has been preserved by Proclus, and inserted in Stanley's History of Philosophy. Timæus in general adopted the doctrines of Pythagoras, though in his system of cosmogony he was rather the follower of Ocellus Lucanus. Plato, who has introduced this philosopher as an interlocutor in one of his dialogues, styles him "a most diligent inquirer into all the works of nature."—*Stanley. Brucker. Stollii Introd. in Hist. Litt.*

TIMÆUS, a Greek historian, born at Tauromenium in Sicily about 350 BC. Cicero styles him the most learned and eloquent of the Grecian historians, but Plutarch notices him in very different terms. He wrote many books, including a "General History of Sicily;" a "History of the Wars of Pyrrhus;" and a great number of pieces relating to rhetoric. His works are lost, but M. Goeller has collected and published fragments of them in

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his treatise "De Situ et Origine Syracusarum," Leipsic, 1818, 8vo. Timæus was banished from Sicily by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse; and in his history, which he wrote at Athens, he has treated the character of his persecutor with great severity. He is said to have lived to the age of ninety-six.—*Adam's Classical Biography. Biog. Univ.*

TIMÆUS, the Sophist, a Greek grammarian, only known as the author of a Dictionary of Platonic Phrases (ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Πλάτωνος λέξεων) accompanied with short explications. He is supposed to have flourished in the third or fourth century of the Christian era; and his Lexicon, which was known to Photius and Suidas, was published from the only existing manuscript by David Ruhneken, with valuable notes, Leyden, 1754, 8vo; and in a second and improved edition, Leyden, 1789, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

TIMAGENES, a Greek historian of Alexandria, who was brought to Rome by Gabinius, 54 B.C. and was sold as a slave to the son of Sylla. His talents were the means of procuring his liberty, and he became a favourite among the great. The emperor Augustus patronized him; but afterwards being disgusted at his impertinence, dismissed him from the court, and the irritated historian revenged the insult by burning the flattering memoirs which he had composed of the reign of his patron.—*Plutarch. Biog. Univ.*

TIMANTHES, a celebrated Greek painter of antiquity, contemporary with Alexander of Macedon. The place of his birth is variously stated to have been Sicyon and Cythrus, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. His reputation now rests principally upon the tradition of an exquisite picture of his, representing the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis. The other figures are all spoken of as having been delineated in the most masterly manner, but the artist, unable to embody his own conception of the feelings of the father, was compelled to throw a veil over the face of Agamemnon.—*Pliny's Nat. Hist.*

TIMOLEON, one of the illustrious characters of Greece. He was a native of Corinth, of noble parentage, and born about four centuries B.C. He early exhibited marks of intrepid courage and a rooted hatred of tyranny, which he carried to that extent, that unable to induce his brother Timophanes to resign his usurped authority, he stood by while he was assassinated, according to Plutarch; but Diodorus asserts that he killed him with his own hand. This deed, although justified by the code of morals, which places love of country at the head of all the social duties, caused him great distress of mind, which was increased by the direful imprecations of his mother, who would never again admit him into her presence. He lived several years in retirement, until the Syracusans sought the aid of the Corinthians against an invasion of the Carthaginians, when, without the least expectation on his own part, he was appointed to command the auxiliary forces. He accordingly set sail for Sicily, B.C. 344, with a fleet exceeding

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ten sail, and by a happy mixture of valour and prudence succeeded not only in restoring Syracuse to liberty, but he brought the whole island of Sicily into a more prosperous and tranquil state than it had been in for many years. The Sicilians were so sensible of their obligations to Timoleon, that he was ever afterwards consulted in all their affairs, as the father of their country. He fixed his abode at Syracuse, whither he sent for his wife and children from Corinth, and lived as a private citizen, distinguished only by his influence and the respect paid to his virtues. He was so peculiarly prosperous in all his transactions after he left Corinth, that he ascribed all his successes to the goddess Fortune, an opinion which was much promoted by a very singular and extraordinary escape from a premeditated assassination. The only deduction from his prosperity was the loss of sight at an advanced period of life, but which misfortune was much alleviated by the continued kindness and respect of the Syracusans. He was at length carried off by a slight disease B.C. 335, and was honoured with a very magnificent public funeral, and a monument was afterwards erected to his memory, which being surrounded with porticoes and other public buildings, was made a place of exercise for youth, and named the Timoleon-teum.—*Plutarch Vit. Timolent. Univ. History.*

TIMON, the Phliasian, a Greek poet and philosopher, born in Peloponnesus, about the middle of the third century before Christ. After he had enriched himself by teaching philosophy and rhetoric, he visited Egypt, where he was noticed by Ptolemy Philadelphus; notwithstanding whose favours Timon wrote a satire against the museum of Alexandria, founded or at least improved by that prince. He afterwards went to the court of Antigonus Gonatus, where he was well received; and at length settling at Athens, he died at an advanced age. Timon was a disciple of Pyrrho, the sceptic, and some of his writings relate to the philosophy of that school. He also wrote a number of comedies, tragedies, and satiric dramas; but the most celebrated of his works are his satires, called "Silloi," still in part extant. The relics of these pieces were published by H. Stephen in his *Poesia Philosophica*, 1573; by Bruck in his *Analecta*, 1776; and more recently by F. Paul in a treatise *De Sillis Græcorum*, Berlin, 1821, 8vo.—*Diogen. Laert. Biog. Univ.*

TIMON (SAMUEL) a writer of history, was born at Tirnau in Hungary. He entered among the jesuits in 1693, but principally devoted himself to the history of his native country. His works are "Celebrorum Hungarie Urbium et Oppidorum Chorographia," Tim 4to, 1702; "Epitome Rerum Hungaricarum," Casov. 8vo, 1734; "Imago Novæ Hungariæ," Casov. 8vo, 1734, which last two were published together at Vienna, 1734, 4to. He died in 1736, at the age of sixty-one.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TIMOTHEUS, the name of one of the most celebrated lyric poets and musicians of anti-

quity, who flourished at the court of Philip of Macedon and his son Alexander, about the middle of the fifth century before the Christian era. He was a native of Miletus in Caria; and Pausanias attributes to him the completion of the lyre by the addition of four new strings.—There was also an Athenian general of this name, the son of Conon, celebrated alike for his success in war and his eloquence in peace, who however lived to experience the proverbial ingratitude of his fickle countrymen, and died in exile.—*Vossii Poet. Græc. Corn. Nepos.*

TIMOUR or TAMERLANE, one of the most celebrated of the Oriental conquerors, was born in the village of Sebzar in the territory of Kesh, about forty miles from Samarcand, in the year 1335. His ancestors were chiefs of the districts, and remotely related to the family of Zinghis. At the time of his birth great anarchy prevailed in his native country, which suffered from an invasion of the Gètes, against whom he acted at the head of a body of his countrymen, and endured much diversity of fortune, until at length being joined by a large body of volunteers, he was enabled to expel the Gètes from Transoxiana. A dispute with his confederate and brother-in-law Houssein, led to a brief civil war; but the latter being defeated and put to death, a general diet in 1370, seated him on the throne of Zagatai, on which he made Samarcand the seat of his empire. His elevation, so far from satisfying his ambition, only opened farther prospects to it; and in a very few years he reunited to Zagatai its former dependencies, Candahar and Carizme; overran Persia; passed as a conqueror through the whole course of the Tigris and Euphrates; reduced the Christians of Georgia; subdued the kingdom of Cashgar; and his emirs even crossed the river Irtysh into Siberia. He also despatched an army into Western Tartary, under a fugitive prince named Toctamish, who having established himself by its means, turned his arms against his benefactor, and obliged Timour to contend for his capital and empire. He was however finally defeated, and in the pursuit Timour captured a duke of Russia. In 1390 he invaded Hindostan, and rapidly penetrating to Delhi, soon completed the subjugation of the country. While on the banks of the Ganges he was informed of great disturbances on the confines of Georgia and Anatolia, and of the ambitious projects of the Turkish sultan Bajazet. He soon made arrangements to encounter this new enemy, whom, after a war of the most barbarous ferocity, which lasted two years and upwards, he encountered and conquered, and made captive in the decisive battle of Angora, fought in 1402. Concerning the treatment of his prisoner different accounts are given, the most common of which states that he was carried about by the conqueror in an iron cage, against the bars of which he in a few months beat out his brains in rage and despair. The conquests of the Tartar now extended from the Irtysh and Volga to the Persian gulf, and from the Ganges to the Archi-

pelago; and the want of shipping alone prevented him from crossing into Europe. His inordinate ambition was not yet satisfied, and he was making mighty preparations for an invasion of China, when death arrested his progress, at his camp at Otrar, and he expired April 1, 1405, in the seventieth year of his age, having previously declared his grandson Mahomet Jehan Ghis his successor. He left fifty-three descendants, and a name much revered in the East, where his posterity until lately still preserved the title of the Mogul emperors, although the dominion had passed into other hands. Timour was tall and corpulent, with a wide forehead, large head and pleasing countenance; but he was maimed in one hand and lame on the right side. He conducted his government alone, and without favourites, but was in the highest degree fierce and fanatical in his religion; and although no conquests were ever attended with greater cruelty, devastation, and waste of human life, he affected the title of a benefactor to mankind. Happily his ambition was too gigantic for its consequences to last, and his dominions rapidly became divided as before. Yet he was not a mere barbarian conqueror, if the Institutes are to be regarded as genuine, which under the title of "The Institutions of Timour," have been made known in England by a version from the Persian, executed by major Davy and professor White, Oxford, 1783.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

TINDAL, L.L.D. (MATTHEW) a controversial writer, was born about 1657, at Beer Ferris, in Devonshire, of which place his father was the clergyman. He was admitted of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1672, where he graduated B.A. in 1676, and was afterwards elected a fellow of All Souls' college. In 1679 he took a bachelor of law's degree, and afterwards became a doctor in this faculty. At the commencement of the reign of James II he was induced to turn Romanist by some of the emissaries of that persuasion which then surrounded the universities, of which conversion, like Gibbon, he gave a very candid account, when in 1687 he returned to the worship of the church of England. Having heartily concurred in the Revolution, he was admitted an advocate, and sat frequently as a judge in the court of delegates, being favoured with a pension of 200*l.* per annum from the crown. He published several pieces political and theological, among which were: a "Letter to the Clergymen of the two Universities," on the subject of the Trinity and Athanasian creed, and a treatise entitled "The Rights of the Christian Church against the Romish and all other Priests, who claim an independent Power over it," &c. This work excited a considerable sensation among the high church clergy, who attacked it with great animosity and even indicted its vendors; while the celebrated Le Clerc, in his "Bibliothèque Choisie," spoke of it as a book of great argumentative power. Tindal, in the mean time, was by no means silent in his own vindication, and published a defence, the second edition of

which, in two parts, was ordered by a vote of the house of Commons to be burnt by the common hangman in the same fire with Sacheverel's sermon, thus treating the disputants on each side in the same manner. He soon afterwards defended the doctrine of necessity from the censure of the lower house of convocation, and actively engaged in political controversy, in the course of which he wrote several political pamphlets, which are now forgotten. Hitherto, although a declared enemy to priestly claims, he had made no attack on revealed religion, but in 1730 he published his celebrated "Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature." In this work, although he allows Christianity, stripped of the additions which policy, mistake, and circumstances have made to it, to be a most holy religion, his object was clearly to show that there neither has been, nor can be, any revelation distinct from what he terms the internal revelation of the law of nature in the hearts of mankind. This book was attacked by Dr Waterland, who affected to treat the author with great contempt, in opposition to the opinion of Dr Middleton, who thought it exhibited a degree of study and learning, which called for a very different kind of refutation. The author defended himself with his usual tenacity; but his health was now declining, and he died in consequence of concretions in the gall-bladder in 1733. He left in MS. a second volume of "Christianity as old as the Creation," the publication of which was prevented by Dr Gibson, bishop of London.—*Biog. Brit. Leland's Deist. Writers.*

TINDAL (NICHOLAS) nephew to the preceding, was born in 1687, and was entered of Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D. in 1713. He was presented to the rectory of Alverstoke in Hampshire, by the bishop of Winchester, and to that of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, Essex, in 1722, by Trinity college, Oxford, of which he had become a fellow. He was finally appointed chaplain of Greenwich hospital, where he died June 27, 1774, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He published a translation of Calmet on the history of the Hebrews, and wrote part of a history of Essex; but quitted the latter undertaking for a translation of Rapin's History of England, which was printed in folio and octavo, with a continuation. He also translated Cantemir's History of the Turkish Empire, and abridged Spence's Polymetis for the use of schools.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

TINDAL. (See TYNDALE.)

TINGRY (PETER FRANCIS) professor of chemistry and natural history at Geneva, was born at Soissons in 1743. He studied at Paris, under the celebrated Rouelle, and in 1770 he went to Geneva, where his talents and acquisitions recommended him to Saussure, Sennebier, and other men of science; and he determined to take up his abode at that place, where he was admitted a citizen in 1773. The following year he published "Analyse des Eaux de Marclaz," 8vo; and "Prospectus pour un Cours de Chimie théorique et pra-

tique," 4to. He contributed to the establishment of the Society of Arts at Geneva, of which he was vice-president; and under the patronage of this society he delivered lectures on chemistry for the use of artists. A variety of valuable treatises and memoirs, which he subsequently published, attest the zeal and ability with which he pursued his researches, leading to improvements in processes connected with natural philosophy and the arts. He died February 13, 1821, at the age of seventy-eight, displaying his regard for the interests of science, by bequeathing his country-house, on the borders of lake Leman, to the occupier of the chair of chemistry in the university of Geneva for the time being. Besides analyses of the mineral waters of Disse, near Carouge, and of the hot waters of St Gervais near Salanches, Memoirs on the Composition of Ether, on Phosphoric Acid, on the Inspiration of Oils through the Influence of Light, on the Phosphorescence of Sea Water, &c. and on the Electric Fluid, he published a "Theoretical and practical Treatise on the Art of making and applying the Varnishes proper for different Kinds of Painting," Geneva, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

TINTORETTO, the name generally given to Giacomo Robusti, the son of a Venetian dyer, whose father's occupation gave rise to the appellation. He was born in 1512, and having been placed under the celebrated Titian as a scholar in the art of painting, that eminent master, whose jealousy appears to have been scarcely inferior to his talents, endeavoured to crush the genius which he feared, and dismissed him abruptly. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Tintoretto continued to persevere in his favourite pursuit, and by uniting the natural colouring of his instructor to the gusto and more correct design of Michael Angelo, established for himself a lasting reputation. The boldness of his style, the strong contrast which he exhibits in his lights and shadows, together with the rapidity and spirit of his genius, acquired him the epithet of Il Furioso. With his countrymen he was especially popular, and obtained from the senate the rights of citizenship. Tintoretto died at Venice in 1594, leaving a son, Dominico, who evinced some talent as a portrait painter, and died in 1637. Maria, a daughter, was equally eminent in the same line, and an excellent musician. Her death took place in 1630.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington's Dict. by Fuseli.*

TIPPOO SAHEB, sovereign of Mysore, son and successor to the famous Hyder Ally. He maintained the independence of his states against the Great Mogul, by the assistance of the French, during the war with America. When however the French Revolution deprived him of his European allies, he had to contend with the English, who defeated him in several battles, until in 1792 he was compelled by the marquis Cornwallis to sue for peace, which was granted on his payment of a large sum of money, ceding part of his territories, and giving up his two sons to the Eng-

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lish as hostages. Of a fierce and haughty disposition, Tippoo naturally felt impatient at the humiliations that he had endured, which disposition led to a revival of the war in 1799, which was terminated by the capture of Seringapatam, by an English force under general now lord Harris, in the defence of which capital, the ill-fated sultan lost his life. An immense booty fell into the hands of the English, among which was the library of the deceased prince, consisting of many valuable works in Sanscrit; the Koran in all the languages in the East; a history of Tamerlane; memoirs of Hindostan, and other MSS. of great rarity, which are all in possession of the East India Company. Tippoo Saheb was personally brave, but rash and presumptuous, although possibly no qualities would long have preserved his dominion against the union of policy and force with which it was his bad fortune to see it assailed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Ann. Register.*

TIPTOFT (**JOHN**) earl of Worcester, a patron of learning, and one of the few literary ornaments of England in the fifteenth century, was born at Everton or Evaston in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford. He was the son of lord Tibetot or Tiptoft and Powys, and was created a viscount and earl of Worcester by Henry VI, who also appointed him lord-deputy of Ireland. By Edward IV he was made knight of the garter; and constituted justice of North Wales for life. Dugdale says he was soon after made constable of the Tower; while others assert that he was twice lord high constable, and twice lord high treasurer. He was also a second time deputy or lieutenant of Ireland, under the duke of Clarence, in which capacity he attained the earls of Kildare and Desmond for supporting the insurrection against government; and sentenced the latter to be beheaded. On the temporary reverse of fortune experienced by Edward IV and the house of York, in consequence of the junction between the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence, the earl of Worcester, the severity of whose judicial proceedings as high constable had rendered him extremely obnoxious to the Lancastrians, became one of the first objects of their vengeance. He endeavoured to find security for his person by concealment, but was discovered in a tree in the forest of Weybridge near Huntingdon, and thence conveyed to London, where he was rapidly tried on the accusation of cruelty in his Irish administration, particularly towards two infant sons of the earl of Desmond, and condemned to lose his head on Tower-hill, on the 18th of Oct. 1470, which sentence was executed accordingly. He was married three times, but left only one son and heir by his third wife. The earl of Worcester appears to have been a person of considerable learning and of great accomplishments for the age in which he lived. In his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem he had passed some time at Venice, Padua, and Rome. He was led to Rome by his desire to see the Vatican library, and he there made so elegant an oration to pope Pius II,

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as to receive the admiration of his holiness in tears. He was a great collector of books, and gave manuscripts of five hundred marks value to the university of Oxford. Caxton speaks of him as one who "in his tyme flowered in vertue and cunning, and to whom he knew none like among the lordes of the temporalitie in science and moral vertue." Another writer, speaking of the earl's execution, says, "The axe then did at one blow cut off more learning than was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility." An opinion of the writer whose words are last quoted, that the earl's expedition to Jerusalem was undertaken at a time when he was in a state of suspense between gratitude to king Henry and loyalty to king Edward, is without foundation; for so far from his travelling to Jerusalem under such circumstances, he does not appear to have quitted his office in Ireland after his appointment in 1457, during the reign of Henry, and he had an office conferred upon him by king Edward in the first year of his reign. There is not probably much better foundation for the idea of Leland, in his History of Ireland, though adopted by Walpole in his Royal and Noble Authors, that the exertions of this earl against the Yorkists had drawn down the vengeance of that party upon him; for the principal charge against him, on which he was brought to the scaffold, was his severity to the Lancastrians, which shows him, notwithstanding his learning, to have been deeply imbued with the ferocity of the times. The literary works of this nobleman, as far as we are acquainted with them, are an English translation of "Tullius de Amicitia," and of "Two Declarations made by Publius Cornelius Scipio and Gayus Flamigneus, Competitors for the Love of Lucrece," both printed by William Caxton; some Orations and Epistles; and an English translation of "Caesar's Commentaries," as touching British affairs, supposed to be printed by John Rastall, temp. Henry VIII. In the sixth of Edward IV he drew up "Orders for the placing of the Nobility in all Proceedings," and "Orders and Statutes for Justs and Triumphs;" and in the Ashmolean collection are "Ordinances, Statutes, and Rules, made by John Tiptofte, Erle of Worcester and Constable of England, by the King's Commandment at Windsor, 29th May, 6th Edward IV, to be observed in all Justs of Peers within the Realm of England," &c. He is also said to have written "A Petition against the Lollards," and an "Oration to the Citizens of Padua;" and among the manuscripts belonging to Lincoln cathedral is a volume containing about twenty epistles, four of his writing and the rest addressed to him.—*Royal and Noble Authors. Fuller's Worthies. Original Communication.*

TIRABOSCHI (**GIROLAMO**) a learned Italian writer, born at Bergamo in 1731. He entered into the society of the jesuits; and for some time he taught grammar and rhetoric at the college of Brera at Milan. He was likewise appointed to the office of keeper of the college library, and in 1767 he was made libra-

rian to the duke of Modena. In 1780 his highness gave him the situation of superintendent of his cabinet of medals, and bestowed on him the honour of knighthood and a patent of nobility. His death took place June 8, 1794. The principal work of Tiraboschi is his "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," which has passed through several editions in quarto and octavo; and among his other productions are "Biblioteca Modenese, ovvero Notizie della Vite e delle Opere degli Scrittori nati degli Stati del Duca di Modena," 1781, 6 vols. 4to; "Vetera Humiliatorum Monumenta Annotationibus ac Dissertationibus prodromis illustrata," 3 vols. 4to; and "Memorie Storiche Modenesi," 3 vols. 4to; and he was also the conductor of a review, published under the title of "Nuovo Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia."—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

TISCHBEIN (JOHN ANTHONY) a native of Hesse in Germany, the son of a baker, and the fourth of seven brothers all devoted to the cultivation of the fine arts. He studied drawing at Frankfurt, and afterwards went for improvement to Paris and Rome. Having gone to Hamburg to establish a school of design, he died there in July 1784. He published a work on the Elements of the Art of Painting, Hamb. 1771, 8vo.—TISCHBEIN (JOHN HENRY) painter to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel and founder of a new school of art in Germany, was a younger brother of the foregoing. At the age of fourteen he was placed under an indifferent tapestry-painter, whom he soon excelled. Count Stadion having seen some of his work, was struck with the proofs of talent which it exhibited, and furnished him with the means of studying in France and Italy. He returned home in 1751, and was appointed painter to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. His talents were employed in enriching the gallery of the landgrave, for which he produced several excellent paintings of subjects taken from ancient mythology, executed between the years 1762 and 1783. An academy of painting and architecture having been founded at Cassel in 1776, Tischbein was nominated director, and afterwards professor of painting at the Caroline college. He died at Cassel, August 22, 1789.—TISCHBEIN (JOHN HENRY CONRAD) nephew of the preceding, was also his pupil, and applied himself particularly to the painting of landscapes and natural history. After having travelled in Holland, he was in 1755 appointed inspector of the gallery of the landgrave, to the improvement of which his uncle had so much contributed. He acquired a knowledge of etching with aquafortis and engraving in wood; and in 1790 he published an "Elementary Treatise on Engraving with Aquafortis, with Plates executed in that Method," folio. This artist died in 1808, aged sixty-six.—TISCHBEIN (JOHN HENRY WILLIAM) brother of the last noticed, and student under his uncle in the gallery of Cassel, became one of the first historical painters of his time. After having been employed at Hamburg, in Holland, and at Hanover, he went in 1777 to Berlin, where he executed several por-

traits of the royal family. In 1779 he was at Rome, and in 1787 at Naples, where his talents attracted the notice of the court. In 1790 he was appointed director of the Academy of Painting; and he held the office till 1799, when the calamities of war falling on Naples, he was obliged to return to his own country. He published a Collection of Engravings from Antique Vases; Designs of Subjects from Homer; and various other works.—TISCHBEIN (JOHN FREDERIC AUGUSTUS) brother of the foregoing artists, was professor and director of the school of the fine arts at Leipsic. He excelled as a portrait painter, and died at Heidelberg, June 21, 1812.—*Biog. Univ.*

TISSOT (SIMON ANDREW) an eminent physician and medical writer, born at Grancy, in the Pays de Vand, in 1728. He studied at Geneva, and then at Montpellier, and having taken his doctor's degree in medicine in 1749, he settled at Lausanne, in Switzerland. The success with which he treated the confluent small-pox, by means of fresh air and a cooling diet, at a period when stimulants and sudorifics were generally adopted, fixed on the young practitioner the public attention. He published a tract in favour of inoculation in 1750, and he soon after translated into French Haller's Dissertations on Sensibility and Irritability, and on the Motion of the Blood. These pieces were followed by several other medical publications, the most distinguished of which is his "Avis au Peuple sur sa Santé," Lausanne, 1761, which was translated into English by Dr James Kirkpatrick, and probably served as the model of Buchan's Domestic Medicine, and other popular works. Among his other productions may be specified "Avis aux Gens des Lettres et aux Personnes sédentaires sur leur Santé," Paris, 1768; and "Essai sur les Maladies des Gens du Monde," Lyon, 1770, 12mo. After Tissot had refused advantageous offers made him by the kings of Poland and England, to induce him to quit Lausanne, he acceded to the request of the emperor Joseph II, and accepted of a professorship in the university of Pavia. This office however he relinquished after three years, agreeably to a stipulation he had made on accepting it. He returned to Lausanne, where he had been invested with the right of citizenship, and created a member of the council of Two Hundred. His death took place June 13, 1797. The principal works of Tissot were published together at Paris, 1809, 8 vols. 8vo, with the notes of professor Hallé.—*Biog. Univ.*

TISSOT (CLEMENT JOSEPH) a relative of the subject of the last article, was born at Ornans in the department of Jura, in 1750, and he studied medicine at Besançon, where he took the degree of doctor in 1776. He published a treatise entitled "Gymnastique Médicale," 1781, 12mo; and in 1785 he was chosen correspondent of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris. Going afterwards to that capital, he was appointed adjunct physician to the household of the duke of Orleans, through the recommendation of his friend Dr Trou-

chie. In 1788 he was nominated chief surgeon-adjunct at the camp of St Omer's; and shortly after the king made him divisional inspector of the hospitals of Alsace and Franche Comté. After the Revolution he was surgeon-in-chief in various corps of the French armies; and in that capacity he served in the campaigns in Austria, Prussia, Poland, and Italy. At length he retired from the service, and settled in professional practice at Paris, where he died June 30, 1826. He was an officer of the legion of honour, consulting physician to the duke of Orleans, and vice-president of the Medico-practical Society. Besides the work already noticed, he published several essays and treatises, the result of his professional observations, of which a list is given in the first of the annexed authorities.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

TITIAN or **TIZIANO VECELLI**, one of the most distinguished of the great Italian painters, was born at Capo del Cadore in the Alps of Friuli in 1480. His early indication of talent for the arts of design induced his parents to place him under Sebastiano Zuccati of Treviso, and subsequently under Giovanni Bellini of Venice. He soon made an extraordinary proficiency, and arrived at so exact an imitation of his master's style, that their works could scarcely be distinguished. This style however was stiff and dry, so that when the young artist had seen the performances of Giorgione, which were of a more free and elegant character, he quitted his former master, and soon by his facility excited envy in his new one. At the same time he by no means neglected the other objects of education, but made so great a progress under proper instructors, that at the age of twenty-three he was celebrated as one of the most promising poets of the day. With great judgment, however, he devoted himself to the pursuit for which he felt the most decided predilection, and he attained to great perfection in the three great branches of landscape, portrait, and history. He was particularly remarkable for his accurate observation and faithful imitation of nature, as regards the tones and shades of colouring; and as taste in design was a less conspicuous part of his excellence, it is in portraits and landscapes that he is deemed unrivalled. Indeed in the opinion of Mr Fuseli he is to be regarded as the father of portrait painting, as relates to resemblance, character, grace, and tasteful costume. His principal residence was at Venice, though he occasionally complied with invitations from princes to their courts. At Ferrara he executed the portraits of the duke and duchess, as also that of Ariosto, then a resident there. He was sent for to Rome by cardinal Farnese, and he attended Charles V at Bologna, who was so pleased with the portrait which he made of him, that he honoured him with the order of knighthood, and granted him a pension which was afterwards augmented by Philip II. Happily most of the princes and leading men of the day were ambitious of being painted by him, which renders his pictures doubly valuable as

portraits of eminent individuals and for beauty of execution. He resided for some time both in Spain and Germany, but his home was Venice, where he lived in great splendour, and maintained the rank due to his genius. He retained the spirit and vigour of youth to the advanced age of ninety-six, and then died of the plague in 1576. This great painter had his weaknesses, the chief of which was an extreme jealousy of all approaching excellence, which rendered him ungenerous to Tintoretto, and even to a brother of his own. The first of all colourists, this great excellence may possibly have rendered his other characteristics as a painter too subordinate. In general his male forms are less elastic than muscular, while his females partake too much of the fair, dimpled, soft, Venetian forms, which are too full for elegance, and for air and action too rotund. He left two sons, one of which obtained preferment in the church; the other became a distinguished painter; but being addicted to alchemy he wasted his patrimony and neglected his art. Of the historical pictures of Titian, two are mentioned as peculiarly excellent, a Last Supper in the Eccelesia, and Christ crowned with Thorns, in a church at Milan. The engravings from his pictures, including landscapes and pieces, cut in wood, amount to more than six hundred.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington by Fuseli. Tiraboschi.*

TITIUS (**THEOPHILUS GERARD**) a German lawyer, born at Nordhausen, in 1661. He studied at Leipsic, and afterwards going to Rostock, he devoted twenty years to researches concerning jurisprudence, and the publication of his works. In 1709 he became professor of law in the university of Leipsic, in 1710 counsellor of the tribunal of appeal at Dresden, and in 1713 assessor of the superior tribunal of Leipsic. He died in that city, April 10, 1714. His principal works are "Specimen Juris-publici Romano-Germanici," 1698, 12mo; "The German Feudal Law considered according to its Nature and to the Constitution of the Empire," 1699, 12mo; "Ars Cogitandi," 1702; "Observationes in Sam. L. B. de Puffendorf, Libros II. de Officio Hominis et Civis," 1703, 12mo; "An Essay on the Canon Law of Germany for the Protestant States," 1701; and other treatises on German jurisprudence, for the titles of which we must refer to the subjoined authority. His dissertations on legal topics were collected and republished by Hommel, Leipsic, 1729, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

TITON DU TILLET (**EDWARD**) celebrated for his zeal for the honour of literature, and the curious monument which he designed to perpetuate the fame of the learned. He was born at Paris in 1677, and was the son of Maximilian Titon, director general of manufactures and royal magazines of arms. Having finished his education, he entered into the army, and served till the peace of Ryswick. He then bought the office of maître-d'hôtel to the duchess of Burgundy, afterwards dauphiness; on whose death, in 1719, he travelled into Italy, and on his return home he was made

provincial commissary at war. In 1708 he conceived the idea of a Parnassus in bronze, in honour of the king and the great men who flourished in France during his reign. The work on a small scale was executed by Louis Garnier, the pupil of Girardon; and the projector flattered himself with the hope of obtaining from the government the means of constructing his Parnassus on a grand scale in a garden or public place; but he was disappointed. In 1726 he published a description of his poetical monument, with notices of the lives and works of the personages exhibited, to which he added supplements, the last of which appeared in 1760. He was also the author of "*Essais sur les Honneurs et sur les Monuments accordés aux illustres Savants pendant la Suite des Siècles*," Paris, 1734, 12mo. His death took place December 26, 1762.—*Biog. Univ. Aiken's Gen. Biog.*

TITSINGH (ISAAC) a Dutch voyager, born at Amsterdam about 1440. He went out in the service of the East India Company and obtained a place in the council at Batavia, where for seventeen years his constitution withstood the effects of the pestiferous climate, so peculiarly fatal to Europeans. In 1778 he went as chief of a commercial mission to Japan, where he remained for some time in the island of Devima, appropriated for the residence of the Dutch factory. He was repeatedly sent ambassador to Yedo, the residence of the secular emperor of Japan, and thus he obtained unusually favourable opportunities for making observations on a country and people seldom visited by Europeans. He left Japan in 1784, and was subsequently appointed governor of Chinchoora, on the banks of the Ganges, in Bengal. Returning to Batavia, he resumed his functions as counsellor of the government, which post he a second time quitted to go to Pekin as ambassador from the Dutch East India Company to the emperor of China. An account of this mission was published by M. Van Braam, who held the second place in the embassy. After a residence of thirty-three years in the East, Titsingh returned to Europe, and having acquired a considerable fortune, he devoted much of his time to the arrangement of the materials illustrative of the state of Japan, which he had collected, and intended to publish both in Holland and in France. He died at Paris, in February 1812, and the result of his labours subsequently appeared in his "*Cérémonies usitées au Japon, pour les Mariages et les Funérailles, &c.*" 1819, 2 vols. 8vo; and "*Mémoires et Anecdotes de la Dynastie régnante des Djogouns, Souverains de Japon, avec la Description des Fêtes et Cérémonies observées aux différentes Epoques de l'Année à la Cour de ces Princes*," 1820, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

TITUS VESPASIANUS, the son and successor of the Roman emperor Vespasian, distinguished for his military talents and for the wisdom and beneficence of his government. His youth was tainted with the vices of extravagance and incontinence, and while an inmate of his father's palace, he chose his as-

sociates among the most abandoned of the youthful courtiers, and indulged in the gratification of every impure desire and unnatural vice. From one so little accustomed to restrain his passions, the Roman people anticipated nothing but the misrule of a second Caligula or Nero; but on ascending the throne Titus happily disappointed these gloomy prognostications, and relinquishing his vicious habits and debauched companions, he became the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty. His reformation, like that of our Henry V., appeared to be sincere and perfect; and the unworthy and dissolute youth assumed the character of the enlightened and munificent sovereign of a vast empire. All informers were banished from his court, and even severely punished; a reform took place in judicial proceedings; and the public edifices were repaired, and new ones erected for the convenience of the people. The memorable exclamation of Titus, "*Perdididi diem*," "*I have lost a day*," which he is said to have uttered one day when no opportunity had occurred for doing any service or granting a favour to any one of his subjects, has been considered as strikingly characteristic of his sentiments and behaviour, which procured for him the title of "*delicium generis humani*," the delight of mankind. Two senators having engaged in a conspiracy against his life, he not only pardoned them, but also admitted them to his friendship. During his reign there was a conflagration at Rome, which lasted three days; the towns of Campania were desolated by an eruption of Vesuvius, and the empire was visited by a destroying pestilence. In this season of public calamity the emperor's benevolence and philanthropy were most conspicuously displayed. He comforted the afflicted, relieved the sufferers by his bounty, and exerted all his care for the restoration of public prosperity. The Romans did not long enjoy the benefits of his wise and virtuous administration. He was seized with a violent fever, and retiring to a country-house which had belonged to his father, he there expired, lamenting with his latest breath the severity of his fate, which removed him from the world before he had perfected his plans for the benefit of his grateful subjects, whose sorrow for his loss was heightened by their apprehensions arising from the gloomy and unpromising character of his brother Domitian, who was even suspected of having hastened the catastrophe which was to contribute to his own elevation to imperial power. Titus died A.D. 81, in the forty-first year of his age, after reigning two years.—*Suetonius. Moreri.*

TOALDO (GIUSEPPE) a learned Italian meteorologist, was born in 1719 at Pianezza in Vercenza, and educated at Padua, where he took a degree as doctor of theology, but was principally engaged in mathematical studies. He however obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, and in 1762 was appointed professor of astronomy and meteorology in the university of Padua. Here he procured an observatory to be built, which was furnished

with instruments from England. In 1777 he was elected an honorary member of our Royal Society, and contributed some memoirs to our Philosophical Transactions. He however first became known throughout Europe by an ingenious work on the influence of the heavenly bodies on the weather and atmosphere, "*Della vera Influenza*," &c. 1770, 4to. His reputation was subsequently much increased by his "*Meteorological Journal*," which he began in 1773, and continued until his death. He also wrote a variety of works on kindred subjects, of which Fabroni has given a list. He died much esteemed in November 1797, in his seventy-ninth year.—*Fabroni Vite Italorum*.

TOBIN (JOHN) an English dramatic poet, who acquired a considerable degree of posthumous reputation about the commencement of the present century. He was a native of Salisbury, born in 1770, and was educated by his father, a West India merchant, for the inferior department of the law. With this view, after the usual period spent in preparatory study at Southampton and Bristol, he placed him in a conveyancer's office in the metropolis, where he served his time, and was admitted at its expiration as an attorney of the Court of King's Bench. His predilection however for lighter studies soon induced him to direct his attention towards writing for the stage, of which he was passionately fond. The critics of the green-room, proverbially the worst judges of dramatic composition, rejected all the pieces which he submitted for their acceptance, with the exception of a farce, really deficient in merit, which was produced on a benefit night; nor was it till some time after his decease, which took place at Cork, in 1804, that accident having brought his play of the "*Honeymoon*" before the public, the popularity it rapidly acquired induced the managers to bring out another of his pieces, the "*Curfew*," which, though it did not attain to the same degree of estimation as its precursor, met with a very favourable reception. In the first of these plays Mr Tobin was very happy in imitating the style of the older dramatists, from whom indeed not merely his characters, but even his incidents are manifestly borrowed, a circumstance which may perhaps in some degree account for its remaining so long in abeyance on the shelves of the prompter's room. A delicate state of health, which had long threatened the most serious consequences, terminated at length in a consumption, which carried him off, after embarking for the West Indies in 1804, and he was buried at Cork.—*Life by Miss Bengier*.

TODD, DD. (HUGH) a learned antiquary and divine, born at Blencow in the county of Cumberland, in 1658. He was admitted on the foundation of Queen's college, Oxford, which he quitted in 1678 for a fellowship at the opposite college of University. Having taken holy orders, he proceeded doctor in divinity in 1692, and enjoyed a stall in Carlisle cathedral through the interest of bishop Smith, to whom he was domestic chaplain; but being afterwards worsted in a contest carried on

with his patron's successor in the see, on a disputed point respecting the right of visitation, he resigned it in disgust, and subsequently his vicarage of Stanwix for that of Penrith and the rectory of Arthuret. He was the author of a History of the Diocese of Carlisle, another of its Cathedral, and one of the Priory of Wedderhall, never printed; besides a "*Description of Sweden*," and a "*Life of Phocion*," which have appeared, as also of a variety of papers to be found among the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Dr Todd died in 1728.—*Hutchinson's Cumberland*.

TODERINI (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) an Italian writer, born at Venice in 1728. He entered into the order of the jesuits, and became professor of philosophy at Verona and at Forli. After the suppression of the jesuits he attached himself to the bailli Garzoni, whom he accompanied in 1781, in his embassy to Constantinople. Toderini remained there till 1786, and employed himself in collecting a library of books and Arabian MSS. On his return to Italy he published the work on which his reputation is founded "*Della Letteratura Turchesca*," 1787, 3 vols. 8vo, afterwards translated into French and German. He was also the author of some other productions, chiefly relative to philosophy and natural history; but they require no particular notice. He died at Venice, July 4, 1799.—*Biog. Nour. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL (don VICENTE) a Spanish astronomer, born at Carthagena in Mexico in 1740. He entered young into the navy, and having distinguished himself by his application to mathematical science, he was in 1770 appointed professor at the marine academy in the Isle of Leon. During the American war he was directed to survey the Spanish coasts and the islands visited by vessels in voyages to America. Tofino had in 1786 been made director of the companies of royal marine guards; and he was afterwards brigadier of the naval forces of Spain, member of the academy of history at Madrid, and correspondent of the academies of sciences of Paris and of Palma. He died at Madrid in 1806. He was the author of an Atlas of the coasts of Spain, 1786; Astronomical Observations made at Cadiz, 2 vols. 4to; besides other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

TOGRAY (MOUAYAD EDDIN ABU ISMAEL HOSEIN AL) a native of Isfahan, who lived in the twelfth century, celebrated as a writer both in prose and verse. He was the vizir of Masoud, the seljuk sultan of Mosul, who going to war with his brother Mahmoud, was defeated in a great battle near Hamadan, AD. 1120; and Togray falling into the hands of the victors was put to death. The most famous of his compositions is his "*Lamiyya al Adjem*," so called from every verse terminating with the letter lam or l, and as distinguished from a more ancient poem, the "*Lamiyya of the Arabs*," al Adjem, signifying the Persians. The poem of Togray, with a Latin version by Edward Pocock, was published at Oxford in 1661; and another translation by

Goliuss was printed with the original Arabic at Utrecht in 1709. Both the Lamiyyas, without any version, were published at Casan in 1814.—*Biog. Univ.*

TOLAND (JOHN) a writer of considerable note, in political and religious controversy, was born in 1669 near Londonderry in Ireland. His parents were Catholics of a good family, who educated him in the religion of his ancestors. He however discarded the Romish faith before he had attained the age of sixteen, and finished his education at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, in the latter of which he graduated MA. in 1690. He then went to England, where he became introduced to some respectable dissenting families, who enabled him to pursue his studies for two years more at Leyden. Returning to England he collected materials for various literary designs, and composed several treatises, one of which was to prove the common narrative of the death of Regulus a fable. He also began the work that commenced the controversial warfare which he ever after sustained. This he published in 1696, under the title of "Christianity not Mysterious, or a Treatise showing that there is nothing in the Gospel contrary to Reason or above it, and that no Christian Doctrine can be properly called a Mystery." The foregoing work naturally excited a considerable sensation among divines of all persuasions, and various answers were published; and among the rest a confutation, not unusual at the time, in the form of a pre-sentment by the grand jury of Middlesex. To withdraw himself from the obloquy, he visited his native country, where the character of his work having preceded him, he was assailed with even greater violence than in England. The correspondence between Molyneux and Locke shows that some portion of this outcry was produced by his own vanity and imprudence; and he seriously offended Locke, who had recommended him to Molyneux, by the ostentatious manner in which he boasted of his acquaintance. The result was, that a grand jury of Dublin imitated that of Middlesex; and the Irish parliament not only voted his book to be burnt by the hangman, but ordered him to be taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms, and prosecuted by the attorney-general. He was therefore obliged to quit Ireland, and soon after his arrival in London he published an account of his treatment in that country, and declared himself a Protestant latitudinarian. He followed this publication by a pamphlet, entitled "The Militia Reformed;" and by a life of Milton, in which he strongly opposed the common notion, that the Eikon Basilike was written by Charles I. This production drew upon him a double set of adversaries, political and religious, against whom he defended himself in a treatise entitled "Amyntor," in which he gave a complete history of the publication of Eikon Basilike, and also a catalogue of such primitive writers as he deemed spurious; which latter topic bearing upon the authenticity of the received canon of Scripture, was answered by

Mr. afterwards Dr Samuel Clarke and others. In 1699 he published a life of Denzil lord Holles, and in the following year sent out an edition of Harrington's Oceana. These he followed up with various publications; and one of them being in favour of the act of succession, passed on the death of the duke of Gloucester in 1701, he was allowed to accompany the earl of Macclesfield to Hanover, where he was introduced to the electress Sophia. On his return to England, after a second visit to the same court and to Berlin, he published his philosophical "Letters to Serena," meaning the queen of Prussia; and two latter dissertations, one vindicating Livy from the charge of superstitious credulity; and the other with a view to show that Strabo's account of the Jewish religion was to be preferred to that of the Jews themselves. Omitting allusion to a variety of political and other pamphlets, in 1718 he published a work entitled "Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, and Mahometan Christianity," in which he stated his own views of primitive Christianity. It was followed two years after by a Latin tract, called "Pantheisticon," &c. which work has subjected him to the charge of atheism, as one of the philosophers who identify Deity with the nature of things, and represent it rather as a principle than a person. In the second year he published "Tetradymnus," in four parts, the second of which on the exoteric and esoteric philosophy of the ancients, is deemed one of his most learned and valuable productions. In the conclusion of this work he professed his preference of the Christian religion, pure and unmix'd, to all others. He soon after fell into a declining state of health, and being in narrow circumstances, received very kind attentions from lord Molyneux; but his disease being beyond remedy, brought his life to a close on the 11th March 1722, in the fifty-third year of his age. The posthumous works of this author, who was more estimable for learning and abilities than for character or conduct, were published in 2 vols. 8vo, 1726, and again in 1747, with an account of his life and writings by Des Maiseaux.—*Life by Des Maiseaux. Biog. Brit.*

TOLLIUS (CORNELIUS) a philological writer, born at Utrecht about 1620. He studied at Amsterdam under G. J. Vossius, to whom he became secretary. Being afterwards appointed professor-extraordinary at Harderwyk, he obtained in 1648 the chair of rhetoric and the Greek language; and the following year he delivered a funeral oration for his benefactor Vossius. He died after 1662, but in what year is uncertain. He was the editor of the work of J. P. Valeriano, "De Iufelicitate Litteratorum," Amsterd. 1647, 12mo, to which he added a supplement; and he published an edition of Palephatus, "De Incredibilibus," 1649, 12mo.—TOLLIUS (ALEXANDER) brother of Cornelius, studied also at Amsterdam, and became corrector of the press to John Blaeuw, the printer. He is supposed to have succeeded his brother at Harderwyk, and he died there in 1673. He is known for having

published the variorum edition of Appian, Amsterdam, 1670, two volumes octavo.—TOLLIVUS (JAMES) another brother of the same family, was born near Utrecht about 1630. He was educated at Amsterdam and Utrecht, and after having been clerk to a bookseller, he went to Stockholm, to become secretary to N. Heinsius, who dismissed him for keeping copies of the notes he transcribed. He returned to Holland, and obtained the direction of the gymnasium of Gouda. At his leisure he studied medicine, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty in 1669. He was afterwards professor of classical learning at Duisbourg; and at length he engaged in speculations relative to the philosopher's stone, and died in distress in 1696. His principal work is entitled "*Epistolæ Itinerariæ*," containing details of his travels and observations. He also published editions of Ausonius, 1669, 8vo; and of Longinus, 1694, 4to; and he wrote much on alchemy and other subjects.—*Biog. Univ.*

TOLLIVUS (HERMAN) a Dutch critic, born at Breda in 1742. He studied jurisprudence at Leyden, and was admitted doctor of law in 1763. In 1767 he was made professor of rhetoric and Greek at Harderwyk, and in 1784 the stadtholder William V appointed him tutor to his children. He became professor of statistics and diplomacy at Leyden in 1809, and he died professor of the Greek and Latin languages in 1822. Besides a number of tracts and memoirs on political affairs and other subjects, he published "*Apollonii Lexicon Homericum*, Græcè, cum Notis Villosionii et H. Tollivii," Leyden, 1788, 8vo.—*Id.*

TOMASINI (GIOVANNI FILIPPO) a native of Padua, born 1597. He at the usual age received the tonsure, and by his learning and abilities rose to be bishop of Citta Nuova, in Istria, under the patronage of Urban VIII. He published a life of his illustrious countryman, the historian Livy, an account of the manuscripts in the public library at Padua; "*Petrarcha Redivivus*;" "*Gymnasium Patavinum*;" "*Illustrium Virorum Elogia*," 3 vols.; and "*De Donariis ac Tabellis Votivis*," a learned work on the Votive tablets of the ancients. His death took place in 1654.—*Moreri.*

TOOKE (ANDREW) was one of two brothers educated at the Charterhouse, of which the subject of this article came to be head master. He was a native of the metropolis, born 1673, and having graduated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, returned to the seminary where he had been brought up, in quality of a junior master, when in his twenty-second year. In 1704 he obtained the geometry professorship at Gresham college, which he resigned in 1728, on being appointed to the headship of the school. This situation he continued to fill till his death, although a considerable fortune, which his brother had amassed in trade as a bookseller, fell to him by his decease, and rendered him perfectly independent in his circumstances. He was the author of several useful school-books, especially of a synopsis

of the Greek language; an edition of the "*Fasti*" of Ovid; a translation of the "*Whole Duty of Man*," from Puffendorf; and another of the "*Pantheon, or Heathen Mythology*," better known in this country by his name than by that of its real author, the jesuit Pomey, to whom he had not the candour to acknowledge his obligations, but printed it as an original work. His death took place of dropsy in 1731.—He must not be confounded with another eminent schoolmaster, his contemporary, THOMAS TOOKE, a native of Kent, who having received a classical education at St Paul's school and Bene't college, Cambridge, presided for upwards of thirty years over the grammar-school at Bishop Stortford, with a high reputation. With this situation he held the rectory of Lamborne, Essex, and was buried in the church belonging to that parish, on his death, which took place in the spring of 1721.—*Biog. Brit.*

TOOKE (JOHN HORNE) a person of considerable celebrity both in the literary and political world, was born in Newport-street, Westminster, in June 1736. His father, John Horne, was a poulterer in Newport market, who having acquired considerable property, reputedly brought up a family of seven children. John, the third son, was educated both at Westminster and Eton, whence he was removed to St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of BA. In 1756 he had entered himself of the Inner Temple, but at the earnest request of his family he consented to be ordained, and was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford, which his father had purchased for him. Three years afterwards he accompanied, as travelling tutor, the son of Mr Elwes of Berkshire, in a tour to France. On his return he took a warm share in opposition politics, in behalf of the celebrated John Wilkes, to whom on a second visit to Paris he was personally introduced, and an intimate friendship ensued. On this second tour he retained in his appearance no outward mark of the clerical office, of which, in an often-quoted letter to Wilkes, he expressed himself with sarcastic contempt. When he returned to England however he resumed his black coat and his functions, and obtained some distinction in the pulpit, until the return of Wilkes, who became a candidate to represent the county of Middlesex, plunged him again into politics, and it was very much through his influence and activity that the latter was successful. It was also through his instigation that Mr Beckford, then lord-mayor, made the verbal rejoinder to his majesty's answer to a remonstrance of the city of London, subsequently inscribed on the pedestal of that magistrate's statue in Guildhall. He is likewise regarded as the principal founder of the "*Society for supporting the Bill of Rights*." In 1770 and 1771 a public altercation took place between Messrs Wilkes and Horne, arising from the indignation of the latter at seeing attempts made to render the above-mentioned society instrumental to the discharge of the former's private debts. As usual in such dis-

putes, disclosures took place to the injury of both parties; but there appeared no political stain in the character of Mr Horne, who however lost much of his popularity. In 1771, after some opposition, he graduated M.A. at Cambridge. It was through his means that two printers of the newspapers were in the same year induced to violate the orders of the house of Commons, by publishing their debates, which brought on those extraordinary proceedings which terminated in a disgraceful defeat of the house, and the unopposed practice of such publication ever since. The same year also witnessed his contest with Junius, in which in the general opinion he came off victor. In 1773 he resigned his clerical gown, and shut himself up in retirement, with a view to study for the bar: and it was by affording legal advice to Mr Tooke of Purley, in his opposition to an enclosure bill, and defeating the same by a boldness of stratagem peculiarly in character, that he acquired the good will and ultimately shared in the fortune of that gentleman. He was a warm opponent of the American war, and was prosecuted for sedition, for the wording of a resolution, by which the Constitutional Society voted 100*l.* to the widows and children of the Americans who fell in the battle of Lexington. For this obnoxious paragraph he was tried at Guildhall in 1777, on which occasion he defended himself with his characteristic spirit and acuteness, but was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 200*l.* In 1779, after having fully prepared for the bar, he applied for admission to the society of the Inner Temple, and was refused, on the ground that he was still a priest and ineligible; a decision which destroyed all his future views in a profession for which he was eminently calculated. In 1780 he published a keen review of lord North's administration, in a pamphlet entitled "Facts," and in 1782 addressed "A Letter on Parliamentary Reform, with a Sketch of a Plan," which did not embrace the principle of universal suffrage. About this time he became the avowed friend of Mr Pitt, then also favourable to parliamentary reform, and a vehement opponent to Mr Fox for his coalition with lord North. In 1786 he appeared in a character more important to his lasting reputation than that of a subordinate politician, by the publication of an octavo volume, entitled "Epea Pteroenta, or the Diversions of Purley," which he afterwards expanded into two volumes quarto. In this celebrated work he gave expression to those ideas concerning grammar and the formation of words of which the germ had appeared in a letter to Mr Dunning some years before. Of these one of the most prominent was the derivation of prepositions and conjunctions from verbs and nouns, and in consequence assigning them a determinate meaning, often different from that which had been arbitrarily given to them. The knowledge of language and logical acuteness which he displayed in this performance raised him to a high rank as a philologist, and it was thought that he would form a new era in the philo-

sophy connected with the theory of language. He himself seemed to entertain an opinion of this kind; but no one has hitherto attempted any adequate superstructure upon his foundation. In 1788 he published "Two Pair of Portraits," the figures in which were the two Pitts and the two Foxes, of the past and present generation, the preference being given to the Pitts. In 1790 he offered himself as a candidate for Westminster, in opposition to Mr Fox and lord Hood, when he distinguished himself by the strong vein of humour in his daily addresses to the populace; and although he failed, he polled one thousand seven hundred votes, without solicitation or corruption. The year 1794 was an important era in his life, being apprehended and committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason, founded on the presumed objects of the corresponding and other societies to overthrow the constitution. It is unnecessary here to enter into the details which led to this severity, his trial with that of the other parties accused at the same time, holding a conspicuous place in the historical annals of a period rendered so remarkable by the excitement produced by the French revolution. The trial of Mr Tooke, although made interesting by the ease, self-possession, and acuteness displayed by the accused, was deprived of much political importance by the previous acquittal of Hardy insuring his own. From this time, however, he was more cautious in his company, and seems to have declined the visits of persons of violent characters and principles at Wimbledon. It is to be noticed that after the death of Mr Tooke of Purley, he had taken his name, in consequence of inheriting a portion of the fortune of that gentleman, which, after some litigation, ultimately reached him. In 1796 he again offered himself for Westminster and failed, although with a greater accession of votes than before; and in 1801, notwithstanding his sarcasm against rotten boroughs, he accepted a seat for Old Sarum, on the nomination of lord Camelford. His parliamentary career was neither long nor distinguished; but an attempt to exclude him on the ground of ordination was turned aside by the minister, Mr Addington, who substituting a bill to determine the future ineligibility of persons in that predicament, the political life of Mr Tooke closed with the dissolution of parliament in 1802. In 1805 he published a second part of the "Diversions of Purley," which is chiefly dedicated to etymology, and adjectives and participles, and their formation; but also abounded like the former, with various satirical strictures on literary characters of note, the reputations of some of whom have been permanently affected by them. He survived, although latterly with considerable infirmity, until March 19, 1812, when he expired at Wimbledon, in his seventy-seventh year. His latter days were cheered by easy circumstances, and the attention of numerous visitors, whom he treated with great hospitality, and amused with his conversation, which was singularly pleasant and lively, although at the same time he

would often make his guests objects of his satire, which he would cover with the most imperturbable countenance. At the same time his manners were polished, and his appearance that of a gentleman of the old school. The stronger points of his character are tolerably well unfolded by his singular career. As regards the essentials of truth, honour, and integrity, forming in a popular sense the morality of a gentleman, his character was never seriously impeached; but he manifested a libertinism in his habits and discourse, very unbecoming his profession, and latterly his age. As a public man he exhibited too much cynicism and asperity for a perfect patriot, being rather an able and active offensive partisan. As a scholar he possessed considerable learning, but it is supposed that his knowledge of modern languages was in proportion more considerable than his profundity in Greek and Latin: his acquaintance with the Gothic, as he has shown in his etymological researches, was very extensive. He was never married, but left natural children, to whom he bequeathed his property.—*Stephens's Memoirs of J. H. Tooke.*

TOOKE, FRs. (WILLIAM) a native of Islington, in the neighbourhood of London, born 1744, and bred a printer; but having obtained ordination, he went out to Russia as chaplain to the English factory at Cronstadt, which situation he subsequently exchanged for a more lucrative one of a similar description at St Petersburg. Mr Tooke is known as the author of a "History of Russia;" a "Life of the Empress Catherine II;" "A View of the Russian Empire;" a miscellany entitled "Varieties of Literature," 8vo, 2 vols.; and as the translator of the works of Lucian in two quarto vols. and the sermons of Zollikoffer. Although much of his life was passed abroad, his death took place in England in 1820.—*Ann. Biog.*

TOPHAM (EDWARD) a miscellaneous writer, was the son of Dr Topham, judge of the prerogative court at York. He was educated at Eton, whence he was removed to Trinity-college, Cambridge, on quitting which he entered the guards, where he attained the rank of major. He ultimately became proprietor of a fashionable paper entitled the *World*, which he contributed to support by various lively pieces in prose and verse. His curious memoir of the celebrated miser, John Elwes, of Berkshire, which, when published separately, ran through two editions, appeared first in this journal. He also wrote "Letters from Edinburgh," 8vo; "Address to Edmund Burke, Esq." 8vo; "Account of a Stone which fell from the Clouds on his Estate in Yorkshire." He died in 1820.—*Gent. Mag.*

TOPLADY (AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE) a strenuous advocate for the Calvinism of the church of England, was born at Farnham in Surrey, November 4, 1740. His father, a captain in the army, died at the siege of Carthage soon after his birth. He received the rudiments of his education at Westminster school, but his mother being obliged to visit Ireland, to pursue a claim to an estate in that country,

he accompanied her thither, and was entered of Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. He received orders in 1762, and after some time was inducted into the living of Broad Hembury, in Devonshire. Here he lived for several years, and composed most of his writings, occasionally visiting and spending intervals in London. At length, in 1775, finding his constitution much impaired by the moist atmosphere of Devonshire, he removed to London entirely, and at the solicitation of his numerous friends, engaged the chapel belonging to the French Protestants in Leicester-fields, where he preached twice in the week while his health permitted, and afterwards occasionally, until his death in August 11, 1778, which event, it is supposed, was hastened by his intense application to study. His writings, collected in six volumes, octavo, are almost exclusively controversial, in favour of the Calvinism of the Church of England, and in opposition to John Wesley, to whom he more especially opposed himself. The chief of these are "The Church of England vindicated from the charge of Arminianism;" "The Doctrine of absolute Predestination stated and asserted;" and "Historical Proofs of the Calvinism of the Church of England." This zealous divine possessed considerable talents for argumentation, and brought a larger share of metaphysical acuteness into the Calvinistic controversy than any other of the modern writers on the subject.—*Life prefixed to Works.*

TORELLI (GIUSEPPE) an Italian mathematician and miscellaneous writer, who was a native of Verona. He studied at Pisa, and took the degree of doctor of law, but he did not engage in professional practice. He was not only skilled in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, but also acquainted with the English and other modern languages. Mathematics principally occupied his attention, to which he added a considerable knowledge of classical archaeology. He died in 1781, at the age of sixty. He published an Italian translation of the first two books of the *Æneid*; and a version in the same language of Gray's *Elegy* written in a Country Churchyard; but he is principally known on account of his edition of the works of Archimedes, printed at Oxford, 1792, folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

TORELLI (POMFONIO) count of Montechiarugolo, in the Parmesan, a poet and man of letters of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Padua, whence, after a residence of eleven years, he returned to his native place, and married. He chiefly employed himself in literary composition, and besides publishing several Italian poems, and a treatise "Del Debito del Cavaliero," 1596, composed four tragedies, entitled "La Merope," "Il Tancredi," "La Galatea," "La Vittoria;" and "Il Polidoro." These, for elegance of style and regularity of plan, are equal to any of the age, although rendered insipid by too close an attention to the Greek models. He also left a number of pieces in manuscript, which are preserved at Reggio. He died in 1608.—*Tiraboschi.*

TORFÆUS (**THEAMODUS**) a learned Danish historian and antiquary, was born in Iceland. He was partly educated in his native place, but in 1654 was sent to the university of Copenhagen. He ultimately so distinguished himself by his acquaintance with history, that he was recommended to the king of Denmark to translate the Icelandic MSS. in his library. He executed this task so much to the king's satisfaction, that he retained him for several years in his court, and employed him in general affairs. As a reward for these services, a valuable place in the customs was bestowed upon him; which employment not suiting him, he was soliciting an exchange, when the king died, and his successor Christian V appointed Torfæus his historiographer, with a salary of 600 German crowns. This stipend enabled him to pursue his researches into history and antiquities at his ease until his death in 1719 or 1720, at the advanced age of eighty. As an historian he occupies a high rank among his countrymen, notwithstanding which all his works are scarce. Those best known are "*Historia Rerum Norvegicarum*," Copenhagen, 1741, 2 vols. folio; "*Orcades, seu Rerum Orcadeniarum Historiæ libri tres*," ibid. 1697—1715, folio; "*Series Dynastiarum et Regum Daniæ à Skjoldo Odini Filio ad Gormum Grandævum*," ibid. 1702, folio; "*Historiæ Vinlandiæ antiquæ*," 1705, 8vo; "*Groenlandia antiqua, seu Veteris Groenlandiæ Descriptio*," 1706, 8vo.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

TORNIELLI (**AGOSTINO**), a learned ecclesiastic, born at Novara in 1543, entered into the society of the Barnabites, of which he became the general. He composed an ecclesiastical history, from the beginning of the world to the time of Christ, in the form of annals; and was the first who did so, to any extent, and with due accuracy. This work, which clears up many obscurities in chronology, geography, and topography, is regarded as an excellent commentary on the books of the Old Testament. An edition of it, with several additions by father Negri, of the same order, was published at Lucca in 1757, in 4 vols. folio. Tornielli was offered a bishopric by the duke of Mantua, but preferred the tranquillity of his cloister, where he died in 1622.—*Dupin. Tiraboschi.*

TORQUEMADA (**JOHN DE**), a celebrated dominican, better known by the name of Turrecmata, was born in 1388 of a noble family of Valladolid. He attended the council of Constance in 1417, and was admitted a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1429; he also held some important offices in his order, and was appointed master of the sacred palace at Rome. He was sent by pope Eugenius IV to the council of Basil, where he strongly defended the interests of Rome; for which, in 1439, he was created a cardinal. He performed great services for his order, and died at Rome in 1468, aged eighty. His works are, "*Commentaries on Gratian's Decretal*," Venice, 1578; "*A Treatise on the Church and Papal Authority*," Venice, 1568; "*Expositio super toto*

Psalterio," Rome, 1470; "*Meditations*," Rome, 1474. He also wrote several short treatises in Latin, in servile defence of ultramontane opinions, and the policy of the court of Rome. This bigoted and persecuting prelate was confessor to Isabella, queen of Castile, from her infancy; and is said to have made her promise, that if ever she came to the throne she would make the punishment and destruction of heretics her principal object.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

TORRE (**FILIPPO DEL**), a learned antiquary, was born in 1657 of a noble family at Ciudad de Friuli. He studied polite literature at Padua, under the celebrated Ottavio Ferrari; and after adding to his other acquisitions the knowledge of mathematics, jurisprudence, and anatomy, he returned to his native country. In 1687 he proceeded, for further improvement, to Rome, where he gained the esteem and friendship of some of the most eminent prelates in the papal court, and in 1702 was nominated bishop of Adria by pope Clement XI. He then removed to his see, which he governed with great reputation until his death, which took place in 1717. The principal writings of this prelate are "*Monumenta Veteris Antii*," 4to, which ranks high among those of the class; "*Taurololium Antiquum, Lugduni repertum*, 1704, cum Explicatione;" "*De Annis Imperii M. Aurelii Antonini, Heliogabali*," &c. 4to, 1714.—*Fabroni. Tiraboschi.*

TORRE (**GIOVANNI MARIA DELLA**), an eminent natural philosopher, was born at Rome of a family originally of Genoa, and studied at the Clementine college. He afterwards became professor of philosophy and the mathematics at Ciudad de Friuli; which he quitted for Naples, where, in 1754, he was appointed librarian to the king, superintendent of the royal printing office, and keeper of the museum. Here he applied himself to his favourite pursuits, one of which was the improvement of microscopes, which he brought to a high degree of perfection, by inventing the highest magnifiers that had ever been known, some of which he presented to our Royal Society. He was a member of all the principal academies of Italy, as well as a corresponding one of those of Paris, London, and Berlin. He died March 7, 1782. His principal works are, "*On Natural Philosophy*," Naples, 1749, 2 vols.; "*Elementa Physicæ*," 1767, 8 vols.; "*History and Phenomena of Vesuvius*," 1755, 4to; "*Microscopical Observations*," 1766, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TORRENTIUS (**JOHN**) a Dutch painter, a native of Amsterdam, who disgraced himself by the prostitution of his talents. He displayed great skill in his spirited delineations of small figures; but on account of his obscene pictures and irregular conduct while in Italy, he was seized by order of the inquisitors, and died in the prison of the holy office in 1640.—*Sandart. Orlandi.*

TORRENTIUS (**LÆVINUS**) the Latinized denomination of a learned Flemish critic, whose family name was Vander Beken. His

was born at Ghent in 1525, and he studied at Louvain, and afterwards at the university of Bologna. After having been employed in diplomatic affairs, he entered into holy orders, and was raised to the see of Antwerp. He was subsequently archbishop of Mechlin, where he died in 1595. Torrentius was distinguished as a classical commentator and a writer of Latin poetry. His notes on Horace have been frequently printed. He was the founder of a jesuit's college at Louvain, to which he bequeathed his library and museum. — *Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

TORRICELLI (EVANGELISTE) an illustrious mathematician and philosopher, born at Faenza, in Italy, October 15, 1608. He was instructed in Greek and Latin by his uncle, who was a monk, probably with a view to his obtaining preferment in the church; but his genius induced him to devote himself to the study of mathematics, which he attended to for some time without a master; but at the age of twenty he went to Rome, and prosecuted his studies under father Benedict Castelli. Torricelli thus assisted made great improvement, and having read Galileo's Dialogues, he composed a treatise concerning Motion, according to his principles. Castelli, astonished at the ability displayed in this piece, took it to Galileo at Florence, who conceived a high opinion of the author, and engaged him as his amanuensis. He entered on this office in October 1641, but Galileo dying three months after, Torricelli was about to return to Rome, when the grand duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand II, engaged him to continue at Florence, giving him the title of ducal mathematician, and the promise of a professorship in the university on the first vacancy. Here he applied himself closely to study, and made many improvements and some discoveries in mathematics, physics, and astronomy. He vastly improved the construction of microscopes and telescopes; and he is generally considered as having first ascertained the gravity of the air, by means of mercury in a glass tube, whence resulted the barometer. He would probably have added more to the stores of science if he had not been cut off prematurely, after a few days' illness, in Oct. 1647. He published in 1644 a volume entitled "Opera Geometrica;" and his academical lectures were printed in 1715. — *Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

TORRIGIANO (PIETRO) a Florentine artist of great eminence, who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth and the commencement of the succeeding century. He was born in 1472, and while yet a lad gave evidence of that genius for sculpture which time only was wanting to bring to perfection. Being at the time a fellow-student with the famous Michael Angelo Buonarroti, a dispute, arising from a jealousy excusable perhaps in such artists, with respect to their comparative proficiency, terminated in blows; one of which from the hand of Torrigiano broke the bridge of his antagonist's nose, and inflicted a mark which he carried to his grave. While in the

zenith of his reputation, he came to this country, which he afterwards quitted for Spain, and there fell into the hands of the holy office, being denounced as guilty of impiety and sacrilege in breaking to pieces a statue of the virgin, which he had himself executed for an hidalgo, who afterwards refused to pay him an adequate reward. He was condemned to expiate his crime at the stake, but avoided the torture and ignominy of a public execution, by refusing all manner of food, and dying in consequence of exhaustion, previously to the celebration of the auto da fé in 1522. He has left a splendid specimen of his abilities here, in the beautiful tomb of Henry VII, to be seen in the chapel erected by that monarch in Westminster abbey. — *Cumberland's Anec. of Paint.*

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, succeeded to the throne on the murder of his uncle Eraric in 541, having previously much distinguished himself in the war against the Romans. The confusion among the Goths at this period, induced the Romans to make an attempt upon their capital Verona, which was unsuccessful; and soon after Totila defeated them still more signally near Faenza. He then invested Florence, but broke up the siege to meet the Romans, whom he a second time defeated, and reduced all the strong places in Tuscany. He then marched through Italy, took Beneventum, and formed the blockade of Naples. After the failure of two fleets, despatched by the emperor to succour the garrison, it was obliged to surrender; and Totila, who in the meantime had reduced the provinces of Lucania, Apulia, and Calabria, led his army to the neighbourhood of Rome, and posted himself at Tivoli, within eighteen miles from the capital. The danger of Rome now urged the emperor Justinian to recal Belisarius from the Persian war, and send him to its relief. Rendered unable, from disparity of force, to meet the Goths in the field, that able general sailed to the mouth of the Tiber, and sought to throw succours into the city; but not succeeding, Rome was abandoned to its fate, and fell into the possession of Totila. Very little bloodshed ensued; but he indulged his Goths with free liberty of pillage, and many of the wealthy citizens and their families were reduced to beggary. He then sent Pelagius on an embassy to Justinian to proffer a treaty of amity; which being rejected, he was so much incensed, that he proceeded to the demolition of the city, and had destroyed a third part, when he was induced by Belisarius to desist. On quitting it, however, to march to Lucania, he carried the senators along with him; and Belisarius and his small army soon after occupied the vacant city, and began to repair the fortifications and recal the inhabitants. Upon intelligence of this event, Totila returned, and made a furious assault, in which he was repulsed with great loss, and symptoms of disobedience began to appear in his army. Having received a reinforcement, however, he made a second attempt, and, by the treachery of some Isaurian guards, was en-

abled to re-enter Rome. On this occasion, policy induced him to master his resentment, and he not only restored the senators to their honours, and the inhabitants to their possessions, but repaired many of the walls and buildings which he had formerly demolished. He then made proposals to Justinian a second time, which were not even listened to; on which, after taking Rhegium and Tarentum, he passed over to Sicily, and made himself master of that island; as also those of Sardinia and Corsica. His troops were in the mean time besieging Ancona; but a naval force being sent to its relief, the siege was raised, and the recovery of Sicily soon after followed. At length Justinian, resolved to free Italy, recalled Belisarius, and despatched a powerful army to its relief under the able and valiant Narses, with which he advanced directly towards Rome. Totila, assembling all his forces, met him in the neighbourhood of that capital; and Narses proposing no better terms than a simple offer of pardon, the Gothic monarch declared his resolution to conquer or to die. A day was agreed upon for the combat; but in the interval Totila attempted to surprise his foe, who, being wary and prepared, a furious battle was the consequence, in which the Goths were entirely defeated, and their leader, perceiving the day was lost, quitted the field with no more than five companions. Being overtaken by a party of Gepidæ, Asbad, their commander, not knowing him, ran a lance through his body. His faithful companions bore him seven miles from the scene of action, when he expired in July, 552, in the eleventh year of his reign; and with him expired the revived glory of the Goths in Italy. His character is highly spoken of by the historians of the time, who commend him for valour, tempered by humanity and moderation, and for the justice and equity of his government, when it was once submitted to.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

TOULMIN (JOSHUA), a dissenting divine, of the general baptist persuasion, and also an unitarian, was born in London, about 1742. He officiated several years as minister to a congregation at Taunton, in Somersetshire, where he also carried on the business of a bookseller. On the emigration of Dr. Priestley to America, he was appointed to succeed him by the united congregation at Birmingham, where he died in 1815, aged seventy-three. Dr. Toulmin, who obtained a degree from an American college, was a very industrious writer and compiler, and published several works, of which the principal are, "The Life of Socinus," 8vo; "Dissertation on the Evidences of Christianity," 8vo; "Life of John Biddle;" "History of Taunton," 4to; a new edition of Neal's History of the Puritans, 5 vols. 8vo; "Biography of Dr. Priestley;" "Memoirs of Samuel Brown;" "Historical View of the Protestant Dissenters."—*Monthly Mag.*

TOUP (JONATHAN), a learned divine and critic, was born in 1713 at St Ives, in Cornwall, being the son of the curate of that place.

After receiving a regular school education, he was entered of Exeter college, Oxford, where he graduated BA; his degree of master being taken at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, in 1756, having previously been presented to the rectory of St Martin's, Cornwall. In 1760 he was made known to the learned world by the first part of his "Emendationes in Suidam;" the second of which appeared in 1764, and the third in 1766. This work, which displays great erudition, but unfortunately in a positive and self-sufficient manner, recommended him to bishop Warburton, who became his correspondent and patron. In 1767 he published "Epistola Critica," addressed to that prelate, containing various remarks on Greek writers. In 1772 appeared his "Curæ posteriores sive Appendicula Notarum atque Emendationum in Theocritum, Oxonii superprime publicatum," 4to; the merits of which were again balanced by a contemptuous and vituperative spirit. The interest of Warburton procured him in 1774 a presentation to a prebend in the church of Exeter, and in 1776 another to the vicarage of St Merryn. In 1715 he printed "Appendicula Notarum in Suidam;" and in 1778 he closed his critical labours by his edition of Longinus. This work was received very favourably by the learned world, and a second edition was printed in 8vo. He continued to reside at his living of St Martin's until his death, in January, 1785, in his seventy-third year. Notwithstanding his asperity as a critic, he was kind and beneficent in private life, and was a liberal and tolerant divine. As a writer of profound learning and critical sagacity, he ranks very high, and in the opinion of Dr Burney, he is to be regarded as one of the seven pre-eminent scholars of the eighteenth century.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

TOURNEFORT (JOSEPH PIRON de) an eminent French physician and botanist, was born of noble parents at Aix in Provence, in 1656. He was educated at the jesuits' college in that city, where his passion for botany disclosed itself at an early age, so that in a short time he had made himself acquainted with all the plants in the vicinity. He was destined for the church, and placed in a seminary of theology; but he continued his botanical researches by stealth, and encouraged by a paternal uncle, who was an eminent physician, applied to the study of anatomy and chemistry. In 1677, being left by the death of his father to pursue his own inclinations, he determined to adopt the medical profession, and for that purpose repaired in 1679 to Montpellier. He had previously enriched his herbarium from the mountains of Dauphiny; and he not only examined all the plants in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, but in 1681 crossed to Barcelona, and attended by a numerous troop of students, ascended the hills of Catalonia. Thence he proceeded to the Pyrenees, and undeterred by danger or hardship, pursued his researches. On his return to France he was appointed professor of botany to the garden of plants at Paris; and soon after he resumed his travels, revisiting Spain,

and thence proceeding to Portugal, England and Holland. In 1691 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1694 he published his first work, entitled "*Elémens de Botanique*," 3 vols. 8vo, with numerous plates. The method established by Tournefort was primarily founded upon the varieties of the petals of flowers, taken in conjunction with the fruit. It became rapidly popular by its facility and elegance, although imperfections were early pointed out in it by our English naturalist Ray, which objections were replied to by Tournefort in a Latin epistle, addressed to Sherard. In 1696 he was admitted a doctor of the faculty of Paris; and being now a regular member of the medical body, he composed a work on the history of plants in the neighbourhood of Paris, with their medicinal properties. This work, the first edition of which appeared in 1698, was reprinted by Jussieu in 1725, in 2 vols.; and an English translation was given by professor Martyn in 1732. In 1700 he gave a Latin version of his "*Elémens of Botany*," with many valuable additions, and a learned preface, which he published under the title of "*Institutiones Rei Herbariæ*," 3 vols. 4to. In the same year he received an order from the king to travel into the Levant, for the purpose of examining the plants mentioned by writers of antiquity, and accordingly, accompanied by Gundelsheimen, an able German physician, and by a skilful draughtsman, he visited Greece and its islands, and Asia Minor as far as the frontiers of Persia. He returned to France by way of Smyrna in 1702; and the first botanical fruits of his travels appeared the following year, in a supplement to his *Elements of Botany*. He now purposed to quietly follow the practice of physic at Paris; but his various avocations at the royal gardens and royal college, in which last he held the station of a medical professor, together with the business of preparing his travels for the press, began to affect his health; and a violent blow which he received upon the chest from the axle-tree of a passing carriage, after some months of decline, terminated his life in December 1708. He left his cabinet of curiosities to the king for public use, and his botanical books to the abbé Bignon. The first volume of his travels was printed at the Louvre before his death, and the second being completed from his MSS. both were published in 1717, with the title of "*Rélation d'un Voyage du Levant, fait par ordre du Roi, &c.*" 2 vols. 4to. Of this work, which stands high among books of the class, there have been several editions, and it has also been translated into English and Dutch. Dr Banier published from the papers of Tournefort a "*Traité de Matière Médicale*," 2 vols. 12mo, 1717.—*Halleri Bibl. Bot. et Med.—Life prefixed to Voyage.*

TOURNON (CHARLES THOMAS MAILLARD de) a cardinal, was born at Turin in 1668, of an ancient Savoyard family. He was brought up at Rome, and having embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he acquired so much reputation, that pope Clement XI consecrated him

bishop of Antioch, and afterwards sent him as apostolic legate to China, to decide the differences between the missionaries in that empire respecting the toleration of the Chinese ceremonies among the Christian converts. He arrived in China in 1705, and his first measure at Nankin was to issue a mandate to forbid the fixing up of tablets in churches, inscribed "*Adore Heaven*," (or *Tien*), as also the honours paid by the Chinese to Confucius, to their parents, and to the planets. Proceeding to Peking, he was at first well received by the emperor, but his apostolic vicar having imprudently declared that the Chinese rites were incompatible with the Christian religion, he was sent back to Macao, and imprisoned in the jesuits' house, where in 1707 he received a cardinal's hat from the pope, who also confirmed his decision against the appeal of the jesuits. He died in confinement at Macao in 1710. He acted with good intentions, but much too precipitately for China, from which those disputes soon after produced the expulsion of Christianity.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

TOURRETTE (MARC ANTOINE LOUIS CLARET de la) a naturalist, was born at Lyons in 1729. He studied first in the jesuits' seminary in his native city, and then proceeded to the university of Paris. On his return home he became a magistrate, which office he filled with much reputation, and devoted his leisure hours to science, especially natural history. He formed an extensive collection of insects, and also a curious botanical park and garden. His death took place in 1793. He is author of "*Elementary Demonstrations of Botany*," 2 vols. 8vo; "*Journey to Mount Pilate*," 8vo; "*Chloris Lugdunensis*," 8vo; "*Conjectures on the Origin of Belemnites*;" "*Memoirs of Singular Vegetables*;" "*Memoir upon Helminthocorton, or Corsican Moss*."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TOUSSAINT. See L'OUVERTURE.

TOWERS (JOSEPH) a political and miscellaneous writer, was born March 31, 1737, in Southwark, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books. He appears to have received no regular education; and at the age of seventeen was bound apprentice to a printer at Sherborne in Dorsetshire. Here in his leisure hours he applied himself to the study of Greek and Latin, and perused the best books in every branch of learning. In 1763 he commenced author, by publishing "*A Review of the Genuine Doctrines of Christianity*," in which he states his reason for quitting Calvinism, in which he had been educated. He soon after left Sherborne and came to London, where he supported himself by working as a journeyman printer. He was soon after employed by his late master in the compilation entitled "*British Biography*," the first volume of which appeared in 1766; and he composed seven of the latter ten volumes of which the work consists. Having acquired some property by marriage, he opened a bookeller's shop in Fore-street, but with no great success. In 1774 he resigned his business, and became a preacher among the dissenters, and was pas-

tor of a congregation at Highgate; which office he gave up for that of forenoon preacher at Newington-green, where Dr Price preached in the afternoon. When Dr Kippis was employed by the booksellers on a new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, he adopted Mr Towers as his assistant; and he accordingly composed several lives, and necessarily, now and then, under the bias of his own political and religious opinions. In 1779 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and continued occasionally to communicate his opinion on public affairs in pamphlets, of which, together with various miscellaneous tracts, he published by subscription, in 1796, a collection in 3 vols. 8vo; of these the principal are "A Vindication of the Political opinions of Mr Locke;" "A Letter to Dr Samuel Johnson;" "Observations on Mr Hume's History of England;" "Observations on the Rights and Duties of Juries;" "An Examination of the Charges brought against Lord W. Russell and Algernon Sidney;" "Remarks on the Conduct, Principles, and Publications of the Crown and Anchor Association;" "An Essay on the Life of Dr Samuel Johnson," &c. &c. He died May 20, 1795, in his sixty-third year. Dr Towers, whose life points out how much may be done by industry and application to remedy original want of education, appears in his religious opinions to have been a modified Arian.—*Finn. Sermon by Lindsay. Gent. Mag.*

TOWGOOD (MATTHEW) a Protestant dissenting divine of eminence, was born at Axminster in Devonshire, December 6, 1750, where his father was a physician. He received his education at Taunton, and becoming a minister, was first pastor to a congregation of dissenters at Moretonhampstead, whence he removed to Crediton, both in Devonshire. His first publication was a pious tract upon "Recovery from Sickness," which was followed by a pamphlet entitled "High-down Episcopal and Priestly Claims freely Examined," and "The Dissenter's Apology." In 1741 he published a pamphlet in favour of a Spanish war, and in 1754 another against the legitimate birth of the pretender; his best work however is "The Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr White," the person addressed being a clergyman of the diocese of Norwich, who had written against dissent with considerable ability. Towgood's letters to him appeared separately from 1746 to 1748, and collectively have passed through six editions. In 1748 he published a pamphlet in examination of the character of Charles I, and in 1750 composed several tracts in favour of infant baptism. In 1761 he became the head of an academy at Exeter for the education of dissenting ministers. The infirmities of age obliged him to resign the pulpit in 1784, but he lived to the advanced age of ninety-two, his death taking place at Exeter, January 31, 1792.—*Life by Manning.*

TOWNLEY (CHARLES) a gentleman of large and independent fortune, which he employed in the collection of every thing which

could illustrate the ages of antiquity. He was descended of an ancient Roman Catholic family, for many generations resident at Townley-hall, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1737. The religious opinions of his family preventing his enjoying the benefit of a university education in England, he was sent to the continent, and placed under the care of the learned John Tuberville Needham. From this very able instructor he imbibed a fine classical taste, which the affluence to which he was born permitted him to indulge, and a residence of some continuance at Rome enabled him to form a noble museum, replete with valuable manuscripts, specimens of the finest sculpture, medals, vases, urns, and other relics of ancient art. These he transported eventually to England, where they filled two large adjoining houses purchased by him for that purpose in Park-street, Westminster. His acknowledged taste and liberality procured his election as a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, as well as a trustee of the British museum, to which noble institution he bequeathed contingently the whole of his collection of antiquities, and his heirs not complying with the alternative mentioned in his testament, it has accordingly now become the property of the nation. A work has been published in two quarto volumes by M. D'An-carville, a French antiquary, illustrative of part of it; and one of the rare manuscripts it contains was used in a late edition of the *Iliad*. His death took place January 3, 1805.—JOHN TOWNLEY, uncle to the above, born in 1697, resided almost wholly in France, where he held a commission in the army, and was a chevalier of St Louis. He is known as the author of an admirable French translation of *Hudibras*, and he died in 1782.—*Whitaker's Hist. of Whalley.*

TOWNLEY (JAMES) a clergyman of the church of England, who is supposed to have been the author of a popular farce. He was a native of London, and studied at St John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded MA. in 1738. Having been ordained, he was appointed morning preacher at Lincoln's-inn, afterwards lecturer of St Dunstan's in the East, and at length he obtained the rectory of St Bennet, Gracechurch-street. He was likewise chosen master of Merchant Tailors' school, in which he had been educated. He died in 1778. The amusing drama, "High Life below Stairs," is said to have been his production, and he wrote some other light pieces, and assisted Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty*.—*Biog. Dramat.*

TOWNSEND (JOSEPH) an English physician, fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, and a graduate of the university of Edinburgh, where he studied medicine under Cullen; till becoming a convert to the opinions of Calvin, his disposition, naturally enthusiastic, was so heated that he renounced medicine, and became a popular preacher in the methodist connexion. Having taken holy orders he was presented to the living of Pewsey, Wilt, but for some time resided principally at Bath, where

he officiated as domestic chaplain to the countess of Huntingdon. Besides some miscellaneous sermons, and a treatise on the accuracy of the Mosaic history, in two quarto vols. he published an account of his travels in the Peninsula, in 3 vols.; a tract on the Poor Laws, and two works on medical subjects, entitled "The Physician's Vade-Mecum," and "A Guide to Health." His death took place at Pewsey in 1816.—*Gent. Mag.*

TOWNSON, DD. (THOMAS) archdeacon of Richmond, Yorkshire, a distinguished clergyman of the established church. He was a native of the county of Essex, born in 1715, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, till he obtained a demyslip at Magdalen college in the same university, and in due course became fellow. Having attracted the notice of the late Beilby Porteus, bishop of Chester and afterwards of London, he obtained, through the influence of that prelate, some valuable church preferment, of which the livings of Hatfield Peveril, Blithfield, and Malpas, constituted a part. The works of this eminent divine consist of a series of sermons on the Gospels, with some other devotional tracts of great merit, and a posthumous treatise on evangelical history, printed with a biographical sketch of his life prefixed. His death took place in 1792.—*Life by Churton.*

TRADESCANT (JOHN) the name of two, or according to the epitaph on their tomb, which has been recently restored in Lambeth churchyard,

"Beneath this stone

Lie John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son," of three eminent gardeners, travellers, and antiquaries, of whom the two last are by far the most celebrated.—The second JOHN TRADESCANT is supposed to have been born in the Netherlands, and to have arrived in England, whither it would seem he was accompanied by his father, in the early part of the reign of James I, after having travelled over most of the European continent and part of the East. He obtained the appointment of gardener to king Charles I, in which situation he was assisted by his son. The Tradescants are celebrated as being the first collectors of rarities in this country, which they deposited during their lives in a large house situate in the parish of Lambeth. This became a popular place of fashionable resort from the curiosities it contained, and obtained the appellation of Tradescant's ark. A catalogue of its contents, which have since formed the nucleus of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, was printed by the younger of the three in 1656, under the title of "Museum Tradescantianum," with portraits of himself and his father, whom he survived about ten years, dying in 1662.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Bot.*

TRÆTTA or TRAJETTA (TOMASO) a Neapolitan musician and composer of the last century, one of the most celebrated pupils of the famous Durante. He was born in 1738, and was educated at the conservatorio of La Pietà, which he had scarcely quitted two years, when the extraordinary success of an opera,

which he brought out at the theatre of St Carlos, entitled "Farnace," raised him at once to the first rank in his profession, and procured him an immediate engagement to compose six different operas for as many theatres. On the death of the infant don Philip, he went to Venice, and was employed for a short time in superintending the conservatory of the Ospedaletto, but soon quitted this situation, on receiving an invitation from Catherine II to succeed Galuppi as her principal chapel-master at St Petersburg. After remaining seven years in Russia he came to England, where Sacchini was then in the zenith of his reputation; and in consequence not succeeding so well as he had anticipated, Trajetta retired to his native country, where he died about the year 1779. Dr Burney speaks highly of the talents of this composer, whose works are but little known in this country. They consist principally of twenty operas, of which his "Ippolito ed Aricia," was perhaps the most popular.—*Burney's History of Mus.*

TRAILL (ROBERT) a presbyterian divine, of an ancient Scottish family, was born at Ely, in the county of Fife, in 1642. He was educated at Edinburgh, but afterwards went to Holland, whence he returned in the reign of Charles II, and suffered imprisonment under the conventicle act. On gaining his liberty, he removed to London, and became minister to a congregation of dissenters. He died in 1716. He was a rigid Calvinist, and his Sermons are extremely popular among persons of that persuasion. They were published so lately as 1811 in 4 vols. 8vo, with the life of the author prefixed.—Dr. JAMES TRAILL, grandson of the preceding, conformed to the establishment, and became bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland.—*Life prefixed to Sermons.*

TRAJAN M. ULPIUS TRAJANUS, a Roman emperor, born in Italica, in the Spanish province of Bætica, was the son of Trajanus, a distinguished Roman commander under Vespasian. He accompanied his father in a campaign against the Parthians, and also served on the Rhine, where he acquired so high a character, that when the excellent and aged Nerva came to the throne, he saw no one so fit to succeed him as Trajan. He accordingly adopted and raised him to the rank of Cæsar, in 97, being then in his forty-second, or according to others, in his forty-fifth year, and of a most dignified appearance and commanding aspect. His elevation immediately curbed the insolence of the pretorian guards; and Nerva dying a few months after, he peaceably succeeded to the throne. He was at that time in Germany, where he remained for more than a year to settle a peace with the German states, and in 99 set out with a numerous escort to Rome. After a liberal largess to the soldiers and people, he interested himself in promoting measures for duly supplying the capital with corn; in which he was eminently successful. He then proceeded to punish and banish the pernicious tribe of delators or informers, and to reduce some of the most odious of the taxes; and showed the most praise-

worthy solicitude for the occupation of the most important posts by men of talent and integrity. Like Augustus, he cultivated personal friendships, and visited his intimates at their houses with entire confidence, and as a private person. His palace was not only open to his friends, but to all who chose to enter it, and his audiences were free and unrestrained to all the citizens. At his table were always some of the principal and most respectable of the Romans, who indulged in all the ease and pleasantry of mixed conversation. Although his early military experience had prevented him acquiring the accomplishments of learning, he was sensible of its importance, and founded libraries; and under his patronage the studies were revived which had suffered from the persecution of Domitian. All these proofs of the possession of virtues, calculated to make the Romans happy, procured for him, by the unanimous voice of the senate, the title of Optimus, which although conferred on him in the early part of his reign, he never lost. In the third year of his reign he accepted of a third consulship; and it was during his possession of this magistracy, that the celebrated panegyric upon him was pronounced by Pliny, which is still extant. In the following year a war broke out with Decebalus, king of the Dacians, whom, after a campaign attended with some severe service, he subdued, and made a vassal of the empire. He then returned to Rome, and enjoyed the honours of a triumph, with the name of Dacicus. The two following years were passed by Trajan at Rome; and in the last of them, 103, Pliny went as governor of Pontus and Bithynia, which circumstance has afforded a series of official letters between him and Trajan, which, beyond any rhetorical panegyric, afford proof of the liberal spirit of the government. Among these are the famous epistles respecting the Christians, whom he directs Pliny not to look out for, but to punish if brought before him; and on no account to listen to anonymous charges. This conduct, compared with the deportment of opposing sects of Christians to each other for several centuries, may be deemed highly humane and considerate. In 104 Decebalus renewed the war with the Romans, which immediately called out the warlike emperor, who, with a view to form a road for his troops, constructed a bridge over the Danube, which was deemed one of the greatest works of antiquity. He then marched into Dacia, and reduced the capital of Decebalus, who in despair killed himself, and Dacia became a Roman province. His innate passion for war, the only fault which can be charged on Trajan as a sovereign, exhibits him for the remainder of his reign rather as a victorious commander, engaged in distant expeditions for the enlargement of the empire, than as a sovereign ruler. The disposal of the crown of Armenia led, in the first instance, to a contest with Chosroes the Parthian, of which warfare the reduction of Armenia to a Roman province was the result. The succeeding eastern campaigns of Trajan,

and renewal of the war with Parthia, cannot be detailed in summaries of this nature; but it may be remarked in proceeding, that the year 114 is given as that of his dedicating the magnificent Forum which he built in Rome, and erecting the column sculptured with his exploits, which still remains under his name. In a final campaign in the East, after with great pomp giving a king to the Parthians, he laid siege to Atræ, the capital of an Arabian tribe, which he was obliged to raise, and to withdraw to Syria. In the following year, 117, when he proposed returning into Mesopotamia, he was attacked by a paralytic disorder, attended by a dropsey, which induced him to repair to Italy, leaving the army under the command of Adrian. He had proceeded no farther than Selinus, in Cilicia, when he had another seizure, from which he did not recover. The empress Plotina took advantage of his last moments to secure the adoption of Adrian for his successor, not without some suspicion of a gross deception. Trajan died in his sixty-fourth year, after a reign of nearly twenty years. As a sovereign the only blemish in his character was his great passion for war, the extension of empire produced by which—the greatest that ever acknowledged Roman sway—scarcely lasted longer than his own lifetime. In his private character he lay under the imputation of being addicted to sensual indulgences, of which a passion for wine was by far the least disgraceful. Happily these feelings of the man did not affect his good qualities as a ruler, and at the distance of two hundred and fifty years from his death, the senators, in their acclamations on the accession of a new emperor, were accustomed to wish that he might be more fortunate than Augustus and better than Trajan.—*Univ. Hist. Crevier.*

TRALLES (BALTHASAR LEWIS) the name of a highly intelligent native of Switzerland, eminent for his skill in the mathematics, of which science he was professor, first at Berne and afterwards at Berlin. He commenced, in concert with his friend Hassler, the astronomer, a trigonometrical survey of his native country; the completion of his undertaking was however prevented by the breaking out of the French Revolution. Afterwards, when the French government invited other nations to assist in forming one standard of weights and measures, calculated for universal adoption, M. Tralles on the part of the Swiss, and M. Van Swinden on that of the Dutch, were selected to draw up the reports of the committee. On the establishment of a university at Berlin in 1813, Tralles was chosen professor of mathematics and astronomy, in which situation he continued until his death, which took place the 19th November, 1822, at the age of sixty, in England, to which country he had come for the purpose of selecting and purchasing scientific instruments for the Russian government. Several able papers of his composition are to be found among the memoirs of the Berlin academy.—*Ann. Biog.*

TRALLIANUS. See ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS.

TRAPEZUNTIUS. See **GEORGE** of **TRABISOND**.

TRAPP, DD. (**JOSEPH**) an English poet, second son to a clergyman of the same name, incumbent of the living of Cherington in Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1679, and was educated by his father till he had attained a sufficient degree of classical learning to prepare him for Oxford. Here he obtained a scholarship, and in due course a fellowship at Wadham college, in his twenty-fifth year. Four years after he was unanimously elected professor on the first institution of that appointment by Dr Henry Birkhead of All Souls. He was also chaplain to the lord Bolingbroke, father of the celebrated writer who subsequently bore that title; and in 1711 went to Dublin in a similar capacity with sir C. Phipps, the Irish chancellor. Being strongly attached to high church principles, which he never attempted to conceal, it was not likely that opinions so adverse to those of the party then in power would procure him that advancement in the church which his blameless manners and unquestioned learning might otherwise have placed within his reach; he succeeded however in obtaining some small pieces of preferment, such as the living of Dantsey, Wilts, which he exchanged for that of the united parishes of Christchurch and St Leonard in the city of London, to which was added in 1733 the rectory of Harlington, Middlesex. Dr Trapp in the mean time was an active and an upright minister, and distinguished himself much by his eloquence in the pulpit, especially at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, of which parish he held the evening lectureship. His mode of delivery was however censured by some, as one better adapted for a theatre than a church. In his capacity of professor he published his "*Prelectiones Poeticæ*," in three vols.; a work which proves that it is much easier to lay down regulations for the composition of good poetry than to become a good poet, inasmuch as in his subsequent metrical attempts he failed to embody his own conceptions of the character. Of this a strong instance is afforded by a translation which he produced of Virgil's *Æneid* into blank verse, the work by which his name is now principally known, unfortunately perhaps, as it is clearly inferior to some other pieces of his composition, and though a closer transcript of the original, is utterly destitute of the fire which glows in the animated version of Dryden. The opinion of a witty contemporary with regard to this poem is perpetuated in a well-known couplet, written on the first appearance of Glover's *Leonidas*:—

"Equal to Virgil? It may perhaps,

But then, by heaven, 'tis Dr Trapp's."

He was also the author of a tragedy called "*Abramule, or Love and Empire*;" some miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin, and a Latin translation of the *Paradise Lost* of Milton, which met with but indifferent success. His other writings are principally on devotional subjects, and consist of a polemical treatise entitled "*The Church of England defended*

against the false Reasoning of the Church of Rome;" "*A Preservative against unsettled Notions in Religion*;" some Annotations on the four Gospels, and a variety of Sermons. His death took place at Harlington in the November of 1747.—*Brit. Biog.*

TRAVERS (**JOHN**) an eminent English musician and composer of the earlier part of the last century. Dr Godolphin, dean of St Paul's and provost of Eton, having marked his musical talent while a boy in the choir at Windsor, placed him at his own expense under the tuition of the celebrated Dr Greene, with whom and Pepusch he completed his education. Travers succeeded Jonathan Martin in 1737 as organist at the chapel royal, a situation which he retained till his death in 1758. There are several delightful pieces of sacred music composed by him to be found in the collections of most of our cathedrals; but he is perhaps best known to the world in general by his celebrated Canonets, eighteen in number, the words of which are chiefly taken from the writings of Prior, and more especially by one of them, the still popular air, "*Haste, my Nannette*." He died in 1758.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

TRAVIS (**GEORGE**) a divine of the church of England, was born at Royton in Lancashire, and educated at the free-school of Manchester, whence he was removed to St John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Eastham and the rectory of Hendley in Cheshire. He afterwards obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Chester, and was made archdeacon of that county. He is recorded here for the ardour with which he pursued a controversy with Mr Gibbon on the authenticity of the celebrated text, 1 John v. 7, a dispute which was subsequently set entirely at rest by professor Porson and bishop Marsh. He died in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

TREBELLIIUS POLLIO, a Latin historian, who flourished about the year 298. Vossius states that he wrote the lives of the Roman emperors, from the two Philips to Claudius; but there remains only the close of the life of the elder Valerian, and that of his son, those of the two Gallieni, of the usurpers called the thirty tyrants, and of Claudius. As a historian his judgment is not superior to the others who compose the "*Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*," but his style is somewhat superior, and he is exact as to dates.—*Vossii Hist. Lat.*

TREBY (sir **GEORGE**) an able judge and lawyer, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, in 1644; and was admitted a commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1660. On quitting the university, he went to the Inner Temple, and being admitted to the bar, obtained considerable practice. In 1678 and 1679 he sat in parliament for his native place, and was appointed chairman of the committee of secrecy for the investigation of the popish plot, and one of the managers in the impeachment of lord Stafford. When Jefferies was dismissed from the recordership of London, Mr Treby

was appointed to succeed him; on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood; but when the quo warranto was issued, and the city charter, for which he pleaded along with Pollexfen, was forfeited, he lost the recordership; which was, however, restored to him at the Revolution. He rapidly ran through the offices of solicitor and attorney-general; and in 1692 was promoted to the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas. He died in March 1701-2, aged fifty-six. Sir George Treby published a collection of papers on the Popish Plot; and his Pleadings and Arguments in regard of the quo warranto, are published with those of Finch, Sawyer, and Pollexfen, London, 1690, &c.—*Burnett's Own Times*.

TREMBLEY (ABRAHAM), an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva in 1710, and was intended by his father for the church, for which reason he was sent to pursue his studies in Holland. He there became tutor to the children of M. Bentinck, and thence proceeding to London, was engaged to instruct the young duke of Richmond. He returned to Geneva in 1737, where he settled, and devoted his leisure to certain branches of natural history. His reputation as a naturalist was first promoted by his discoveries on the nature of polypi; which, although discovered by Leuwenhoek, their wonderful properties were not known until made public by M. Trembley in his "*Mémoires sur les Polypes*," Leyden, 1744. He also wrote several communications on the subject to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a member in 1743. He was likewise the author of some useful books for young persons, particularly "*Instructions d'un Père, à ses Enfants, sur la Nature et la Religion*," 2 vols. 8vo; "*Instructions sur la Religion Naturelle*," 3 vols. 8vo; and "*Recherches sur le Principe de la Vertu et du Bonheur*," 8vo. He died in 1784.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TREMELLIUS (EMMANUEL) a converted Jew of the sixteenth century, who became much distinguished for his piety and learning. He was a native of Ferrara in Italy, born about the year 1510, and was early instructed by his parents in all the arcana of Hebrew learning; but becoming a proselyte, first to the Romish church, and afterwards, through the exertions of Peter Martyr, to the reformed religion, he travelled, in company with his instructor in the faith, through great part of Italy, thence to Germany, and afterwards to this country, where he settled for a while at Cambridge as professor of Hebrew, and lectured to a numerous class of pupils. The temporary predominance of the Roman Catholic party in England on the accession of Mary to the throne, induced him once more to retire to the continent, and to accept an invitation made him from Heidelberg, to hold a situation there, similar to the one he had vacated. From this place he removed to Sedan, where he died in 1580. He translated the Bible into Latin, with the assistance of Junius, which was first published in 1575. Seven years after his decease his coadjutor reprinted

the work, with emendations and additional notes, which version was much approved by the reformed church. He was also the author of a Latin translation of the New Testament from the Syriac.—*Melchior Adam*.

TRENCH (JOHN) a political writer, son of a secretary of state to king William III, who was born in 1669. He was educated for the legal profession; but being appointed commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland, and leaving by the death of an uncle and by marriage obtained a considerable fortune, he relinquished the law for politics. In 1698 he commenced his literary career by publishing two tracts against standing armies, which provoked the animadversions of several other writers. In November 1720 he commenced, in conjunction with Gordon, the translator of Tacitus, a series of letters on public affairs, under the signature of Cato, which appeared in the London Journal, and afterwards in the British Journal. In letters signed Diogenes, Trenchard warmly attacked the ecclesiastical establishment of the country; and his principles were animadverted on by the rev. John Jackson and by Dr Clarke. He sat in the house of Commons for some years as MP. for the borough of Taunton. His death took place December 17, 1723, in consequence of an ulcer in the kidneys. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of "*The Natural History of Superstition*," 1709; and several pamphlets on temporary topics. Gordon printed collectively, in 4 vols. 8vo, "*Cato's Letters, or Essays on Civil and Religious Liberty and other important subjects*," of which a fourth edition appeared in 1737.—*Biog. Brit.* vol. vi. part 2.

TRENCK (FREDERIC, baron von) a Prussian officer, memorable for the persecutions which he experienced, and for the courage and address with which he contrived to extricate himself from the power of his enemies. He was born at Königsberg, February 16, 1726, and was the descendant of an ancient and illustrious family. In his youth he displayed an adventurous disposition, and while at the college where he was educated he fought two duels. At the age of sixteen he was admitted to the court of the great Frederick, as a cadet in the regiment of guards; and he became a great favourite with the king, who made him his aide-de camp. The war which subsequently broke out between Austria and Prussia, in which Trenck greatly signalized himself, raised him to the highest degree of favour; and he was rewarded with the order of merit. An amorous intrigue, which he had the imprudence to carry on with the princess Amelia, the younger sister of Frederick II, put a period to his credit with the king, and involved him in severe misfortunes. As he persevered in maintaining this connexion, notwithstanding repeated warnings from his royal master, he was at length imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz. The pretext for his punishment was a correspondence which he had carried on with his cousin Francis von Trenck, commander of the Pandours, in the service of

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Austria. Believing that he was destined to confinement for life, he resolved to attempt an escape; and with some difficulty he effected it, with the assistance of a lieutenant of the garrison, named Schell, who accompanied him in his flight. He took refuge at Vienna, and then went to Nuremberg, where his relation, general Lieven, who was in the service of Russia, persuaded him to go to Moscow, where the empress Elizabeth then held her court. He was exceedingly well received; but his disposition for intrigue led him to the commission of some imprudence, from the consequence of which, however, he had the address to extricate himself; after which he travelled to Petersburg, and having visited Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, he returned to Vienna, to take possession of the property of his cousin, mentioned above, who died October 4, 1749. He obtained, after engaging in tedious law-suits, only a part of the immense riches which had been bequeathed to him by Trenck the Pandour; and, dissatisfied with the treatment he had received, he took a journey to Italy. On his return he was appointed a captain of Austrian cuirassiers, and joining his regiment in Hungary, he contributed materially to its improvement in discipline. The death of his mother taking place in 1758, he went to Dantzic, to arrange with his brothers and sisters the disposition of her property, when he was arrested at the request of the Prussian resident, and conducted to the fortress of Magdeburg, where he remained in close and rigorous confinement till 1763. His involuntary seclusion was devoted to ineffectual projects for effecting his escape, to study, and to writing verses. Being at length set at liberty, probably through the interference of the princess Amelia (who had never ceased to take a lively interest in his fate, and had liberally supplied him with money), he went to Vienna, and afterwards to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he fixed his residence; and in 1765 he married the daughter of a burgo-master of that city. Literature, politics, and commerce as a wine-merchant, then alternately engaged his attention. He wrote a piece entitled "The Macedonian Hero," the professed design of which was to unmask the character of Frederick II; and he edited a weekly paper called "The Friend of Men." In 1772 he commenced a gazette at Aix-la-Chapelle, which he conducted for some time with considerable success. From 1774 to 1777 he travelled through various parts of France and England, and in the former country he became acquainted with Dr Franklin and with the war-minister, St Germain, both of whom persuaded him to go to America, but his affection for his wife and children prevented him from quitting Europe. His wine-trade failing, he returned to Germany, and was employed in various political missions. At Vienna he received new favours from the empress Maria Theresa, who bestowed a pension on the baroness Trenck, which however she lost on the death of that princess, for whom Trenck composed a funeral oration and ode. He then retired to his castle

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of Zwerback, in Hungary, where for six years he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He also published by subscription various works in prose and verse, including the history of his own life. After an exile of forty-two years he was permitted to revisit his native country in 1787, when he was kindly received by the successor of the great Frederick; and he had an interview with the princess, to whose favour he had owed so many of his misfortunes. She listened with interest to the details of her adventures, and assured them that she would extend her protection to his children; but she survived this meeting only a few days. The publication of his memoirs excited great temporary attention from the public, especially at Paris, where his portrait and his figure in wax were generally exhibited, and a dramatic piece, entitled "Baron de Trenck, ou le Prisonnier Prussien," was performed at one of the minor theatres. The revolutions which successively took place in Belgium and France, found a ready partisan in Trenck, who published some political pamphlets, which involved him in disgrace with the Austrian government, and he not only lost a pension which he had hitherto received, but also suffered a short imprisonment. Towards the end of 1791 he revisited France, hoping to gain the notice and favour of the dominant party; but he was deceived, and he lived at Paris in a state of great penury. At length he was arrested on suspicion of being a secret emissary of the king of Prussia, and was imprisoned at St Lazarus. There being no evidence to support this charge, he was accused of having taken part in a conspiracy in the prison, for which he was guillotined July 25, 1794. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several others, including memoirs of his cousin, Francis baron Trenck. — *Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

TRESHAM, RA. (HENRY) a native of Ireland, distinguished as a proficient in the sister arts of painting and poetry. A long residence in Italy, and a correct and classical taste, enabled him to draw together at a small expense, a valuable collection of articles of virtù, the disposal of which to the late earl of Carlisle and other patrons of the arts, laid the foundation of his future fortunes. As a poet he is principally known by a clever production, entitled "The Sea-sick Minstrel," while his professional works procured him the honourable distinction of a seat among the royal academicians. — His death took place in 1814. *Gent. Mag.*

TRESSAN (LOUIS ELIZABETH de la VERONNE, count de) was born in 1705, at Mans, in the palace of his great uncle, the bishop of that city. Educated at the college of La Flèche and Louis le Grand, he had the honour at the age of thirteen to partake of the studies and amusements of Louis XV. In 1723 he entered into the army, and he afterwards travelled in Italy with recommendations from M. de Bissy, the French ambassador at Parma. Returning home, a war soon broke

out between France and Austria, and he was appointed aide-de-camp to the duke de Noailles, with whom he was at the siege of Kehl. He also distinguished himself in the attack of the lines of Eslingen, and he was wounded at the siege of Philippsburg, in 1734. After hostilities were concluded he was nominated brigadier and ensign of the Scots gardes du corps. War being rekindled in 1741, Tressan was employed in Flanders. In 1744 he obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*, and in that quality he served at the sieges of Menin, Ipres, and Furnes. He was aide-de-camp to the king at the battle of Fontenoi, where he was wounded. In 1750 he was appointed governor of Toulouse and French Lorraine, and soon after made grand marshal to the ex-king of Poland at Luneville, where he remained till the death of that prince. In 1781 he was admitted into the French Academy; and he took up his residence in Paris, where he died October 31, 1783. He published a translation of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, which, together with extracts and translations of many other Italian and old French romances, appeared in "*Les Œuvres Choiesies de Tressan*," Paris, 1787—91, 12 vols. 8vo. He also wrote "*Reflexions sommaires sur l'Esprit*;" "*Discours, prononcé à l'Acad. de Nancy*;" "*Eloges*;" &c.—The abbé de Tressan, younger son of this nobleman, was the author of "*Le Chevalier Robert le Brave*," a romance; "*La Mythologie comparée avec l'Histoire*," 8vo; and a French translation of Blair's Sermons, 5 vols. 8vo. He died in 1809, aged sixty.—*Biog. Univ.*

TREW (CHRISTOPHER JAMES) a distinguished naturalist, was born at Lauffen in Franconia in 1695. He studied medicine at Nuremberg, where he became director of the academy known by the name of *Naturæ Curiosorum*. In conjunction with some members of this society, he conducted a work entitled "*Commercium Litterarium ad Rei Medicæ et Scientiæ naturalis Incrementum institutum*." He died in 1769. His principal works are "*Icones posthumæ Gesnerianæ*;" "*Selectarum Plantarum, Decades*;" "*Librorum Botaniorum*;" "*Plantæ Selectæ quarum Imagines, ad Exemplaria Naturalia, Londini in Hortis Curiosorum nutritæ*;" "*Cedrorum Libani Historia*." He also published a much improved edition of Blackwell's Herbal, in English and German, with an appendix of new plants, which is much esteemed.—*Hallerii Bibl. Bot. Pulteney's Sketches.*

TREW (WILLIAM) an eminent professor of elocution, born at Havant near Chichester, on the 15th of December 1756. At an early age he came to London, where his rising talents attracted the notice of the celebrated Mr John Walker, who received him as his pupil; and on the retirement of that gentleman from his professional pursuits, he introduced Mr Trew to his connexions, as a fit person to succeed him in business. Mr Trew was consequently appointed master of elocution at Kensington school, and held the same situation at Loughborough-house school, North Brixton, from

1792 till his decease, a series of thirty-two years. During the lent season of 1785, the public were much amused by the recitations of Mr Thomas Sheridan and Mr John Henderson at Freemason's-hall; and on the death of the latter, and when the Attic Evening's Entertainment at this place was resumed the next and subsequent seasons, Mr Trew supplied his place, and gave much satisfaction by his public readings, both in London and at Oxford. To his powerful delivery of the celebrated Ode on the Passions at Chichester, the birth-place of its author, William Collins, may also be attributed the erection of a monument to the memory of the poet in the cathedral church of that city in 1793. He had likewise the honour of being selected as teacher of elocution to the late princess Charlotte, whom he attended for a period of five years. Mr Trew died, deeply lamented by his family and friends, on the 8th of September, 1824, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.—*Orig. Com.*

TRIBONIANUS, an eminent Roman lawyer in the reign of the emperor Justinian, and the object of equal praise and censure, was a native of Sade in Pamphylia; and esteemed a man of extensive learning. He made the Roman civilians his more particular study; and his knowledge of law conducted him to some of the highest posts in the empire. From the bar of the prætorian prefect he was called to the office of quæstor; but he became so unpopular by his avarice, that his removal formed one of the demands of the people in the seditious of 532. He was however soon restored, and during twenty years preserved the favour and countenance of Justinian. When the latter determined to form a new code, from the works of former civilians, Tribonianus was placed at the head of the commission. In the performance of this task he deserves great praise; and the result, the celebrated Digest and Pandects, would have transmitted his name with great honour to posterity, but for his moral defects. In the administration of justice he is accused of having been notoriously influenced by bribes; and he was also charged with atheism, which Gibbon deems a calumny. The latter historian has drawn a parallel between Tribonianus and Bacon.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

TRIEWALD (MARTIN) a Swedish mathematician and engineer, born at Stockholm in 1691. He went to England, where he was engaged to superintend the machinery at some coal-works near Newcastle. He there met with a steam-engine, with the construction of which he made himself acquainted, and by his improvements in it, and his invention of various other machines, he made himself advantageously known. After having attended the lectures of Dr Desaguliers in London, he returned to Sweden, whence he had been absent ten years. He erected a steam-engine, and commenced lectures on natural philosophy, illustrated by experiments. He also enriched his native country with many inventions of utility in the mines and iron-works; and he contributed much to propagate

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a taste for the physical sciences. His services were rewarded with several important employments, and he became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, to whose Memoirs he was a considerable contributor. Much of his attention was devoted to the improvement of the diving-bell, relative to which he wrote a treatise in Swedish, entitled "The Art of Living under Water," 4to. 1741. He died suddenly in 1747.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

TRIMMER (SARAH) a literary lady, whose writings are principally adapted for the religious and moral instruction of the more juvenile members of society. Her maiden name was Kirby, being the daughter of Joshua Kirby, who held the situation of clerk of the works at Kew-palace, and was himself a good draughtsman and instructor to some of the then younger branches of the royal family in the art of designing.. The subject of the present article was born about the commencement of the year 1741 at Ipswich, and was early initiated in classical as well as English literature. She married her husband, Mr Trimmer, in 1762, by whom she had twelve children, to whose education she devoted herself with exemplary assiduity. She was distinguished through life as an active and benevolent instructress of youth, for whose use she produced a variety of ingenious tracts, several of which have been adopted by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Her death took place in the winter of 1810.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

TRISSINO (GIOVANNI GIORGIO) one of the fathers of Italian poetry. He was descended of a noble family of Vicenza, where he was born in 1478, and received a liberal education at Milan and at Rome. The death of his first wife, to whom he was married early, drove him from the quiet of domestic privacy, to which his disposition seems to have inclined him, into active life. He acquired by his abilities the favour of that great encourager of talent, Leo X. under whose auspices he produced his first literary effort, a tragedy entitled "Sophonisba." The successor of this munificent pontiff held him in no less esteem, and availed himself of his services in several diplomatic missions, especially to the emperor Charles V, and to the republic of Venice. His best production, and that on which his fame now principally rests, is an heroic poem in blank verse, being the first attempt of the kind in the Italian language; and which, if inferior in spirit and elegance to the epic of Tasso, is yet by no means deficient either in energy or invention. The subject of this poem is the deliverance of Rome from the Goths by Belisarius, and it is entitled "Italia liberata da Goti." In private life he was unfortunate; a second marriage involved him in a quarrel with his son by the first wife, which ended in an appeal to the laws. Trissino was worsted in the contest, which affected him so much that his anxiety during the progress of the suit, and the chagrin he experienced at its result, are said to have materially accelerated his death, which took place at Rome in 1550.—*Tiraboschi. Ruscoe's Life of Leo X.*

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TRISTAN L'HERMITE (FRANÇOIS) a native of Souliers in La Marche, distinguished at the French court in the earlier moiety of the seventeenth century as a wit, poet, and accomplished gentleman. He was born about the year 1601, and at first held a situation about the person of the marquis de Verneuil, the illegitimate son of Henri Quatre. An unfortunate quarrel, which terminated in the death of his antagonist, a young nobleman, who fell in the rencontre, drove him for a while into exile; but he afterwards obtained his pardon, and became a member of the household of Gaston d'Orleans. His works, consisting principally of dramatic compositions, have been published in three quarto volumes. The production by which he is principally known is his tragedy of "Mariamne." His death took place in 1649.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TRITHEMIUS (JOHN) abbot of Spanheim, a Benedictine monk of the fifteenth century, born at Tritenheim in Germany in 1462. He is known as an industrious compiler as well as writer of some talent on subjects not altogether confined to those which, during the period in which he lived, occupied almost exclusively the attention of the brethren of his order. Two treatises on steganography and polygraphy, written with some ability, evince his ingenuity, while his industry is proved by his other writings, "Opera Historica," folio, 2 vols.; "On the illustrious Writers of the Church," 4to, 1546; "On illustrious Members of the Order of St Benedict;" "On illustrious Germans," 4to; and "Annales Hirsangieses," folio, 2 vols. He died abbot of a religious house dedicated to St James at Wurzburg in 1516.—*Niceron. Dupin.*

TRIVET (NICHOLAS) a Dominican friar, son of sir Thomas Trivet, lord-chief-justice, lived in the reigns of Edward I, II, and III. He was the author of "Annales Regum Angliæ," published by Anthony Hall of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1719, in 2 vols. 8vo. Bishop Nicolson speaks of this work as having formed part of the library of Merton college, Oxford, under the title of "Les Gestes des Apostoiles;" but the latter must evidently have been a different production. Trivet, who was educated at Oxford, left many other MSS. on various subjects of philosophy and theology. He died in 1328.—*Nicolson's Hist. Lib. Bale. Tanner.*

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Latin historian, who flourished in the reign of Augustus. His family were Vocontian Gauls, a tribe of Gallia Narbonensis; his grandfather having been made a Roman citizen by Pompey the Great, while his father became keeper of the seal and secretary to Julius Cæsar. He wrote forty-four books of a history, which he called "Philippics," from their subject, which was the Macedonian empire, taking its rise from Philip, the father of Alexander. Of this work we have only the epitome by Justin, who terms Trogus a man of antique eloquence; he is also often referred to by the elder Pliny, who calls him a very exact author.—*Vossii Hist. Lat.*

TROIL (UNO von) the son of the arch

bishop of Upsal, was born at Stockholm in 1746, and being destined for the church, he was educated at the university of Upsal. He then travelled in Germany, France, and England; and becoming acquainted with the late sir Joseph Banks, he accompanied that gentleman and Dr Solander to Iceland, and returned with them to London. In 1773 he proceeded to Holland, and thence to Sweden, where the king appointed him almoner to a regiment, and employed him to translate the *Memoirs of Whitelocke*, English ambassador at the court of queen Christina. This work was published at the expense of the government in 1774; and the following year von Troil was made preacher in ordinary to the king. In 1777 he published the work by which he is principally known, his "Letters on a Voyage to Iceland," 8vo. since translated into several languages. He was at length raised to the bishopric of Lindköping, afterwards made president of the consistory of Stockholm, and in 1786 promoted to the archbishopric of Upsal. He died July 27, 1803. Von Troil was invested with the royal orders, and was a member of the academies of Sweden; and he also held the office of vice-chancellor of the university of Upsal. He published "Memoirs relative to the History of the Church and the Reformation in Sweden," Upsal, 1790—95, 5 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

TROMP (MARTIN HERBERTSON) a celebrated Dutch naval officer, born at Brill, in 1597. He went to sea when young with his father, and was taken prisoner in a combat with an English piratical vessel, on board which he continued two years. Being restored to his country, he was made lieutenant on board a ship of the line in 1622; and two years after he received the command of a frigate. After experiencing some neglect he was created lieutenant-admiral in 1637, and appointed commander of a squadron of eleven vessels, with which he attacked and beat a superior fleet of the Spaniards. In October 1639 he defeated the Spaniards again under admiral Oquendo. But his principal services were against the English. Before the declaration of hostilities against Holland in 1652, a rencontre took place in the Downs between Tromp and admiral Blake, which was disadvantageous to the former. He was dismissed from his command, but being soon after restored, he fought another battle with Blake, whom he compelled to retreat to the Thames with the loss of five ships. In February 1653 Tromp and De Ruyter, convoying a great fleet of Dutch merchantmen, were attacked by the united squadrons of Blake, Monk, and Dean, when an engagement ensued which lasted three days, and terminated in the loss of nine men-of-war to the Dutch, who however retreated in good order, and saved their convoy. Another bloody combat took place off Nieuport, June 12, 1653, in which the English admiral Dean was killed, but the Dutch were beaten. On the 6th of August Tromp again met the English fleet near the coasts of Holland, and on the following day a most ob-

stinate engagement occurred, in which this brave and meritorious officer was killed by a musket-ball; and the dearly purchased victory remained with the English. The body of Tromp was honourably interred in the church of Delft, where a magnificent monument was raised to his memory.—CORNELIUS TROMP, son of the preceding, born at Rotterdam in 1629, was also a distinguished naval commander. At the age of twenty-one he was captain of a vessel in a squadron sent against the emperor of Morocco, and two years after he was made a rear-admiral of the Admiralty of Amsterdam. In 1653 he took an English man-of-war in the Mediterranean. He succeeded to the reputation of his father, and like him he distinguished himself against the navies of Britain. He was one of the admirals in the sea-fight off Solebay, in which the Dutch commander Opdam was blown up, and the Dutch were defeated; but Tromp, by a masterly retreat, contributed to lessen the advantage of the victors. In the famous battle in the Downs, in June 1666, which lasted four days, Tromp was inferior to De Ruyter only in the glory of successful valour, and he was obliged repeatedly to shift his flag from ships which had been disabled in the terrible conflict. He was again present in the engagement of the 4th and 5th of August following, in which it is said that he neglected properly to second his rival coadjutor De Ruyter. The complaints of that officer caused him to be superseded; and it was not till 1673, when the States General were involved in a war with England and France at the same time, that Cornelius Tromp was again called to the service of his country. The rival admirals were now reconciled, and they fought in concert with the French and English off the Dutch shores in June and August. Peace soon followed, and in 1675 Tromp made a visit to London, where he was honourably received by Charles II, who created him a baronet. The same year he was sent with a fleet to assist the king of Denmark against Sweden, when he was invested with the Danish order of the Elephant. In 1677 he succeeded De Ruyter as lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces; and he died at Amsterdam, May 29, 1691, just as he was about to take the command of a fleet destined to act against France. He was buried in the splendid tomb of his father at Delft.—*Moreri. Aikin. Biog. Univ.*

TRONCHIN (THEODORE) one of the most celebrated physicians of the eighteenth century. He was born at Geneva in 1709, and being maternally related to lord Bolingbroke, he was sent at an early age to England, to receive the benefit of his patronage. That statesman however falling into disgrace at court, could only assist his kinsman with advice for the direction of his studies. He went to the university of Cambridge, and thence to Leyden, where he became a favourite pupil of Boerhaave; and having taken the degree of MD. in 1730, he settled in medical practice at Amsterdam. He was made a member of the

college of physicians, and an inspector of hospitals in that city, and he distinguished himself much by promoting inoculation for the small-pox. In 1750 he returned to Geneva, where his reputation induced the council of state to give him the title of honorary professor of medicine. In 1756 he was called to Paris to inoculate the children of the duke of Orleans; and some years after he accepted the office of chief physician to that prince, when he removed to the French metropolis. Tronchin there became intimately connected with Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, Diderot, Thomas, and other philosophers and men of letters, who have amply celebrated in their writings his talents and his virtues. The practice of Tronchin was simple, and founded on close observation of the phenomena of health and disease. He administered medicine sparingly, trusting principally to diet and regimen, and to the regulation of the passions and mental affections. He paid particular attention to the diseases of women and children, and especially to nervous disorders; and he has the merit of having adopted the cooling plan in the treatment of the small-pox. He died at Paris, November 30, 1781. Besides articles relating to medicine, in the *Encyclopedie*, and an edition of the works of Baillou, he published academical theses "De Nympha; de Clitoride," Leyd. 1736, 4to; a small treatise "De Colica Pictorum," Genev. 1757, 8vo; and papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery*. He belonged to the principal scientific and medical societies in Europe.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

TRUBLET (NICHOLAS CHARLES JOSEPH) a French abbé and man of letters, was born at St Malo, in December 1697. He was brought up to the church, and became treasurer of the cathedral of Nantes, and afterwards archdeacon and canon of St Malo. His first appearance as an author was in 1717, when he published in the French *Mercur*, his "Reflections on Telemachus," which introduced him to La Motte and Fontenelle. For some time he was attached to cardinal Tencin, whom he accompanied to Rome; but disliking a life of dependence, he returned to Paris, and employed himself in literary pursuits. He was received into the French academy in 1761, and about six years afterwards he retired to St Malo, where he died in March 1770. His principal works are "Essais de Littérature et de Morale," 4 vols. 12mo, which have been often reprinted and translated into other languages. These essays, although he was neither gifted with the elegance of La Bruyere nor the penetration of Rochefoucault, contain much lively remark, and knowledge of books and men. "Panegyriques des Saintes," a work feebly written, but to which he prefixed some valuable reflections upon eloquence; "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Mess. de la Motte et de Fontenelle." He was also a contributor to the "Journal des Savans" and "Journal Chrétien," in which last work he spoke of Voltaire in a manner which drew upon him some severe epigrams from that irritable wit.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

TRUMBULL, or TRUMBALL. (sir WILLIAM) an English statesman, born at East Hempsted in Berkshire, in 1636. He studied at Oxford, and having taken the degree of bachelor of laws in 1659, he travelled in France and Italy. On his return home, he finished his legal studies, and became a barrister in the court of chancery. In 1682 he obtained the office of clerk of the signet; and after having occupied various posts, diplomatic and political, he was at length made secretary of state. He resigned this office, after holding it two years, in 1697, and retired to his estate at East Hempsted, where he died December 14, 1716. Burnet describes him as an able civilian and most virtuous man, but he is chiefly known as the friend of Pope, who wrote his epitaph, and has preserved some of his letters.—*Biog. Univ.*

TRUSLER (Dr JOHN) a singular literary compiler, was born in London in 1735, and brought up in one of the humblest lines of physic. He however contrived to get into holy orders, and for some time officiated as a curate, but at length, in 1771, he hit upon the more profitable scheme of composing abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript, for the use of the pulpit. He next established a bookselling concern upon an extensive scale, and by business and the success of his numerous but very puerile compilations for youth, &c. realised a handsome fortune. He died at Englefield-green, where he had purchased an estate, in 1820. His compilations are not worth enumerating; the best are his "Hogarth Moralized," and a "Compendium of Chronology."—*Gent. Mag.*

TRYPHIODORUS, a Greek poet, was by birth an Egyptian. The time when he lived is uncertain, but it is usually referred to the reign of the emperor Anastasius, at the beginning of the sixth century. Nothing is known of his personal history, more than that he was a grammarian, and that he wrote a great many works, the titles of which are given by Suidas. Of these nothing is extant except a poem on the destruction of Troy, which has no poetical merit. The standard of this writer may be taken from the circumstance of his being one of the tribe of Lipogrammatists, having composed an *Odyssey* of twenty-four books, each of which dropped a letter of the alphabet in succession, but of this piece of laborious absurdity no specimens remain. The existing poem of Tryphiodorus was first printed by Aldus, with those of Quintus Calabar and Coluthus. Of the subsequent editions the best are those of Merrick, with an English version, of Bandini, Florence, 1765, and of Northmore, Oxford, 1791.—*Merrick's Dissertation. Bayle. Spectator, No. 59.*

TSCHIRNHAUSEN (ERHNFRIED WALTER von) an ingenious mathematician, lord of Killingswald and of Stolzenberg, in Lusatia, was born April 10, 1651. He studied some time at the university of Leyden, and in 1672 entered the Dutch army, in which he served some time as a volunteer, and then travelled into most of the leading countries of Europe.

On his return, being desirous to perfect the science of optics, he established three glass-houses in Saxony, and showed how porcelain might be made from a particular kind of earth, thereby entitling himself to be considered as the founder of the celebrated Dresden porcelain manufactory. He likewise directed his attention to mathematics, and discovered a particular kind of curves, endowed with very remarkable properties, called after him Tschirnhausen's caustics, an account of which he communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in 1682, which body elected him a member. About the year 1687 he constructed an extraordinary burning mirror, and soon after succeeded in making a glass lens, three feet in diameter, and convex on both sides, which had a focus of twelve feet, and weighed one hundred and sixty pounds. Its effects were astonishing; wood was set on fire with it in an instant, and all earthy substances, asbestos excepted, converted by it into glass. It was purchased by the regent duke of Orleans, who subsequently presented it to the Academy of Sciences. The only work which he published separately was his "De Medicinâ Mentis et Corporis," printed at Amsterdam in 1687; but he was the author of several papers on burning-glasses, and on his discoveries in regard to curves, which appear in the *Leipsic Transactions* and the *Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences*.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

TSCHUDI (GILES de) one of a family of Swiss writers, and landman of the canton of Glarus, was born in 1505. He devoted much of his time to historical researches, and produced, among other works of less note, "The Helvetic Chronicle," which remained in manuscript until 1734, when it was edited and published by Iselin, in 2 vols. folio.—Another of the family, DOMINIC TSCHUDI, who died in 1654, wrote in Latin on the constitution of the Benedictine congregation in Switzerland, and an account of the founder of the abbey, which was printed in 1651.—A third, JOHN HENRY TSCHUDI, who died in 1729, was the author of an *Account of the Abbots of St Gall*, 1711, 4to, and a "Chronicle of the Canton of Glarus," both in German. He also conducted a literary journal from 1714 to 1726.—There was likewise a JOHN PETER TSCHUDI, who wrote in German a *History of Weidenberg*, published in 1726.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Sarr. Onom.*

TUCKER (ABRAHAM) an English writer on morals and metaphysics, who was the son of a merchant of London, where he was born in 1705. After completing his studies at Oxford, and learning French, Italian, and music, to which he was passionately attached, he travelled in France. He married in 1736, and having lost his wife in 1754, he published under the title of "A Picture of Love without Art," all the letters she had written to him during his frequent absences in various parts of England and Scotland. Some time after he produced his "Advice from a Country Gentleman to his Son;" and he commenced his great work, called "The Light of Nature pursued," 7 vols. 8vo;

the first three of which appeared in 1768, under the pseudonym of Edward Search, Esq; and the remaining volumes were printed after the death of the author, which took place November 20, 1774.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

TUCKER (JOSIAH) an eminent political writer, who was the son of a Welsh gentleman of small property, who farmed his own estate. He was born in 1711, and having been educated at St John's college, Oxford, he entered into holy orders, and obtained the curacy of the parish of All Saints at Bristol. Bishop Butler appointed him his chaplain, and procured him the rectory of St Stephens in the same city. His situation in this seat of commerce probably drew his attention to that subject, and in 1747 he published "A brief Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain with regard to Trade;" and this piece was followed by "Reflexions on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants," for which measure he was an advocate, as he likewise was for the naturalization of the Jews, which he defended in "Letters to a Friend concerning Naturalisations." He obtained the degree of DD. in 1755, and was also made a prebend of Bristol. The exertion of his influence among his parishioners to procure the election of Mr Nugent (lord Clare) as MP. for Bristol, procured him the deanery of Gloucester in 1758. He afterwards wrote against the petition for relieving the clergy from subscription to the thirty-nine articles; "Letters to Dr Kippis," against repealing the corporation and test acts; several tracts on the disputes between Great Britain and her American Colonies; and a "Treatise concerning Civil Government," 1781; in which he combats the principles of Locke, on the origin, extent, and end of civil institutions. His life was terminated by a paralytic stroke in 1799. Besides the works already noticed and a volume of sermons, he produced a multitude of publications on commerce, politics, and religion. In his tracts on the American war, he warmly condemned the opposition of the colonies to the authority of the mother country; and recommended, at an early period of the contest, as a matter of absolute necessity, a separation of the former from the British empire, and a consequent recognition of their independence.—*Gent. Mag. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

TULL (JETHRO) an agricultural writer, distinguished for having recommended what has been termed the horse-hoeing method of husbandry. He was a gentleman of an ancient Yorkshire family, and was born about 1680. After receiving a liberal education at a university, he studied at the Temple, and was admitted a barrister-at-law in the early part of the eighteenth century. He then appears to have made the tour of Europe, in the course of which he diligently observed the soil, the modes of culture, and the productions of the countries which he visited. Returning home he married, and settled on a farm of his own in Oxfordshire, where he diligently engaged in a course of agricultural experiments. Illness in-

duced him again to go abroad; and after three years' absence he came home, and resumed his projects on another estate in Berkshire. His grand object was to substitute labour and arrangement in the place of manure and fallowing in the culture of land. With that view he invented various instruments, adapted to what he called horse-hoeing husbandry. Like most innovators, he experienced many losses and disappointments from the stupidity or unfaithfulness of his labourers and others whom he employed; and in a pecuniary point of view his scheme appears to have been unsuccessful. In 1733 he published "An Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry," folio, which was translated into French by Duhamel; and from that time he continued occasionally to publish other pieces in defence of his system, &c. He died in 1740.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

TULLY (THOMAS) a learned divine and controversial writer, was born at Carlisle in 1622. He became a fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and in 1642 was appointed master of the grammar school at Tetbury in Gloucestershire. In 1657 he took his degree of bachelor of divinity, and soon after was made master of Edmund-hall. After the Restoration he was created DD. and appointed chaplain to the king; and was also presented by one of his pupils to the rectory of Grittleton in Wiltshire, to which was added the deanery of Ripon. He died in 1656. This divine, who carried on a controversy with Dr Bull and Mr Baxter on the subject of justification, published "Logica Apodeictica;" "Enchiridion Didacticum, cum Appendice de Cæno Domini, &c.;" "Justificatio Paulina, sine Operibus."—GEORGE TULLY, nephew of the preceding, was also educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He became subdean of York, and published among other works a discourse on "The Government of the Thoughts." He died in 1697.—*Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii.

TULP (NICHOLAS) an eminent physician and distinguished patriot, was the son of a rich merchant of Amsterdam, where he was born in 1593. He studied physic at Leyden, where he graduated, and then settled in his native place. He not only rose to eminence in his profession, but possessing much judgment as a politician, he was elected a counsellor of Amsterdam in 1622, and nominated six times to the office of sheriff. He was finally appointed to the important post of burgomaster, which he occupied on the unprincipled invasion of Holland by Louis XIV in 1672. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he retained so much firmness and vigour, that it was chiefly through his persuasion that his fellow citizens were animated to the resistance that saved their country. For his services on this occasion a silver medal was struck to his honour, with a motto from the *Æneid*, "Vires ultra sortemque senectæ." Tulp was the author of a volume of rare and curious cases, entitled "Observationum Medicarum, Libri Tres," 1641, 12mo, reprinted subsequently with a fourth book, Amst. 1672—1675, and Leyden, 1716. It is written in Latin, with great purity of dic-

tion and conciseness, and contains many valuable anatomical remarks. According to Haller, Tulp was the first who observed the lacteal vessels.—*Halleri Bibl. Med. Eloy.*

TUNSTALL or TONSTAL (CURTENEY) an eminent English prelate, was born at Hatfield in Yorkshire about 1474. He was the natural son of a gentleman of the same name, who sent him to Balliol college, Oxford, whence he removed to Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow of King's-hall, now Trinity college. He next proceeded to Padua, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, and on his return was made vicar-general to archbishop Warham, obtaining various preferments, until in 1516 he was appointed master of the rolls. The same year he was sent ambassador, in conjunction with sir Thomas More, to the emperor Charles V, then at Brussels, during which mission he lived in the same house with Erasmus. Various additional preferments followed this service, until in 1522 he was made bishop of London, and the following year appointed keeper of the privy seal. In 1527 he attended Wolsey in his embassy to France; and he was also one of the ministers appointed to negotiate the treaty of Cambrai. In 1530 he was translated to the see of Durham, and during the reign of Henry VIII he concurred in most of the proceedings adopted by that self-willed monarch for the reformation of the church. Under Edward VI he was deprived of his bishopric, on pretences by no means creditable, and he remained a prisoner in the Tower until the accession of Mary, when he was restored to his bishopric. He conducted himself with great moderation in this sanguinary reign, to the Protestants in his diocese, a deportment that was by no means agreeable to Mary and her council. On the accession of Elizabeth it was supposed that he would easily reconcile himself to the meditated settlement of the church, but he resolutely refused the oath of supremacy; and was again deprived and committed to the custody of archbishop Parker, who treated him with great respect, and under whose roof he died November 18, 1559. This able prelate was uncle to the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who supplied many curious particulars of his conduct and deportment, which exhibit him as much of a courtier, but possessed of sense and humanity. Several sermons and theological tracts of his were published in his life time, and many of his letters and papers will be found in Burnet's History of the Reformation, Strype's Memorials, Collier's Church History, and Lodge's Illustrations.—*Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. *Tanner. Strype's Life of Parker. Biog. Brit.*

TUNSTALL (JAMES) a learned divine and classical critic, born in 1710, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge. He there became a fellow and a tutor, and in 1741 he was chosen public orator of the university. He subsequently was chaplain to archbishop Potter, who gave him the rectory of Great Chart, in Kent, which he exchanged for the valuable vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancashire. He died in 1772. His principal works are "Epistola

ad Virum eruditum Conyers Middleton, Vitæ M. T. Ciceronis Scriptorem," impugning the authenticity of the letters between Cicero and Brutus, of which Middleton had made great use in his life of Cicero; "Observations on the present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and M. Brutus;" "Academica, or Discourses on Natural and Revealed Religion;" and "Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion," a sequel to the discourses, published posthumously.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

TURBERVILLE (**GEORGE**) an English poet, descended from an ancient family in Dorsetshire, is supposed to have been born about 1530. He received his education at Winchester school, and became a fellow of New college, Oxford, in 1561. He left the university without taking a degree, and resided for some time in one of the inns of court, where he began to exhibit his predilection for poetry. His abilities soon after recommended him to Mr Randolph, sent ambassador by Elizabeth to the court of Russia, who appointed him his secretary during the mission. On his return he was much courted as a man of accomplished education and manners, and the first edition of his "Songs and Sonnets," published in 1567, seems to have added considerably to his reputation. His other works are translations of "The Heroical Epistles of Ovid," the Eclogues of B. Mantuan, and a collection entitled "Tragical Tales," translated from various Italian writers. He is also supposed to be in reality the author of the "Booke of Falconrye," attributed to another writer of the same name. He was living in 1594 in great esteem, but no account of his death is recorded. There is some diversity of fancy and sentiment in Turberville's pieces, mixed up with much pedantry, flatness, and common-place; but unlike many poets of that early age, he seldom infringes upon morals or delicacy.—*Censura Lit.* vol. ii. and iii. *Ellis's Specimens.*

TURBILLY (**LOUIS FRANCIS HENRY de MÈMON, marquis de**) a French officer and agriculturist, born in 1717, of a distinguished family of Anjou. Becoming the master of a considerable estate by the death of his father in 1737, he commenced various improvements on it, especially by draining. The war of 1741 called him to his regiment, and he has repeatedly left the ploughshare for the sword, and returned to the former as often as his duty permitted him. He engaged in various schemes, and like most projectors ruined himself in attempts to benefit the public. He was the first person in France who instituted agricultural prizes, and to him also his country owes the establishment of societies of agriculture. He died in 1776, and his property being sold for the benefit of his creditors, all traces of his improvements were subsequently destroyed. Turbilly was the author of "Mémoire sur les Defrichements," 1760, 12mo; and "Pratique des Defrichements," of which the fourth edition, with improvements and additions, was published in 1811, 8vo. Voltaire has contributed to the celebrity of this ingenious but unfortunate speculator, whom he

thus refers to in his "Épître à Madame Denis sur l'Agriculture."

"Turbilly dans l'Anjou t'imité et t'aplaudit."

An interesting account of the marquis's projects and labours is given in the first volume of Arthur Young's "Travels in France."—*Biog. Univ.*

TURENNE (**HENRY de la TOUR d'Auvergne, viscount de**) one of the greatest captains of modern times, was the second son of the duke of Bouillon, and was born at Sedan, September 16, 1611. From his childhood he was destined for the military profession, and he learnt the rudiments of war under his maternal uncle, prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1634 he was placed at the head of a French regiment, with which he served under marshal de la Force, at the siege of La Mothe, in Lorraine, when he greatly distinguished himself. The same year he was made *maréchal-de-camp*, and he added so much to his reputation, that after the taking of Brisac in 1638, cardinal Richelieu, desirous of securing the young warrior to his interest, offered him one of his nieces in marriage, but he declined the proposal through his attachment to the reformed religion. In 1639 he served in Italy, where he raised the siege of Casal, and obtained a victory at Montcallier. He signalized himself at the conquest of Roussillon in 1643, and the next year he was made *marshal of France*. He then had the command of the army in Germany, where he vanquished general Merci; but he was himself defeated in 1645, at Mariendahl; yet he took his revenge soon after in the victory of Nordlingen. The following year he obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace, and on his breaking the treaty drove him entirely out of his dominions. In the civil war of the Fronde he first opposed the court, who sent against him the marshal du Plessis Praslin, by whom he was defeated near Rhetel in 1650. Afterwards joining the royal party, he gained the battle of Dunes in 1657, which led to the peace of the Pyrenees. When the war with Spain was renewed in 1667, Turenne, who had the title of *marshal-general of the French armies*, was chosen by Louis XIV as his ostensible tutor in the art of war. His success obliged the enemy to make peace the next year, and about this period he gratified his royal master by turning Catholic. His subsequent services against the Dutch, his conquest of Franche-Compte in 1674, his brilliant success in Germany, with the barbarous devastation of the Palatinate by his troops, must be traced in the pages of the historian, as the slightest details would exceed our limits. After he had defeated the imperialists at Mülhausen, and again at the more terrible battle of Turckheim, he was opposed by the celebrated Montecuculi; and these rivals for glory were about to meet at Saltzbach, when Turenne was killed by a cannon-ball as he was examining the ground for raising a battery, July 27, 1675. He was honoured with a splendid funeral, and interred at St Denys, among the sovereigns of France. His private character is said to have been amiable,

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and his disposition was disinterested; but the love of military glory led him to tarnish his fame by cruelty and barbarity.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

TURGOT, a monkish historian of the eleventh century, was an Anglo-Saxon of a good family in Lincolnshire. He became a monk, and subsequently prior of Durham, and in 1107 was invited to Scotland, and elected bishop of St Andrew's under the patronage of Malcolm and his Saxon queen Margaret. On the death of that king and queen he returned to Durham, where he employed his leisure hours in writing the history of the church of Durham, the MSS. of which falling into the hands of Simeon of Durham, he dishonourably published it in his own name. This curious fact, which was not known when the brief article of Simeon of Durham was written, is demonstrated by Selden in his preface to Twissen's "Decem Scriptores." Turgot also composed lives of king Malcolm and his queen, often quoted by Fordice and others but not supposed at present to exist. He died in 1115.—*Hutchinson's Durham.*

TURGOT (**ANNE ROBERT JACQUES**) a patriotic and enlightened French minister, was the son of Michael Etienne Turgot, president of the grand council. He was born at Paris in 1727, and in his youth gave himself up to the study of theology at the Sorbonne. At the age of twenty-four he commenced a translation of Virgil's Georgics, and soon after attaching himself to Quesnay and the Economists, quitted the Sorbonne in order to accompany De Gournay, intendant of commerce, in his travels. On his return he was himself appointed intendant of Limoges, which post he occupied for twelve years, and long caused himself to be remembered with gratitude for his wise, salutary, and benevolent reforms and regulations. When raised to the post of comptroller-general of the finances, he gave a wider extent to the principles of amelioration. He moderated the duties on entrance of articles of the first necessity, without loss to the revenue; freed commerce from many fetters, and encouraged industry by enlarging the rights of individuals and abolishing the exclusive privileges of companies and corporations. He also formed a project for commuting the feudal rights, for rendering salt an article of free merchandise, and for reforming the royal household. The return for these useful and benevolent views was opposition and ridicule, the ordinary payment of such services under the former government of France. He was however able to carry into effect some very important improvements; but as he endeavoured to control the nobility, restrict the clergy, and restrain the licence assumed by the officers of the crown, they all united against him. The result was his dismissal from office in 1776, from which period he lived a retired and studious life until his death in 1781, at the age of forty-nine. Turgot having written for the Encyclopedie and been attached to the principles of the Economists, has, in common with all the reasoning and philosophical characters of the period, been accused

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of being one of the promoters of the French Revolution, his innovations in favour of the people, according to this reasoning, having led them to the expectation of greater. It is unnecessary to add, that every alteration on the side of justice and humanity is chargeable with the same consequence, and that it is obviously unjust to impute to moderate schemes of amelioration the fatal result of the very excess of corruption, which had rendered them nugatory.—*Life by Condorcet. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TURNEBUS (**ADRIAN**) an eminent French critic, whose real name was Tournebrœuf, or Turnbull, was born in 1512, at Andeli in Normandy. He was educated at Paris, and soon became profoundly versed in every branch of classical literature. He was for some time a teacher of the classics at Toulouse, but in 1547 became professor of Greek at Paris. He was one of the few profound scholars the mildness and amenity of whose disposition did honour to their learning. His high reputation produced him offers from Italy, Spain, Germany, and England, but he preferred living on a scanty income in his own country. He died at Paris in 1565. The works of Turnebus consist of annotations upon Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, and Plato; writings against Ramus, and Latin translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plato, Plutarch, and other ancient authors. His works were printed collectively at Strasburgh, in three volumes, folio, 1606.—*Thuan's Hist. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TURNER (**FRANCIS**) an English divine, who was one of the seven bishops prosecuted for resisting the royal authority in ecclesiastical affairs under James II. He was the son of the dean of Canterbury, and was educated at New college, Oxford, where he proceeded DD. and obtained a fellowship. After holding some inferior preferments, he became bishop of Rochester in 1683, and a few months after he was translated to Ely. Notwithstanding his opposition to king James, he followed the example of Sancroft and Ken in refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III, and was consequently deprived of his benefice. His death took place in 1700. He was the author of "A Vindication of the late Archbishop Sancroft, and his Brethren the rest of the deprived Bishops, from the Reflections of Mr Marshall, in his Defence of our Constitution;" besides sermons, poems, and other works of little importance.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

TURNER (**SAMUEL**) a traveller and diplomatist, born in Gloucestershire about 1749. He entered into the military service of the East India Company, and attracted the favourable notice of governor Hastings. In 1774 the latter had sent an embassy to the court of Tibet, and the envoy was well received by the Tchou-lama, the tutor or minister of the Dalai-lama, or ostensible sovereign of the country. The Tchou-lama dying in 1780, and the decease of the ambassador, Mr Bogle, happening about the same time, Mr Hastings thought it proper to send another embassy to

congratulate the new potentate of Tibet. The mission was confided to captain Turner, who set off from Calcutta, about the middle of January 1783; and on the first of June he reached Tassi-Soudon, the capital of Boutan, where he received every attention from the Deb rajah, the sovereign of Boutan. After waiting three months, he received permission from the regent of Tchou Lumbo to enter the territories of Tibet; but he was to be accompanied by only one Englishman. On the 8th of September he left Tassi-Soudon, and after a perilous journey over lofty mountains, he entered, on the 19th, the monastery of Tchou-Lumbo, situated to the south of the city of Jikadzé. The next day he had an audience of the regent. He wished to have been present at the solemn recognition of the Lama, which took place a few days after; but he could not obtain permission, as it would have given offence to the Chinese delegates, who were to attend the ceremony. November 30th, the ambassador received his audience of leave from the regent, who sent despatches to governor Hastings, and expressed his wishes to preserve relations of sincere friendship with the English. Captain Turner, in the beginning of March 1784, arrived at Patna in the province of Bahar, where he met Mr Hastings. In 1792, in the war with Tippoo Sahib, this officer signalized himself at the siege of Seringapatam. He was afterwards sent ambassador to the sovereign of Mysore, and he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the East India Company, that he received a present of 500*l*. Having acquired a large fortune he returned to England, but he did not long enjoy it, dying in London, Jan. 2, 1802, in consequence of an attack of paralysis. He published "An Account of an Embassy to the court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet, containing a Narrative of a Journey through Boutan and Part of Thibet, with Views taken on the Spot, by Lieutenant Davis, and Observations, botanical, mineralogical, and medical," 1800, 4to; and "A Description of the Yak of Tartary, called Soora-Goy, or the bushy-tailed Bull of Thibet," in the Asiatic Researches. Captain Turner's account of Tibet was translated into French by Castera, and into German by M. C. Sprengel.—*Biog. Univ.*

TURNER (WILLIAM) an English naturalist of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Morpeth in Northumberland, and was educated at Cambridge, where he was a fellow collegian with the reformer Ridley, whose doctrines he imbibed. Having become a travelling preacher of Protestantism, bishop Gardiner had him arrested and imprisoned; and on being liberated he went to Ferrara, in Italy, and took the degree of MD. He then resided in Germany till the accession of Edward VI, when he returned home, and obtained various benefices in the church; besides which he was appointed physician to the duke of Somerset. He went abroad again in the succeeding reign, but after the death of queen Mary he repaired to his native country,

recovered his church preferment, and died in 1568. Turner is distinguished in the annals of botany as the author of the earliest English Herbal, of which the first part was published in 1551, London; the second at Cologne, 1562; and a third, together with the others, in a complete edition, Cologne, 1568. He also wrote "Avium præcipuarum quarum apud Plinium et Aristotelem mentio est, brevis et succincta Historia," Colon. 1554, 8vo, a work which has obtained the praise of Conrad Gesner. Some other of his pieces on natural history are likewise extant, besides several religious compositions.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Haller's Bibl. Bot. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

TURPIN, TULPIN, or TILPIN, a monk of St Denis, afterwards archbishop of Rheims, to which see he was probably raised about 753, and after holding it more than forty years, he died at the close of the eighth or the beginning of the ninth century. He encouraged literature by procuring books to be copied, and he enriched the library of his church, for which he procured from Charlemagne many privileges. His name has escaped oblivion only in consequence of its having been prefixed to the romantic History of Charlemagne and Roland, one of the grand sources of the tales of chivalry of the middle ages. From internal evidence it appears that this mass of fable was compiled in the eleventh century, about the time the first crusade was projected. Various unsatisfactory conjectures have been hazarded relative to the real author. It was translated from Latin into French in 1206 and 1207, by a clerk dependant on Renaud, count of Boulogne; and a more recent version was published by Robert Gaguin, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The original first appeared in the historical collection of Schardius, Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1566, folio; and M. Ciampi printed at Florence in 1822, 8vo, an edition of the work, with a preliminary dissertation.—*War-ton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry. Biog. Univ.*

TURPIN (FRANCIS HENRY) an industrious writer on history and biography, born at Caen in Normandy, in 1709. He obtained a professorship in the university of his native city, which he resigned to go to Paris, and employed himself in literary composition. He possessed some talents, having a lively imagination and considerable command of language; but writing almost continually for hire, the haste with which his works are executed has in some respects impaired their value. In the early part of his career he was indebted to the liberality of the celebrated Helvetius; and in 1795 he was among the men of letters who obtained pecuniary aid from the government. He died in indigence at Paris, in September 1799. His principal works are the *Lives of the Grand Condé and of marshal de Choiseul*, in continuation of D'Auigny and Perau's *Hommes illustres de la France*; "*Histoire du Gouvernement des anciennes Républiques*," 12mo; "*Vie de Mahomet*," 2 vols. 12mo; "*Histoire de l'Alcoran*," 2 vols. 12mo; "*La France illustre, ou le Plutarque Français*," 4 vols. 4to, republished in duodecimo; and an abridg-

ment of the English Universal History.—*Dict. Hist. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

TURPIN DECRISSE (LANCELOT, count) an eminent French writer on military affairs, born of a noble family in the province of Beauce, about 1715. Having chosen the profession of arms, he obtained a company in 1734, and ten years after a regiment of hussars, at the head of which he displayed his valour in the wars of Italy and Germany. He quitted the army and retreated to the abbey of La Trappe; but repenting of the step he had so hastily taken, he returned to his post, and not long after he married the daughter of the celebrated general Lowendhal. His leisure was dedicated to study, and in 1754 he published, in concert with Castillon, "*Les Amusements philosophiques et littéraires de deux Amis.*" Being called to active service in the war of 1757, he distinguished himself as a skilful tactician, and he was appointed marshal-de-camp in 1761, and in 1771 a commander of the order of St Louis. After forty years' service, during seventeen campaigns, he at length obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1780; and the next year he was made governor of the fort of Scarpe at Douai. His name appeared on the list of lieutenant-generals in 1792; and all that is known of his subsequent history is, that he emigrated and died in Germany. He was a member of the academies of Berlin, of Nanci, and of Marseilles; and he published the following works, in addition to the volume above-mentioned—"Essai sur l'Art de la Guerre," Paris, 1754, 2 vols. 4to, of which there are English, Russian, and German translations; "*Commentaires sur les Mémoires de Montécuculi,*" 1769, 3 vols. 4to; "*Commentaire sur les Institutions de Végèce,*" Montargis, 1770, 3 vols. 4to; and "*Les Commentaires de César, avec des Notes historiques, critiques et militaires,*" Montargis, 1785, 3 vols. 8vo, reprinted at Amsterdam in 1787.—*Biog. Univ.*

TURRETINI (BENEDICT) a Protestant divine, born at Zurich in 1588. He studied at Geneva, where he was appointed professor of theology in 1612; and he died in 1631, after having published a great number of theological dissertations, sermons, &c. of which a list is given by Senebier, in *Hist. Litt. de Geneve*.—**TURRETINI** (FRANCIS), son of Benedict, born in 1623, followed the same career with his father. After studying at Geneva and Leyden, he went to Paris, to hear the philosophical lectures of Gassendi. Returning to Geneva, he was admitted to the ministry; and having refused the chair of philosophy he officiated for some time as pastor of a Calvinist church at Lyons. In 1653 he was invited to accept the theological professorship at Geneva, which he held till his death in 1687. He published a volume of sermons and many tracts, theological and controversial, besides his "*Institutiones Theologiæ Elenchicæ,*" 1679–85, 3 vols. 4to, a work still held in estimation.—**TURRETINI** (JOHN ALPHONSO) son of the foregoing, the most celebrated of all the members of his family, was born at Geneva in 1671.

Having finished his studies in divinity, in 1691 he travelled for improvement; and after visiting England, Holland, and France, and becoming acquainted with the learned in those countries, he returned home, and was admitted to the evangelical ministry in 1694, and aggregated to the society of pastors in the following year. In 1697 he became the first professor of ecclesiastical history at Geneva, and in 1705 professor of theology, both which offices he held during the remainder of his life. He was not less distinguished for his liberality than for his learning and abilities; and besides engaging with Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, and some German divines, in schemes for a reunion among Protestants, he assisted in obtaining a dispensation from signing the formula of faith called Consensus, to which the Genevan clergy had been subjected. Among his principal works are "*Pyrrhonismus Pontificius,*" 1692, designed as an antidote to the celebrated Bossuet's *Variations des Eglises Protestantes*; "*Nubes Testium pro moderato et pacifico in Rebus Theologicis Judicio Præmissa est Disquisitio de Articulis fundamentalibus,*" 1719, 4to; "*Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Compendium, a Ch. N. usque ad an. 1700,*" 1734, 8vo; *Commentaries on the Epistles to the Thessalonians, and the Epistle to the Romans*; *Sermons*; and numerous academical *Discourses and Dissertations*. Professor Turretini died in 1737. His works were published collectively at Leeuwarden, 1775, 3 vols. 4to.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

TURSELIN (HORACE) a learned and indefatigable Italian jesuit, was born at Rome in 1545. He entered into the society of Jesus in 1562, and was for twenty years professor of rhetoric in that capital. He was also successively rector of the seminary at Rome, and of the colleges of Florence and Loretto. He died in 1599. Turselin was the author of several works written in elegant Latin, the principal of which are "*De Vita Francisci Xavierii,*" 1594, often reprinted and translated into French and Italian; "*Historia Lauretana,*" or History of the House of Loretto, also often reprinted, and probably edifying to good Catholics, as it was translated into French, Italian, and Spanish; "*De Particulis Latine Orationis,*" a treatise in great esteem; and "*Epitome Historiarum,*" an abridgment of universal history, 1598; a French translation of the latter work, which has little merit beyond its style, by the abbé Lagneau, is enriched with useful and copious notes.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TUSSER (THOMAS) an English georgical poet of the sixteenth century, was born about the year 1515 at Rivenhall near Witham in Essex. At an early age he was sent, much against his will, to a music school, and was first a chorister in the collegiate chapel of the castle of Wallingford, and afterwards at St Paul's cathedral, where he attained a considerable proficiency in music under the able organist John Redford. From St Paul's he was sent to Eton, and thence to King's college, Cambridge. He however soon quitted the

university, and was employed most likely in a musical capacity at court, through the patronage of lord Paget. After a residence in London of ten years he married, and took a farm in Suffolk, where he composed a book on husbandry, which he published in 1557, and dedicated to his patron. He subsequently endured considerable vicissitudes, sometimes as a chorister and at others as a farmer, until his death in London, about 1580. Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," which is an amplification of the work already mentioned, has induced Gooze and others to rank him with Columella and Palladius, but Scillingfleet regards him as exhibiting more resemblance to Hesiod. The best editions are those of 1580 and 1585, which are very rare; but in 1812 Dr Mavor published a new edition, with copious notes, a biographical sketch, and a glossary.—*Life by Mavor. Censura Litteraria.*

TUTCHIN (JOHN) a political writer about the period of the Revolution, distinguished for the virulence of his style and the boldness of his opposition to the ruling powers both in church and state. At the time of Monmouth's rebellion he published a pamphlet in his favour, and being arrested among his partizans, he was tried before judge Jefferies, who sentenced him to be whipped through all the principal market towns in the west of England. He petitioned the king that this sentence might be commuted for hanging; and being seized with some dangerous disease in prison, he was at length pardoned. On the death of James II he wrote an invective against the unfortunate monarch, which subjected the author to the merited contempt of all parties. He commenced a paper called "The Observer," on the 1st of April, 1702; and he was also the author of poetry, and a play called "The Unfortunate Shepherd," 1685, 8vo. He died in the Mint (prison) Southwark, September 23, 1707. Pope has noted Tutchin in his Dunciad; and some particulars relating to him are preserved in the works of Swift, and in Bowles's edition of Pope.—*Bing. Dram.*

TWEDDELL (JOHN) an accomplished scholar and traveller, was born June 1, 1769, at Threepwood, near Hexham in Northumberland, where his father, Francis Tweddell, esq. acted as a magistrate. He was educated in the first instance at Harforth school in Yorkshire, next under Dr Parr, and lastly at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1792. He distinguished himself very much at the university for his compositions, which repeatedly gained prizes, and were published by him in 1794, under the title of "Prolusiones Juveniles." On quitting the university he became a student in the Middle Temple, but subsequently resolved to travel with a view to accomplish himself for diplomacy. After remaining abroad nearly four years, having explored Switzerland, the north of Europe, and various parts of the East, he died prematurely at Athens on the 25th of July 1799. As it was known that he had amassed large materials with a view to

publication, the learned world anxiously expected the fruits of his labours; but unfortunately, although his manuscripts were officially placed in the custody of the British ambassador at Constantinople, none of them, notwithstanding their earnest enquiries, have ever come to the hands of his anxious friends. A volume of his remains, consisting of a selection from his letters, a republication of his "Prolusiones Juveniles," and a memoir, appeared in 1815, edited by his brother, the rev. Robert Tweddell.—*Memoir prefixed to Remains. British Critic*, vol. v. N.S.

TWELLS (LEONARD) a learned divine, was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1704. He became vicar of St Mary, Marlborough, where he wrote "A Critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the Testament in Greek and English," the object of which was to prove the incorrectness of the version alluded to. For this publication he was honoured by the university of Oxford with the degree of M.A. In 1737 he was presented to the rectory of St Matthew, Friday-street, and St Peter's, Cheap, in London, and also was made a prebendary of St Paul's, and chosen lecturer of St Dunstan's in the West. His other works are "A Vindication of the Gospel of St Matthew," 8vo; "An Answer to the Enquiry into the Meaning of the Demoniacs;" and a "Life of Dr Pocock."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

TWISS (RICHARD) an English tourist, who died at an advanced age in 1821. Being a man of fortune, he thought proper to indulge his curiosity by travelling, and after taking a journey to Scotland, he went to the continent, and successively visited Holland, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Bohemia. He spent several years in travelling through these countries, and returned to England in 1770. Two years after he took a voyage to Portugal and Spain, and in 1775 he went to Ireland. At the period of the Revolution he revisited France, and returning home he devoted the latter part of his life to literature and the arts, particularly music. His works are "Travels through Spain and Portugal, in 1772 and 1773," 1775, 4to, translated into French and German; "A Tour in Ireland in 1775," 1776, 8vo, in which the freedom of the author's animadversions provoked the wrath of the Hibernians, and occasioned the publication of "An Heroic Epistle from Donna Teresa Pinna y Ruiz of Murcia, to R. Twiss, with Notes by Himself," Dublin, 1776, 8vo; "Anecdotes of the Game of Chess;" "A Trip to Paris in July and August, 1792," 1793, 8vo; and "Miscellanies," 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Gent. Mag. Bing. Univ.*

TWYNE (JOHN) one of a family of Oxford antiquaries, was the son of sir Brian Twyne, of Long Parish, Hants, knight, and was born at Bolingdon, in the same county. He was educated at New Inn-hall, Oxford, and after he left the university, was appointed master of the free grammar-school at Canterbury, and in 1553 became mayor of that an-

cient city. He acquired property, and was held in great esteem as an antiquary, but Tanner has much lowered his character by producing a record dated 1560, which shows that he was formally ordered to abstain from riot and drunkenness. He died at an advanced age, November 24, 1581, leaving a posthumous work, which appeared in 1590, under the title "De Rebus Albioniciis, Britanniciis atque Angliæ Commentariorum, Libri duo," 8vo. His MSS. were given by his grandson to the library of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.—The aforesaid grandson, BRYAN TWYNE, was born in 1579, and became a scholar of Corpus Christi college, where he obtained a fellowship, and was appointed Greek reader. He afterwards was presented to the rectory of Rye in Sussex, and made keeper of the archives at Oxford, where he died in 1644. He was author of "Antiquitatis Academia Oxoniensis Apologia," 4to, a very credulous performance. He also left large collections relative to the history of the university.—*Athen. Oxon.*

TWYSDEN (sir ROGER) the second baronet of the family, of Roydon-hall, East Peckham, Kent, was born in 1597. He received a learned education, and becoming an excellent antiquary, assisted Philpot in his Survey of Kent. He suffered severely for his attachment to the royal cause, for which he endured a personal confinement of seven years, besides being under the necessity of compounding for his estate. The appearance of the "Decem Scriptores," with other collections, was chiefly owing to his endeavours. He also wrote a book entitled "The Historical Defence of the Church of England." He died in 1672.—*Collins's Baronetage.*

TYCHSEN (OLAVUS) professor of the Oriental tongues at Rostock, was born in the duchy of Sleswick in 1734. He studied at the gymnasium of Altona, where he not only acquired a knowledge of classical learning, but also became acquainted with the Hebrew and Arabic languages, previously to his removal to the university of Halle. There he added to his acquirements a knowledge of the English, the Hindustani and Tamul languages, which he was taught by the ex-missionary B. Schulz; and the Ethiopic, which he studied under the professor J. H. Michaelis. Thus qualified he was employed by a society for the conversion of the Jews and Mahometans, and in 1759 and 1760, he traversed various parts of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Saxony, on this mission. Soon after he was appointed adjunct at the newly founded university of Butzow, where he obtained the professorship of the Oriental languages in 1763. This establishment being suppressed, and reunited to the university of Rostock in 1789, the library which had been founded by professor Tychsen, and of which he had been keeper since 1770, was removed to Rostock, and still committed to his care. He was subsequently chosen a member of several learned societies; and his death took place December 30, 1815. His works are

numerous, including "Tentamen de variis Codicum Hebraicorum Vet. Test. MSS. Generibus," 1772, 8vo; "Introductio in Rem Numariam Muhammedanorum," 1794, 8vo, with a Supplement; "Physiologia Syrus, sive Historia Animalium XXXII, in S. S. memoratorum, Syriacæ," 1795, 8vo; tracts on Samaritan coins; on the nail-headed characters of Persæpolis; and editions in Arabic and Latin of Makrizi's works on the money and on the weights and measures of the Mahometans.—*Biog. Univ.*

TYE (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent church composer, was preceptor in music to prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. He was admitted a doctor of music at Cambridge in 1545, and was incorporated a member of the university of Oxford in 1548. In the reign of Elizabeth he was organist of the chapel royal, where, according to Anthony Wood, he made so free with the queen, as, in answer to a message that he was out of tune, to observe that her own ears were in fault. According to the same writer he did much to restore church music after it had been nearly ruined by the dissolution of the monasteries; and Dr Burney mentions with great applause his clear and masterly manner of composing for the church service in Latin. In the reign of Edward he translated the first fourteen chapters of the Acts into metre, and set them to music, the poetry, which closely resembled that of Sternhold, being rendered still more ridiculous by the elaborate nature of the music, which consisted of fugues and canons of the most complicated and artificial kind. He died about 1590.—*Burney's Hist. of Music. Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*

TYERS (THOMAS) a miscellaneous writer, was one of the two sons of Jonathan Tyers, the original embellisher of Vauxhall gardens. He was born in 1726, and being intended for one of the learned professions, was sent very early to Exeter college, Oxford, where he graduated MA. in his nineteenth year. In 1753 he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple, but never followed the legal profession, possessing a handsome fortune, and a share in Vauxhall gardens, which enabled him to live at his ease. He was a great lover of literature, and intimate with Dr Johnson and most of the eminent men of the day, but he published only "Rhapsodies on Pope and Addison;" "Political Conferences;" and certain pastoral and lyrical pieces for Vauxhall. He died February 1, 1787, in his sixty-first year.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

TYNDALE (WILLIAM) also named Hit-chins, a learned martyr to the Reformation, was born in the year 1500, somewhere near the borders of Wales. Of his family there is no account, but he was learnedly educated, and placed at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he imbibed the doctrines of Luther. Bearing an excellent character for morals and diligence, he was admitted a canon of Wolsey's new college of Christchurch, but his principles becoming known, he was subsequently ejected. He then withdrew to Cambridge, where he

took a degree, and soon after went to reside as tutor in the family of sir John Welch in Gloucestershire. While in this capacity he translated Erasmus's "Enchiridion Militie Christiani" into English; but in consequence of his openness as to his opinions, articles were preferred against him before the chancellor of the diocese, and after receiving a reprimand he came to London, and preached at St Dunstan's in the West. Having obtained the patronage of sir Henry Guildford, to whom he presented a translation of an oration of Isocrates, that courtier recommended him to Tunstall, bishop of Durham, which recommendation was not however attended to, and he accepted of a retreat in the house of an alderman of London, where he assiduously employed himself in preparing an English version of the New Testament. England not being a place where such a work could with safety be effected, he was enabled, by a small annuity, to proceed to Saxony, where he was introduced to Luther and other reformers. He thence proceeded to Antwerp, where, with the assistance of John Fry, and one Roze, a friar, he completed his work, which was printed in that city in 1526, 8vo, without a name. Of the fifteen hundred copies printed, the greater part were sent to England, which produced great alarm among the church dignitaries, and the prelates Warham and Tunstall collected all they could seize or purchase, and committed them to the flames. By this means Tyndale was enabled to print another edition, which was circulated very widely; and in conjunction with Miles Coverdale he commenced translating the Pentateuch, and subsequently the prophecy of Jonas, which formed the whole of his labours on the Scriptures, although others have been ascribed to him. He then returned to Antwerp, where he took up his residence with an English merchant named Pointz. The detestable spirit of the times would not however leave a heretic unmolested even in another country, and Henry VIII and his slavish council employed a wretch of the name of Phillippe to betray Tyndale to the emperor's procurator, who obtained possession of his person, and in 1536 he was brought to trial upon the emperor's decree, at Augsburg, where he was condemned to the stake, which sentence he quietly endured, being first strangled and then burnt. His last words were "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!" Thus perished a man of the most blameless life and manners, simply for facilitating to Christians the perusal of a book which is the foundation of their religion. Besides his translations he wrote other pieces, which were collected and printed with those of Fryth and Barnes's work, folio, 1572. Dr Geddes thinks very highly of Tyndale's translation of the Scripture, although not a perfect one, and considers that in point of perspicuity and noble simplicity of idiom, it has never been surpassed.—*Biog. Brit.*

TYRANNIO, an eminent Greek grammarian, was a native of Amisæa in the kingdom of Pontus. When Lucullus defeated Mithri-

dates and subdued his kingdom, BC. 70, Tyrannio became a captive, but was released by Murena. He was taken to Rome, where he set up a school, and rendered himself eminent among the friends of literature. He was very serviceable to Cicero in putting his library in order, and was the instructor of that great orator's son and nephew. He became rich, and collected a library of thirty thousand volumes. Literature is indebted to Tyrannio for the preservation of many of the writings of Aristotle and Theophrastus, which, after several changes, had fallen into the hands of Sylla, from whose library he procured them, and afterwards imparted them to Andronicus of Rhodes. Tyrannio was an author, but none of his works have reached modern times.—*Moreri.*

TYRRELL (JAMES) historian and political writer, was the eldest son of sir Timothy Tyrrell, knight, of Shotover near Oxford, by Elizabeth, the only daughter of archbishop Usher. He was born in London in 1642, and in 1657, was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford. On quitting the university he entered himself a student in the Inner Temple; and in 1666 was called to the bar, although he never practised professionally, but lived studiously as a private gentleman on his estate in Buckinghamshire. In 1681 he published an answer to the patriarchal scheme of sir Robert Filmer, under the title of "Patriarcha non Monarcha, or the Patriarch unmasked." He was struck out of the commission of the peace by James II, for refusing to aid in the measures in favour of the Catholic religion. He heartily concurred in the Revolution, in support of which he published fourteen Political Dialogues, published from 1692 to 1695, which he subsequently collected into a folio publication, which he called "Bibliotheca Politica." He also drew up an abridgment of Dr Cumberland's "De Legibus Nature," which he entitled "A Brief Disquisition of the Law of Nature, according to the Principles laid down in the Rev. Dr Cumberland's Latin Treatise on that subject." The bishop's approbation was prefixed, and a second edition, corrected and enlarged, appeared in 1701. Mr Tyrrell's principal performance, however, was his "General History of England," which he intended to bring down to the Revolution, but only completed to the conclusion of that of Richard II, in 5 vols. folio, 1700—1704. The chief merit of this work consists in the copious translations from the old English historians and their methodical arrangement, so as to afford comparative reviews of their different accounts. Hence, although not so agreeable to the reader as histories otherwise composed, it possesses an intrinsic value; several mistakes, however, have been detected in these translations. In other respects its political purpose appears to have been to confute the leading doctrine in that of Dr Brady, who contends that all the liberties of the people of England were concessions from their kings, and that the representation of the Commons did not exist until the 49th of Henry III. N:

Tyrrel died in 1718 in his seventy-sixth year.—*Biog. Brit. Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii.

TYRTÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, celebrated for his martial strains, is said to have been a native of Miletus, who settled at Athens in the capacity of poet, musician, and school-master. He is described as being short, lame, and blind of one eye; but he possessed a manly and elevated soul. In the war between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, the former were promised victory by the oracle, if they obtained a general from Athens. The Athenians, it is supposed in derision, sent them Tyrtæus, who so animated the Spartans by his spirited strains, and aided them so effectually by his advice, that the Messenians were reduced to subjection. For these services the Spartans treated him with great respect, and granted him the rights of citizenship. The war poems of Tyrtæus must have been in high repute, as Horace joins him with Homer in that department. He also composed "Moral Precepts," and a work "On the Policy of the Lacedæmonians." Some fragments of his war poems remain, which are characterised by their masculine simplicity. They have been published with the other minor Greek poets.—*Vossii Poet. Græc. Mœneri. Univ. Hist.*

TYRWITT (THOMAS) a profound scholar and distinguished critic, who was the son of the rector of St James's, Westminster, and was born in 1730. He was educated at Eton school and Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and in 1755 he obtained a fellowship at Merton. He was acquainted with almost all the European languages, as well as those of classical antiquity. In 1756 he was appointed under-secretary in the war department; and in 1762 he succeeded Mr Dyson as clerk of the house of Commons. This office he resigned in 1768, and the remainder of his life was devoted to study. He became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and also one of the curators of the British Museum. His death took place August 15, 1786. Mr Tyrwhitt published a valuable edition of "The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, with a Glossary," 1778, 5 vols. 8vo, reprinted, Oxford, 1798, 2 vols. 4to; "Dissertatio de Babrio (Gabrio) Fabularum Æsopæarum Scriptore; nescitur Fabulæ quædam Æsopææ numquam antehac editæ, ex Cod. MS. Bodleiano; accedit Babrii (Gabriæ) Fragmenta," Lond. 1776, 8vo; "Auctarium Dissertationis de Babrio adiecit Tb. Tyrwhitt sua Orpheï de Lapidibus Edit." 1781, 8vo; Rowley's (Chatterton's) Poems, with a Preface and Glossary, 8vo; "Vindication of the Appendix to the Poems called Rowley's Poems, in reply to the Answers of the Dean of Exeter, Jacob Bryant, Esq. and a third anonymous Writer, with some further Observations on these Poems, and an examination of the Evidence which has been produced in support of their Authenticity;" besides Poems in English and Latin, which were his earliest productions. Mr Tyrwhitt likewise left materials for a new edition of the Poetics of Aristotle, which was printed at Oxford in 1794, 4to and 8vo, under the superin-

tendence of Dr Burgess, now bishop of Salisbury, and Dr Randolph, afterwards bishop of London.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

TYSON (EDWARD) an able physician, was a native of Somersetshire, where he was born in 1649. He was admitted a commoner of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, in 1667; and after graduating M.A. he embraced the profession of physician. He was early made a member of the Royal Society, and proceeded M.D. at Cambridge in 1680. He was a very skilful anatomist and ingenious writer, as appears by his essays in the Philosophical Transactions. He published "The Anatomy of a Porpoise, dissected at Gresham College," London, 1680; "The Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man," London, 4to; and a "Philosophical Essay on the Pigmies of the Ancients." He was physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem at the time of his death, which took place August 1, 1708.—*Athen. Oxon.*

TYSSENS (PETER) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1625, whose excellence in historical composition has procured him a reputation almost equal to that of Rubens. The love of gain, however, induced him to forsake history for portrait-painting; but he applied himself again to the former with great success. He painted the Assumption, for the altar of the Virgin, in the church of St James at Antwerp, and many pictures for different churches in Flanders, which have been much and deservedly admired. He displays boldness of conception, freedom of colouring, and accuracy of execution, being well acquainted with architecture and perspective. In 1661 he was director of the Academy of Painting at Antwerp; and he died in 1692.—Tyskens (—) born at Antwerp about 1660, and supposed to have been a son of the preceding, became eminent as a painter of birds. He travelled in Italy, Germany, and Holland, and at length settled in England, where he died.—Tyskens (AUGUSTIN) brother of the foregoing, was born about 1659. He was a landscape painter, and executed pieces with cattle in the style of Berghem; and in 1691 he was director of the academy of Antwerp.—*Biog. Univ.*

TYTLER (HENRY WILLIAM) a Scottish physician, who died at Edinburgh, August 24, 1808, at the age of fifty-six. He distinguished himself principally as a poetical translator, and published the Hymns of Callimachus, from the Greek; the Coma Berenices, from the Latin of Catullus; the Poem on the Punic War, from the Latin of Silius Italicus; Pædoprophia, or the Art of Nursing and Rearing Children, a poem in three books, from the Latin of St Marthe, with medical and historical notes, and the life of the author, 8vo; besides "The Voyage Home from the Cape of Good Hope, with other Poems relating to the Cape, and Notes," 1804, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

TYTLER, MA. (JAMES) a person of eminent abilities and of a singular character, born at Brechin in the county of Forfar in Scotland, in 1747. He first made himself

known in the literary world by the publication of "Essays on the most important Subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion," Edinburgh, 1772, 8vo. This work was printed by the author himself, at a press which he had erected for the purpose within the privileged precincts of Holyrood house, where he had sought refuge from his creditors. It had also the peculiarity of being printed as the ideas arose in the mind of the author, who had no manuscript or notes whatever. He afterwards produced, in the same manner, "A Letter to Mr. J. Barclay, on the Doctrine of Assurance." In 1780 he commenced the publication of a periodical paper, called "The Weekly Mirror;" and in 1786 he published at Glasgow "The Observer," another hebdomadal paper, comprehending a series of essays, extending to twenty-six numbers, folio. Among his many other productions may be mentioned "A System of Geography," 1788, 8vo; "A History of Edinburgh," 12mo; "A Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar," 2 vols. 8vo; "Remarks on Pinkerton's Introduction to the History of Scotland," 8vo; a Poetical Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, 4to, "The Historical Register," a periodical work; "The Gentleman and Lady's Magazine;" and "The Weekly Review." He is also said to have been the principal conductor of the second edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in which he wrote many of the scientific treatises, and almost all the minor articles. He had also (according to Dr Watt) the sole merit of projecting and executing the original *Encyclopædia*, published in 3 vols. 4to, by C. M'Farquhar. Numerous articles of his composition are likewise scattered in various periodical publications; and he also wrote several poetical pieces, among which is a ballad entitled "The Pleasures of the Abbey," (Holyrood-house.) This eccentric and laborious, but apparently imprudent and unfortunate retainer of literature, died in America in 1805.—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

TYTLER (WILLIAM) an historical and miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh in 1711. He received his education at the high school and the university of that city, and adopting the legal profession he became a writer to the signet, or solicitor, which profession he exercised till his death, which took place in 1792. He was an active member and one of the vice presidents of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, to whose Transactions he was a contributor; but he is chiefly known as the author of "A Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary Queen of Scots, and an Examination of the Histories of Dr Robertson and Mr Hume with respect to

that Evidence," 1759, 1767, 8vo, 4th edit. Lond. 1790, 2 vols. 8vo, with large additions. Mr Tytler also published "The Poetical Remains of James I of Scotland, consisting of the King's Quair, in six Cantos, and Christ's Kirk on the Green, to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Life and Writings of King James," Edinb. 1783, 8vo; and a "Dissertation on Scottish Music." A memoir of W. Tytler, by H. Mackenzie, may be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. iv.—TYTLER, (ALEXANDER FRASER) lord Woodhouselee, one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1747, and died in 1813. He published "The Decisions of the Court of Session, from its first Institution to the present Time, abridged and digested under proper Heads, in the form of a Dictionary," 1778, folio, 1797, 2 vols. folio. Having been elected professor of history at Edinburgh, he printed in 1783, "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Universal History," 8vo, which was followed by his most popular work, "Elements of General History, ancient and modern," 2 vols. 8vo. Among the other works of lord Woodhouselee are "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. H. Home, Lord Kames, containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature and general Improvement in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century," 1807, 2 vols. 4to, with a Supplement, 1810, 4to; "An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch, with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets," Lond. 1810, 8vo; and "An Essay on the Principles of Translation," 8vo. Memoirs of his life, by the rev. A. Alison, were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. viii. part 2.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.* *Watts's Bibl. Brit.*

TZETZES (JOHN) a Greek poet and grammarian of the twelfth century, was famous in his time for a variety of acquisitions and a prodigious memory. He was the author of "Allegories on Homer," which he dedicated to Irene, wife of the emperor Michael Comnenus; and also of "Miscellaneous Histories," in thirteen ciliads, composed in the *lax* measure called political or popular verse. Some of his poetry, which is at once insipid and arrogant, is contained in a collection, printed at Rome by Arsenius. He was more respectable as a critic, and gave useful scholia on Hesiod. His "Allegories" were published by Morel, Paris, 8vo, 1616, and his Histories or Ciliads at Basle, folio, 1546.—ISAAC TZETZES, brother of the preceding, published learned commentaries on Lycophron, which are inserted in Potter's edition of that obscure ancient.—*Bailet. Moreri.*

UBALDINO (PETRUCCIO) a Florentine artist, eminent in the sixteenth century for the beauty and elegance of his illuminations on vellum. Arriving in this country, he derived great encouragement from Elizabeth, who then filled the English throne. One of the finest specimens of his art was preserved in the library at Gorbambury, consisting of a series of scriptural extracts executed for the lady Lumley. He is also known as an author, and his life of Charlemagne, which appeared in 1581, in one volume, quarto, is said to have been the first book printed in England, composed in the Italian language. His other works are a "Description of Scotland," folio, Antwerp, 1588; and "The Lives of illustrious Females of England and Scotland," 1591. The precise date of his decease is uncertain. Several of his performances are still to be seen in the national collection at the British Museum.—*Walpole's Anec.*

UDAL, the name of several learned and ingenious persons, of whom the first on record in point of time was **NICHOLAS UDAL**, head master of the grammar-school of Westminster. He was a native of the county of Hants, born soon after the commencement of the sixteenth century, and received a university education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which foundation he afterwards became fellow. Having taken orders, he was preferred in succession to the livings of Braintree, Essex, and Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, benefices which he held with the mastership of Eton till his reputation as a pedagogue procured his removal to Westminster. Mr Udal was an excellent classical scholar, and was the author of more than one dramatic production, composed, as was the fashion of his day, in the Latin tongue, and also of some books of instruction for youth. The latter are yet in existence, but the former have perished. As a schoolmaster he appears to have been the Busby of his day. The time of his decease is uncertain.—**JOHN UDAL**, a learned Orientalist and good Biblical scholar, is known as the author of "A Key to the Holy Tongue," being the first Hebrew grammar printed in England. He was a rigid precisian, and having suffered much persecution for his religious opinions, died at length in confinement in 1592.—**EPHRAIM UDAL**, son to the above-mentioned John, graduated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1614, and obtained the living of St Augustine in the city of London, which was united after the great fire in 1666, to that of St Faith under St Paul's. He was the author of a "Treatise on Sacrilege," and was alike remarkable for the extent of his learning and the purity of his life and manners; but his attachment to the royal cause being equally conspicuous, he was ejected by the parliamentary party from his living. His death took place in 1647.—*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

UDINA (GIOVANNI DA) an Italian painter, born in 1489. who was the disciple of Gior-

gione, and afterwards of Raphael. He studied the grotesque, and carried that branch of his art to great perfection. Raphael invited him to Rome, and employed him in ornamenting the Vatican. After the sack of Rome he visited various parts of Italy, where he left specimens of his talents, particularly in the palace Grimani, which he painted for his patron, the patriarch of Aquileia, in a manner which has excited general admiration. He also worked for the Medicis family at Florence, and returning to Rome, he died there in 1562.—*Biog. Univ.*

UFFEMBACH (ZACHARY CONRAD) a native of Frankfurt, born 1683, and educated at Rudelstadt, Strasburg, and Halle, in which latter university he graduated in civil law. He was the author of an "Historical Account of Germany during the Middle Ages;" "Selections, historical and literary;" and some autobiographical memoirs of himself. As a book-collector he was unrivalled in his day, and at his death, which took place at Frankfurt in 1734, left behind him one of the first private libraries in Europe.—*Chaufepie.*

UGHELLI (FERDINANDO) a Cistercian monk of the seventeenth century, distinguished for his learning, modesty, and other amiable qualities. He was a native of Florence, born 1595, and rose to several offices of honour and responsibility in his order. He is now principally remembered as the author of a history of the Papal States, first printed in 1662, in nine folio volumes, under the title of "Italia Sacra." This work was reprinted in 1772, with an additional volume. Ugheili died at Rome, abbot of the monastery of Trois Fontaines, in that capital, May 19, 1670.—*Tiraboschi.*

UULKENS (JAMES ALBERT) a Dutch divine and naturalist, born at Wierum, near Groningen, in 1772. He passed through his academical studies at Groningen with reputation, and in 1795 he took the degree of MD. On proceeding doctor in philosophy, he supported an ingenious thesis "On the Nature of the Atmosphere, and its Influence on the Vegetable Kingdom;" and he afterwards produced an "Elementary Treatise on Physics," for which he obtained the prize offered by a learned society. This work became very popular, and has been often printed. His "Discourse on the Perfections of the Creator considered in the Creature," 4 vols. 8vo, is another valuable piece, as also are his "Memoir on the Utility of Insects;" and his "Manual of Technology." In 1815 he was chosen to fill the newly established chair of rural economy at Groningen, and in 1819 he published a treatise on that subject. He died in 1825, having written several other works besides those which have been noticed.—*Biog. Univ.*

UITEMBOGAERT (JOHN) an Arminian pastor, a native of Utrecht, born in 1557. Having studied divinity at Geneva, under the celebrated Theodore Beza, he returned in 1583 to his native city, and there took charge of

the spiritual concerns of a congregation of re-moistrants, as the sect to which he belonged was then called in Holland. After a ministry of eight years at Utrecht, he removed to the Hague, where he passed the next twenty years of his life, and then accompanied the embassy from the States General to the court of Paris in quality of its chaplain. On his return to Holland he took a prominent part in the disputes then raging in the Low Countries between the Lutherans and Calvinists, and eventually found it advisable to retire from the hostility of the latter party, first to Antwerp, and eventually into Normandy. After a stay of some continuance in the capital of that province, during which the religious heats of the opposing sects in his own country had in a degree subsided, he returned once more to La Hague, and died there in the year 1644. He was the intimate friend of Episcopius, whom he is considered to have exceeded in literary acquirements, as much as he fell short of him in genius. An "Ecclesiastical History," in folio, written with much elegance and purity of style, and an autobiographical sketch of his own life, are all of his writings that have appeared.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

ULLOA (don ANTONIO de) a celebrated Spanish mathematician and commander of the order of St Jago, was born at Seville, January 12, 1716. He was brought up in the royal marines, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Having much distinguished himself as an engineer and man of science, he was in 1735 joined in a commission with don George Juan and others to measure a degree of the meridian in Peru. He remained nearly ten years in South America on this occasion, and on his return to Europe in 1745 he was intercepted, and carried into an English port. Here his talents and character recommended him to Martin Folkes, then president of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a member in the same year. On his return to Spain he published his voyage to South America, which was soon translated into German, French, and English; but the latter version, which appeared in 1758, in 2 vols. 8vo, is miserably garbled and inaccurate. He was afterwards appointed by Ferdinand III to travel over Europe, to collect useful information in regard to improvements in the arts, sciences, and agriculture, the result of which was very useful to his country. He became the chief promoter of the royal woollen manufactories; newly organised the colleges of history and surgery; superintended and completed the basins at Ferrol and Cartagena, and gave new activity to the celebrated quicksilver-mines of Almadan. In 1766 he was made governor of Louisiana, which had been ceded to Spain. In 1772 he published another important work, entitled "Entretenimientos Physico-Historicos sobre la America Meridionale, &c." 4to, which contains some ingenious disquisitions on the peopling of America. This eminent Spaniard, who contributed several scientific papers to the Royal Society, died in the Isle of Leon near Cadix, on the 5th of July, 1795.—He must not

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be confounded with don BERNARD DE ULLOA, a near relation, who published in 1740 an interesting work "On the Revival of the Manufactures and Commerce of Spain."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Ulloa's Voyage.*

ULLOA Y PEREIRA (Louis de) a Spanish poet of the age of Philip IV, was born at Toro in the kingdom of Leon; and having the good fortune to secure the friendship of the count-duke d'Olivarez, was raised by the patronage of that powerful minister from a comparatively humble rank in life to be governor of his native province. His works, which consist principally of miscellaneous poetry, exhibit a pleasant vein of humour, while some of a graver cast are by no means deficient in elegance or pathos. There is an edition of them in one quarto volume, printed at Madrid in 1674. His death took place in 1660.—*Antonio Bibl. Hispan.*

ULPHILAS, a Gothic bishop, and the first translator of a part of the Bible into that language, flourished in the fourth century, and obtained leave of the emperor Valens that the Goths should reside in Thrace, on condition that he himself embraced the Arian faith. Little more is known of him, than that he translated the Evangelists, and perhaps some other books of the New Testament into the Gothic language, which he achieved by inventing a new alphabet of twenty-six letters. His translation is now in the library at Upsal; and there have been three editions of it, the best of which is that of Mr Lye, printed at Oxford in 1750. Much controversy has taken place with regard to the authenticity and antiquity of this version, which has been increased by the discovery of another written fragment of the translation of Ulphilas, discovered in the library at Wolfenbuttel, containing a portion of the Epistle to the Romans. The latter has been published by Knittel, archdeacon of Wolfenbuttel, who thinks that Ulphilas translated the whole Bible.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Saxii Onom.*

ULPIANUS (DOMITIUS) an eminent lawyer, the tutor, friend, and minister of the emperor Alexander Severus. When Alexander became emperor, one of his first acts was to recal Ulpian, who had been exiled by Helio-gabalus, and to place him at the head of his council of state. He was also made secretary of state, and ultimately pretorian prefect. He lived in great repute for his wise and virtuous administration, until the emperor, probably at his suggestion, undertook the dangerous task of reforming the army. The discontent of the soldiery broke out into a mutiny, and Ulpian, pursued by a body of them, was massacred in the presence of the emperor and his mother, in the year 228. Ulpian has obtained the praise of all the heathens, but the Christians accuse him of a determined enmity to their sect, which he carried so far as to collect all the edicts and decrees of the preceding sovereigns against them. There are remaining or Ulpian twenty-nine titles or fragments, which are inserted in some of the editions of the civil law.—*Crenier. Gibbon.*

ULUGH-BEIGH or OLEG BEK, a Tartar

prince, celebrated as an astronomer in the fifteenth century. He was the son of the sultan Shah Rohk, and grandson of Timur Bek, and his birth took place in 1393. His proper name was Mohammed Taragai, that by which he is usually known being an epithet, signifying Great Lord. He entered on the government during the life of his father in 1407, and conducted himself so well as to acquire general esteem. He formed a seminary for the learned at Samarcand; and directed much of his attention to mathematics and astronomy, having constructed an observatory, and invited men of science to his capital, to assist in his observations. After reigning forty years, he was put to death by one of his sons, who had rebelled against him. To this prince science is indebted for a series of observations on the fixed stars, the results of which are given in the "*Tabulæ Longitudinum et Latitudinum Stellarum Fixarum*," published by Dr Thomas Hyde, Oxford, 1665, 4to. The works of Ulugh Beigh on Chronology, Geography, and Astronomy were also previously published in Latin, by John Greaves, MA.—*Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

UNGER (JOHN FREDERICK) private secretary to the duke of Brunswick, was born in 1716, and died at Brunswick in 1781. He published a tract "On the Nature of the Electric Fluid," which was crowned by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin in 1745; and a work "On the Price of Corn, on its Sale, on its Variations, and on the Influence which it has on the most important Affairs of Human Life," Gottingen, 1752. He invented in 1749 a self-acting machine for noting down any tune as it is played on the harpsichord; and an artist of Berlin executed this piece of mechanism, of which a description was inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin for 1771; and the author himself published, at Brunswick, in 1774, a "Circumstantial Description of his Invention, and of the Manner in which he discovered it," 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

UNZER (JOHN AUGUSTUS) a German physician and copious writer on medicine and physiology. He was born at Halle, in the duchy of Magdeburg, in 1727, and after having been engaged in professional practice at his native place and at Hamburg, he established himself at Altona, where he arrived at extraordinary reputation. He died April 2, 1799. Kuttner, in his "Characters of the German Poets and literary Men," says, "Unzer united to experience the most profound knowledge of medicine. He was the writer of the nation and of mankind. Like the English Spectator, he knew how to please, to attach, and to make a deep impression, in treating the driest and most abstruse subjects. In his writings he endeavoured to excite the attention of his readers to their health, and warn them against the dangers of quackery. And he attained his purpose." Among his works are "A new Doctrine concerning the Movements of the Soul and of the Imagination," Halle, 1746, 8vo; "Thoughts on Sleep and Dreams," 8vo; "Philosophical Medita-

tions on the Human Body," 1750, 8vo; "The Physician, or Journal of Medicine," published at Hamburg, from 1759 to 1764, 8vo; "A Collection of Writings and Dissertations on Philosophy and Medicine," 1768, 3 vols. 8vo; "On the Sensitive Faculties of animated Bodies," Lunebourg, 1768, 8vo; "A Manual of Medicine," Hamb. 1770, 2 vols. 8vo; "The Physiology of Animal Nature in living Bodies," Leipsic, 1771, 8vo; and "Physiological Researches relative to the Criticisms on the Physiology of Unzer," 1773, 8vo; besides publications on contagious diseases.—UNZER (JANE CHARLOTTE) wife of the preceding, was an honorary member of learned societies at London, Gottingen, and Helmstadt; and she published poetry, which in 1753 obtained a prize offered by the university of Helmstadt. She died January 29, 1782. Besides two volumes of poems, she published "Principles of Conduct and of Wisdom for Women," 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

UPTON (JAMES) the name of two English divines, father and son, both eminent for learning and ability in the last century. The elder, a native of Winslow, in the palatinate of Chester, was born in 1670, and educated at Eton, whence he removed on the foundation to a fellowship at King's college, Cambridge. Having taken orders, he accepted the appointment of head-master to the grammar-school at Taunton, and was presented in succession to the livings of Brompton and Mount Silver, both in Somersetshire. He was the author of several useful publications, calculated for the instruction of youth in classical rudiments, such as "Novus Historiarum et Fabellarum Delectus," &c. and new editions of Roger Ascham's "Schoolmaster," with a commentary, 8vo, 1711; "Aristotle's Art of Poetry," and "Dionysius of Halicarnassus on Rhetoric." His death took place in 1749.—His son, born in 1707, was educated at Oxford, and obtained a fellowship at Exeter-college, in that university. He was the author of a commentary on the writings of Shakspeare, 8vo, and superintended the publication of new editions of Spenser's works in two quarto volumes, and of Epictetus, 4to, 2 vols. Mr Upton held a prebendal stall in Rochester cathedral with the rectory of Rissington, Gloucestershire, and died in 1760.—*Memoirs by Toulmin.*

URBANI, the name of an eminent Italian composer, who lived a good deal in this country and in Ireland about the latter end of the last century. He was the author of two operas, "Farnace" and "Il Trionfo di Clelia," both of which met with considerable success at Dublin, where they were originally produced. He was also very happy in his arrangement of old Scottish melodies, several volumes of which he published at Edinburgh, and in some of his own airs, especially in that of "The Red Rose," printed in the Vocal Anthology, he imitated that style of music with great success. His death took place in the metropolis of the sister island in 1816.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

URBAN VIII. (pope) one of the Roman pontiffs who deserve notice on account of their learning and attention to literature, was born in Florence in 1568. His name was Maffei Barberini, being that of a very ancient and honourable family. His father dying in his infancy, he was entrusted to the care of an uncle, who was a prothonotary at the Roman court. The latter placed him under Tursellinus, in the Jesuits' college; and being subsequently sent to Pisa, he obtained the degree of doctor in his twentieth year. He then returned to Rome, where he inherited a handsome fortune from his uncle, and having obtained the patronage of cardinal Farnese, he gradually passed through all the grades of preferment, until he was created a cardinal in 1606 by pope Paul V. In 1623, while legate at Bologna, he was elected pope, in succession to Gregory XV, and took the name of Urban VIII. The public transactions of his pontificate fall within the province of history. The errors in his government, which were not very numerous or glaring for so zealous an advocate for the church, arose principally from his early attachment to the jesuits, and his nepotism, or regard to his relations, on whom he bestowed red hats and temporal employments with a very liberal hand. As a man of learning and a patron of learned men, he has merited considerable praise, but he was no antiquary, and destroyed some Roman antiquities, which the Goths had spared. It was this conduct that gave rise to the famous pasquinade "*Quod non fecerunt Barbari fecerunt Barberini.*" He wrote several Latin poems in an elegant style, of which an edition was published at Paris in 1642, and a very beautiful one at Oxford in 1726, 8vo, with a life and learned notes by Brown. His patronage of learned men was very liberal, and he received those of all nations with equal respect. Among the rest are to be included the two Scottish writers Dempster and Barclay, the latter of whom has celebrated him in his "*Argenis*," under the anagram of Iburranis. Urban published a remarkable edition of the Roman breviary, and several bulls and decrees, the most noticeable of which are those which abolish the order of female jesuits and certain festivals; and in compliance with the jesuits condemn the propositions of Jansenism. Among his foundations was the college "*De Propaganda Fide.*" This pontiff made no fewer than seventy-four cardinals. He died on July 29, 1644, and was buried in a stately tomb erected by his own orders by the celebrated Bernini.—*Life by Dr Brown. Bower's Hist. of the Popes.*

URBAN (FERDINAND DE ST) an eminent artist, born at Nanci in 1654. He studied painting when young, without a master; and in 1671 he went to Munich, and afterwards visited the most celebrated academies of Germany and Italy. Arriving at Bologna he was admitted a member of the academy; and the municipal council confided to him the direction of its cabinet of medals, and appointed him first engraver and first architect to the council. He had held these offices ten

years, when Innocent XI called him to Rome, and made him his first architect, and director of his cabinet of medals. He executed a great number of moulds or matrices of rare beauty, both for the current coin and for medals struck during the pontificates of Innocent XI, Alexander VIII, and Innocent XII. At length his sovereign Leopold I, duke of Lorraine, recalled St Urban to Nanci, where he held the same offices he had filled at Bologna and Rome. Besides the pieces he executed for the popes and the dukes of Lorraine, he produced a great many commemorating royal personages, Italian princes, cardinals, and illustrious men. In 1735 pope Clement XII sent him the insignia of the order of Christ. His death took place at Nanci, January 11, 1738.—*Biog. Univ.*

URCEUS CODRUS (ANTHONY) an Italian satirist and grammarian of the fifteenth century, born about the year 1446, at Rabiera, in the vicinity of Reggio. He lectured in the belles lettres at Forl with some reputation, till an accidental fire destroying his books, of which he was passionately fond, a temporary derangement ensued of a very formidable character. On his recovery he settled at Bologna, and became professor of eloquence and grammar in that university. There is an edition of his works, containing all his epigrams, satires, pastorals, and other poetical pieces, together with some orations and other prose compositions printed in quarto, 1515, and another which appeared at Basle in 1540. His death took place in the beginning of the year 1500.—*Tiraboschi.*

URFE, the name of two ingenious French writers, brothers, the elder of whom is better known by the family title of *compte de Lyon*. He was the author of several poetical compositions on miscellaneous subjects, and died in 1621.—His brother *HONORE D'URFZ*, survived him about four years. He was born in 1567 at Marseilles, where he received his education in the Jesuits' college. His writings consist chiefly of romances and other works of fiction, of which the principal is entitled "*L'Astrée*," 8vo. 4 vols. Much scandal was occasioned by his contracting a marriage with the divorced wife of his brother, a profligate woman, from whom he afterwards in turn separated. His death took place in 1625.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

URQUHART or **URCHARD** (sir THOMAS) of Cromarty, a Scottish writer of the seventeenth century, who is known as the translator of Rabelais. He was a cavalier officer among the followers of Charles II, and was present at the battle of Worcester in 1651, relative to which he published a piece entitled "*The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets the Day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, serving in this Place to frontal a Vindication of the Honour of Scotland from that Infamy whereunto the rigid Presbyterian Party of that Nation, out of their Covetousness and Ambition most dissembledly hath involved it.*" London, 1652, 8vo. He was also the author of a work on Trigonometry;

an "Introduction to the Universal Language, in six Books," 1653, 4to; and a Genealogy of the Urquhart Family, which, with other tracts of the author was printed at Edinburgh in 1782, 12mo.—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

URQUIJO (MARIANO LOUIS, chevalier de) a Spanish minister of state, born in Old Castille in 1768. He received a careful education, and he travelled when very young, and passed some years in England, where he acquired ideas of philosophy and independence, which had much influence on his character. Returning home, he published a translation of Voltaire's tragedy on the Death of Cæsar, with a "Discourse on the Origin and Present State of the Spanish Theatre, and its indispensable Reformation," which drew on him the notice of the inquisition. He was however employed under the secretary of state, count d'Aranda; and during the ministry of Godoy, then duke de la Alcudia, he became secretary of state for foreign affairs, through the influence of the queen. In this important office he acted on the most enlightened and liberal principles, and he succeeded in greatly curbing the power of the inquisition and of the clergy, by which means however he excited the displeasure of those who from principle or interest were attached to the ancient institutions of the kingdom. Having also offended the favourite Godoy, he was at length disgraced, and towards the close of 1800, confined in the citadel of Pampeluna. He languished there several years, in the most severe imprisonment, being debarred the use of paper, ink, books, and even light. Ferdinand VII, on his accession in 1808, declared the persecutions of Urquijo to be unjust, and he was set at liberty. He endeavoured to prevent that prince from taking his journey to Bayonne; and though repeatedly summoned by Buonaparte, Urquijo did not go himself to Bayonne till after the abdication and renunciation of the crown by Charles IV, Ferdinand VII, and the Infants, and when those princes had quitted that city. Not being able to prevail on Napoleon to abstain from his projects against Spain, he accepted the office of secretary of the Junta of Spanish Notables, assembled at Bayonne, and afterwards that of minister of state. He had the satisfaction to see the inquisition suppressed by Buonaparte in 1808, and by the Cortes in 1813. After the reverses of the French in Spain, he was obliged to follow king Joseph Buonaparte; and in 1814 he fixed his residence at Paris. He died there May 3, 1817.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

URSINS (ANNA MARIA, princess des) wife of Flavio des Ursins, first lady of the bed-chamber to the queen of Spain. She was descended of the noble French family de la Tremouille, and was born in 1642. Being a woman of great natural parts and an intriguing disposition, she involved herself to a considerable extent in the politics of the day, and contrived to exercise a strong influence for many years in the Spanish cabinet, till falling into disgrace with Philip V, that monarch banished her from his dominions. This event took place in 1712.

She survived her disgrace about ten years dying at Rome in the winter of 1722.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

URSINUS. There were several eminent scholars of this name, who flourished in different ages.—FULVIVS URSINUS, born at Rome in 1529, being abandoned in his infancy by his father, whose vow of celibacy as a knight of Malta prevented his acknowledging him as his son, had the good fortune while yet a child to attract the notice of one of the dignified ecclesiastics attached to the cathedral of St Giovanni di Laterano, by name Delfini, who gave him a classical education, and continued to patronize him till his death. He was well versed in antiquarian researches, especially as respects ancient literature; and was particularly celebrated for his method of ascertaining the dates of manuscripts, which he did with great accuracy. As an author he is known by several ingenious commentaries on the works of various classical writers, as well as by his "Imagines Virorum illustrium et eruditorum," and his treatise "De Familiis Romanis." His death took place about the commencement of the seventeenth century.—ZACHARY URSINUS, a native of Breslau, the capital of Silesia, born 1534, was among the most celebrated polemics of the age of the Reformation. Having in early life acquired the friendship of Philip Melancthon, while a student in the university of Wittemberg, he accompanied him to the conference held at Worms in 1559, and at its close went to Paris by the way of Geneva. After a stay of some continuance in the French metropolis, he accepted an offer made him by the magistrates of his native city, to superintend their principal school, but becoming at length obnoxious to the Lutheran party there, on account of his rigid adoption of the peculiar tenets of Calvin he experienced a series of persecutions which induced him to resign his situation, and retire to Zurich in 1560. Here he was received with great distinction by those of his own creed, and remained till the following year, when the influence of the elector palatine procured him the divinity chair in the university of Heidelberg. This appointment he held till 1577, attending in the mean time at the conference of Maulbrun, where, though deficient in pulpit eloquence, he yet distinguished himself by his speeches against the doctrine of ubiquity. Although a modest and most industrious scholar, he appears to have united a considerable degree of religious enthusiasm to a warm and irritable temper, which circumstance involved him a second time in disputes, when being left comparatively unprotected by the death of his illustrious patron, the elector Frederick, he was once more compelled to change his abode. On this occasion he settled at Neustadt, where he continued to read lectures in theology till his death in 1583. About twenty years after his decease, his writings were collected and published together in three folio volumes.—JOHN HENRY URSINUS, a German divine of the seventeenth century, presided over the Protestant congregations at Ratisbon, and is known as the au

thor of a history of the " Rise and Progress of the Churches of Germany ;" " A Commentary on the Bible ;" a Disquisition on the Philosophy of Zoroaster, and two devotional Treatises, entitled " Sacra Analecta," and " Parallela Evangelica." His death took place at Ratisbon in 1667.—GEORGE HENRY URSIUS, son to the last-mentioned, was himself a divine of great erudition. He wrote an able work " On the Etymology and Signification of Words;" " On the Taprobana, Cerne, and Ogygia of the Ancients;" " On Locusts;" " Philological Remarks," &c. and died in 1707.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

URSUS (NICHOLAS RAIMARUS) a native of Holstein in the Danish dominions, who from the humble condition of a swineherd raised himself into considerable notice as a mathematician and astronomer. He was born at Henstedt in the province above-mentioned, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and till his eighteenth year is said to have been so utterly illiterate, as to be unacquainted even with the alphabet. An opportunity offering itself of obtaining instruction, he seized it with avidity, and by the most unwearied assiduity made such a proficiency in his favourite science, astronomy, that some of the discoveries in it, usually attributed to Tycho Brahe, have been also assigned to Ursus. It is certain that the latter advanced his claim to them, and that a serious dispute arose between the two philosophers in consequence. Ursus settled at Stutgard, and resided for some time in that city, till the offer of a handsome appointment as imperial astronomer, induced him to remove to Prague. His death took place in 1600. Several of his tracts connected with the celestial system are yet extant.—*Ibid.*

USHER (JAMES) archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, a celebrated divine and historian, born at Dublin, January 4, 1580. His attention is said to have been particularly directed to the study of history by the perusal of Sleidan's work " De Quatuor Imperiis," which fell into his hands at the age of fourteen. After the death of his father, who was one of the six clerks in chancery, and who had designed him for his own profession, he gave up the paternal estate to his younger brother, and determined to devote himself to the church. He prosecuted his studies at Trinity college, in his native city, with great success, and when only eighteen, he entered into a public controversy with the jesuit Fitz Simons, then a prisoner in the castle of Dublin, who had issued a general challenge to the opponents of the doctrines of Bellarmine, engaging to defend them against all opposers. Reading the controversial works of Stapleton induced him to study the writings of the fathers and the schoolmen, whence he compiled a systematic body of extracts, entitled " Bibliotheca Theologica," still in manuscript in the Bodleian library. In 1601 he entered into holy orders, and was appointed afternoon preacher at Christchurch, Dublin. Soon after, he visited England to purchase books and MSS. for Trinity college library, and visiting London, Ox-

ford, and Cambridge, he became acquainted with sir T. Bodley, sir Robert Cotton, Allen, Camden, Selden, and other learned men. His talents, and the favour of his sovereign James I, successively procured him the professorship of divinity at Trinity college; in 1607 the office of chancellor of St Patrick's; the bishopric of Meath, in 1620; the post of privy counsellor, in 1623; and the following year the primacy of Ireland. In this high and influential station he displayed the same zeal against the Catholics for which he had been distinguished in the early part of his career. He warmly opposed the passing an act of parliament in favour of the professors of the ancient faith; though he was willing to accept the contributions they offered towards the exigencies of the state, on condition of the suspension of the anti-catholic penal laws then in force. He employed his pen as well as his influence in supporting his opinions, and among the works he published are a treatise " De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu," Lond. 1613; " An Epistle concerning the Religion anciently professed by the Irish and Scottish, showing it to be for Substance the same with that at this Day established in the Church of England," 4to; and " Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge," 1632, 4to. He was not more disposed to favour the Arminians than the Catholics, as appeared from his work entitled " Goteschalci et Prædestinarianæ Controversiæ ab eo motæ Historia," Dublin, 1631, said to have been the first Latin book printed in Ireland. Though an archbishop and metropolitan, he held peculiar ideas relative to the origin and nature of those dignities; his notions of church government verging towards presbyterianism. The enemies of Usher took advantage of this to destroy his credit with James I; but his undeviating support of the royal supremacy, and the excellence of his character, saved him from suffering by their machinations, and he enjoyed to the last the esteem of king James. He endeavoured to prevent Charles I from sacrificing to the public displeasure his minister lord Strafford, whom Usher attended in prison and at his execution. He adhered to the king's interest during the civil war, and wrote in his defence a treatise on " The Power of the Prince and the Obedience of the Subject." Having witnessed the execution of his unfortunate master, the scene had such an effect on his senses that he fainted in the arms of an attendant; and he commemorated the event by an anniversary celebration of funeral rites for the deceased monarch. After that event he experienced civility and flattering promises from Cromwell, but the latter were not fulfilled. His death took place at Ryegate, in Surrey, March 21, 1656; and the protector ordered that he should be splendidly interred in Westminster abbey, leaving however the primate's relations to defray the greater part of the funeral expenses. Archbishop Usher carried on an extensive correspondence with the learned in various parts of Europe, and collected at considerable ex-

pense valuable books and MSS. Among the latter were the Samaritan Pentateuch, and a Syriac version of the Old Testament. Such was the general esteem excited by his character and literary reputation, that on his quitting Ireland in consequence of the rebellion, he was offered a professorship at Leyden; and cardinal Richelieu invited him to settle in France, promising him his patronage, with perfect freedom as to religion. But he thought proper to decline both these proposals. His principal works are "The Annals of the Old and New Testament," folio, a treatise of the highest authority in chronology and sacred history; "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates," folio; and "A Body of Divinity," folio, compiled surreptitiously from his sermons and notes. A collection of his letters, with his life, was published by his chaplain, Dr Richard l'arr.—*Smithii Vitæ quorund. erud. et ill. Viror. Biog. Britan.*

USTARIZ (JEROME) a Spanish writer, distinguished as the first who applied himself to the study of political economy. He was a native of Navarre, and died about the middle of the eighteenth century. He is chiefly known on account of his work on the "Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation," 1724, 4to, Madrid, 1742, folio, of which there are many other editions. Nothing can prove the value and importance of this production more than its having been translated into the languages of two of the most enlightened commercial nations. An English version of the work, by John Kippax, B.D. was printed in London, 1751, 2 vols. 8vo; and there is a French translation by Forbonnaie, Paris, 1753, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

USTERI (LEONARD) a Swiss writer, distinguished for his improvements in the art of education. He was born at Zurich in 1741, and having become an ecclesiastic, he resided some time at Geneva, and travelled in France and Italy. Returning home he obtained a professorship in the university of Zurich, and

a canonry in the church, the latter only a short time before his death, which occurred in 1789. The reform in the schools and gymnasiums effected in 1773, were principally owing to his exertions; and he published the details of their "New Organisation," in an octavo volume, Zurich, 1773. He also laid before the public five "Reports" on the same subject, from 1777 to 1789. He was keeper of the public library, and member of the philosophical society at Zurich; and he took an active part in the measures of that association for the encouragement of agriculture.—*Biog. Univ.*

UTENHOVIUS (CHARLES) a Protestant divine of the sixteenth century. He was born at Ghent about the year 1536, and received his education in the university of Paris. After the death of Mary he visited England, and employed his pen in defence of the reformed religion, and of the title of Elizabeth to the English throne, with a degree of industry and ability which raised him high in the favour of that princess. Besides these polemical and political writings he was the author of "A Century of Epistles;" "Mythologia Æsopica Metro Elegiaco, 8vo, 1607; "Epithalamia Græca;" and of a variety of miscellaneous poems both in Greek and Latin. He died at Cologne about the close of the century.—*Moreri.*

UVEDALE, LLD. (ROBERT) an eminent botanist, master of the foundation school at Enfield. He was a native of the metropolis, born in 1642, and educated at Westminster school, whence he removed on an exhibition to Trinity college, Cambridge. He was a good classical scholar, and assisted Dryden and his associates in translating the works of Plutarch. None of his botanical writings have been printed, but his garden at Enfield was justly celebrated for the extent and variety of his collection of rare plants. The precise time of his decease is not recorded.—*Pulteney's Sketches.*

VAC

VACCA (FLAMINIO) a Roman sculptor of the sixteenth century, less known on account of his own works, which ornament the churches and other public places at Rome, than as the restorer of ancient statues. He was employed at Rome under Sixtus V, and also in Tuscany. In 1594 he finished a collection of "Memorie di varie Antichità di Roma," published by Octavio Falconieri in 1704, and translated by Montfaucon into Latin, and inserted in his "Iter Italicum."—*Biog. Univ.*

VACCA BERLINGHIERI (FRANCIS) a physician, who was a native of Ponsacco, near Pisa, in the university of which city he studied, and afterwards became professor of surgery. Both by his lectures and his writings

VAD

he endeavoured to promote the cause of medical science, carefully distinguishing real knowledge as founded on observation, from conjecture and hypothesis. Hence, when the Brunonian theory of medicine (see JOHN BROWN) began to prevail in Italy, he attacked it in his "Meditazioni sull' Uomo malato e sulla nuova Dottrina di Brown," 1795, 8vo. He was offered the chair of clinical medicine at Pavia in 1796; but his attachment to his native country induced him to refuse it. He died October 6, 1812. His works relative to malignant fevers, the philosophy of medicine, &c. are enumerated in our authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

VADE (JOHN JOSEPH) a native of Ham in Picardy, who after having spent his youth in

dissipation, attached himself in some degree to study, and acquired much reputation as a farce writer and lyric poet. His verses are chiefly in the style which the French term *Poissard*, [Billingsgate] displaying, in the energetic language of the mob, their manners and occupations. He was in fact the *Teniers* of French poetry; and his songs, parodies, bouquets, fables, and epistles, as well as his comic operas, exhibit the humour and vivacity, as well as the rustic coarseness of low life. He died July 4, 1757, at the age of thirty-seven, owing to disease occasioned by his early excesses. His works, consisting of twenty comic operas, &c. were published in 4 vols. 8vo, and 6 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VAHL (MARTIN) an eminent botanist, born at Bergen in Norway, in 1749. He went to Copenhagen to learn natural history under Dr Stroem, whence he repaired to Upsal, and attended for five years the lectures of Linnæus. Returning to Copenhagen in 1779, he was appointed reader at the botanic garden; and he was sent, at the expense of the king, to travel in Holland, France, Spain, the coasts of Barbary, Italy, Switzerland, England, and Lapland. Appointed professor at Copenhagen in 1783, he made a second journey to the coasts and mountains of Norway, to collect new materials for the "*Flora Danica*," the continuation of which national work had been entrusted to him; and in conjunction with Hornemann, he published parts VIII—XXIV, from 1787 to 1810, the first seven parts having appeared at Copenhagen, 1761—1782, folio. In 1799 and 1800 Vahl undertook another journey to Holland and France, at the expense of the government; and on his return to Copenhagen he was appointed professor of botany and inspector of the botanic garden. His death took place December 24, 1804. Among his most important works are "*Eclogæ Americane, seu Descriptiones Plantarum, præsertim Americæ Meridionalis, nondum cognitæ*," folio; and "*Enumeratio Plantarum, vel ab aliis, vel ab ipso Observatarum, cum earum Descriptionibus succinctis*," 2 vols. 8vo, 1805 and 1807.—*Biog. Univ. Rees's Cyclop.*

VAIDJAN or VIDJAN (ABU SAÏD MOHAMMED) a mathematician and astronomer of great celebrity among the Arabs, who was born at Cufah about the middle of the tenth century. He flourished at Bagdad under the government of the sultan Adalodawla and his sons. One of the latter, Scherifedjawla, having erected an observatory in the garden of his palace at Bagdad, placed it under the direction of Vaidjan, who was charged with the operation of observing the periods of the summer solstice and the autumnal equinox, for the year 378 of the Hegira (AD. 988); and the days, as determined by his experiments, were the 16th of June and the 18th of September. Vaidjan wrote "*On the Centre of the Earth*," "*Commentaries on Euclid's Elements*," and several other works.—*Cusiri Bibl. Arab. Hisp. Ecur. Bog. Univ.*

VAILLANT (FRANCIS le) a celebrated traveller, born at Parimambo in Dutch Guiana,

(S. A.) in 1753. His father, who was a rich merchant, originally from Metz, exercised the functions of consul. He went with his family to Holland in 1763, and afterwards resided in France, Germany, Lorraine, and the Vosges. In 1777 circumstances drew him to Paris, and having examined the cabinets of natural history in that capital, he conceived an irresistible desire to visit the countries whence the curiosities he saw were procured. Africa became the first object of his attention; and embarking in Holland, he arrived in March 1781 at the Cape of Good Hope. Between that period and July 1784 he made repeated excursions into the interior of Caffraria, and returning to Europe in January 1785, he employed himself in drawing up an account of his travels and observations. Though he took little interest in politics, he did not escape the calamities of the Revolution; and being imprisoned on suspicion in 1793, he owed his life to the fall of Robespierre. He possessed a considerable estate at La Noue near Sezanne, which was his chief residence in his latter years; and there he passed in hunting (to which amusement he was much attached) the time which was not devoted to the composition of his works. He died in his retreat, November 22, 1824. He published "*Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique par le Cap de Bonne Espérance*," Paris, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo; and "*Second Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique*," 1796, 3 vols. 8vo, both which have been translated into English and several other languages. He was also the author of "*Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique*," 1796—1812, 6 vols. folio, two more volumes to complete the work being left in manuscript; "*Histoire Naturelle des Perroquets*," 1801—5 2 vols. folio; "*Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de Paradis*," 1801—6, folio; "*Histoire Naturelle des Cotingas et des Todiers*," 1804, folio; "*Histoire Naturelle des Calaos*," 1804, folio. Le Vaillant had observed in the climates of which they are natives almost all the birds which he describes; and the figures which accompany his works are considered as very accurate.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

VAILLANT (JOHN FO) a celebrated writer on numismatics, born at Beauvais in France in 1632. He was brought up by a maternal uncle, who destined him for the magistracy, in consequence of which he studied jurisprudence. The death of his relative, who left him his name and a part of his fortune, having freed him from all restraint, he relinquished the law for medicine, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. He was engaged in practice at Beauvais, when his attention was drawn to numismatics, by the accidental discovery of a parcel of ancient medals which came into his possession. On a visit to Paris he became acquainted with Seguin and other antiquaries; and being introduced to Colbert, that minister employed him to travel over Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in search of medals for the royal cabinet. In 1674, having embarked in the Mediterranean to return to Rome, he was taken

by a Barbary corsair, and detained more than four months at Algier. On being set at liberty he recovered twenty gold medals which had been taken from him; and on his homeward voyage, the dread of being again captured, induced him to swallow his medals, which he fortunately obtained again without suffering from his imprudence. He afterwards visited Egypt and Persia, in quest of medals and antiquities; and he made repeated visits to Italy, and also went twice to England and Holland, for the purpose of augmenting the treasures of the king's cabinet. On the organization of the Academy of Inscriptions (1701) he was admitted an associate, and he succeeded Charpentier as one of the pensioners. He died of apoplexy, October 23, 1706. Among his works are "Numismata Imp. Rom. præstantiora, à J. Cæsare ad Posthumum et Tyrannos," 1694, 2 vols. 4to; "Selucidarum Imperium, sive Hist. Regum Syriæ ad fidem Numismatum accommodata," 1681, 4to; "Numismata Imp. Aug. et Cæsarum," 2 vols.; "Historia Ptolemæorum, ad fidem Numismatum accommodata," 1701, folio; "Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum," 1703, folio; and "Arsacidum Imperium, &c. et Achæmenidarum Imperium, &c." 2 vols. 4to, published posthumously. He was also a contributor to the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions*.—His son, JOHN FRANCIS FOI VAILLANT, studied medicine, and took the degree of MD. in 1691. He was instructed by his father in the science of medals, and some of his dissertations on that subject appeared in the "*Mém. de Trévoux*." He also wrote a *Treatise on Coffee*, never published. His death took place November 17, 1708, at the age of forty-four.—*Nicéron. Chaufepie. Biog. Univ.*

VAILLANT (SEBASTIAN) member of the Academy of Sciences and demonstrator of the royal garden of plants at Paris. He was born at Vigny near Pontoise in 1669; and at a very early age he displayed a taste for botany. His father had him instructed in music, in which he became such a proficient, that at the age of eleven he succeeded his master as organist to the Benedictines at Pontoise. His inclination however prompted him to study surgery, and after being assistant surgeon to a hospital, he entered into the army, and was at the battle of Fleurus. In 1691 he went to Paris, where the lectures of Tournefort revived his botanical taste; and he at length became secretary to Fagon, the first physician to Louis XIV. His patron made him director of the royal garden, and subsequently resigned in his favour the offices of professor and sub-demonstrator. His botanical lectures attracted a great concourse of pupils; and his reputation in 1716 procured him admission into the Academy of Sciences. He died of asthma, May 22, 1722. The principal work of Vaillant is his "*Botanicon Parisiense*," Amsterd. 1707, folio, with three hundred figures, published by Boerhaave, with a life of the author. He also wrote "Discours prononcé le 10 Juin, 1717, à l'Ouverture du Jardin Royal des Plantes, sur la Structure des Fleurs, leurs Différences

et l'Usage de leurs Parties;" besides several other tracts, in which he proposed an arrangement of plants founded on the parts of fructification, in some degree forestalling the system of Linnæus.—*Biog. Univ. Rees's Cyclop.*

VAILLANT (WALLERANT) a painter, born at Lisle in Flanders, in 1623. He studied painting at Antwerp, under Erasmus Quellinus, and attached himself principally to portrait, in which branch of his art he was very successful. Going to Frankfort at the coronation of the emperor Leopold, he executed a portrait of his imperial majesty, which procured him great reputation and abundance of employment. He afterwards spent four years in France, where he was patronized by marshal Grammont, and painted the portraits of the queen mother and the duke of Orleans. At length he settled at Amsterdam, where he acquired great riches. He likewise practised the art of engraving in mezzotinto, the secret of which he learnt from prince Rupert; and several portraits, from his own designs and those of other masters, are extant, which he executed in this manner.—*Pilkington. Biog. Univ.*

VAISSETE (DOM JOSEPH) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St Maur, born at Gaillac in the diocese of Alby, in 1685. After studying at Toulouse, he became an advocate, and obtained the office of king's attorney. A strong attachment to historical researches induced him to give up his profession for a monastic life in 1711. Two years after he entered the abbey of St Germain at Paris, where he was amply supplied with the means of prosecuting his studies. He employed twenty-five years in writing the history of Languedoc, in which Dom Claude de Vic was his coadjutor; and the work appeared in five volumes, folio, 1730—45. He died at Paris in 1756. Besides his great history, he published *Abrégé de l'Histoire générale du Languedoc*, 1749, 6 vols. 12mo; "*Dissertation sur l'Origine des Français*," 1722, 12mo; "*Géographie historique, ecclésiastique, et civile*," 1755, 4 vols. 4to, and 12 vols. 12mo.—*Tassin Hist. de la Cong. de S. Maur. Biog. Univ.*

VALAZE (CHARLES ELONORE DE FRICHÉ DE) a native of Alençon, who after receiving a good education, entered into the army, and was appointed in 1774 lieutenant in the provincial regiment of Argentan. On leaving the service he employed himself in agriculture, and he also composed a work on the "*Penal Laws*," 1784, 8vo, which procured him great reputation. In 1792 he was chosen a deputy to the National Convention, in which he joined the party of the Girondins, and connected himself particularly with Vergniaux. He displayed great warmth against the king, but on the trial he voted for death conditionally, with an appeal to the people. He was himself included in the proscription of his party, and he avoided a public execution by stabbing himself to the heart with a poniard, as soon as he heard his sentence pronounced. This catastrophe took place October 30, 1793. In

prison he wrote "*Défense de C. E. Dufriche Valazé*," 8vo, published in 1795; and he was the author of some other pieces besides that above mentioned.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VALCARCEL (JOSEPH ANTHONY) a Spanish agriculturist, born at Valentia in 1722. Rural economy as a science had been entirely neglected in Spain from the time when Alphonso de Herrera wrote on that subject, till the attention of the public was recalled to it by Valcarcel. He not only collected accounts of the improvements in agriculture which had been made by foreigners, but he likewise made experiments himself; and the result of his researches, observations, and inquiries appeared in a work which he published under the title of "*Agricultura general, y gobierno de la Casa del Campo*," 7 vols. 4to, 1765—1786. He also wrote "*Directions for the Culture of Rice*," 1768; and "*Directions for the Culture of Flax, and its Preparation for Spinning*," 1781. Valcarcel died at Valentia in 1800.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

VALCKENAER (LOUIS CASPAR) a celebrated critic and philologist, born in 1715, at Leeuwarden, in Friesland. He studied the learned languages at Franeker and at Leyden, after which he became co-rector of the gymnasium of Campen. In 1741 he was called to the chair of Greek literature at Franeker, to which in 1775 was joined that of Greek antiquities. In 1766 he removed to Leyden, where he was professor of the Greek language and antiquities, and also of history. He became one of the most distinguished hellenists of his time, and both as a public teacher and writer he arrived at great reputation. His death took place March 15, 1785. Among his principal publications may be mentioned "*Euripidis Phœniassæ*," with collections of MSS. scholia, critical observations, &c. Franek. 1755, 4to; "*Euripidis Hippolytus, et Diatribe in deperditas Euripidis Tragedias*," Leyd. 1768, 4to; "*Theocriti X Idyllia, cum Notis; ejusd. Adonizassæ, uberioribus Adnotationibus instructæ*," 1773 8vo. "*Callimachi Elegiarum Fragmenta, cum Elegiæ Catulli Callimacheæ*," 1799, 8vo; "*Observationes Academicæ, quibus Via munitur ad origines Græcæ investigandas, Lexicorumque Defectus resarciendos*," Utrecht, 1790, 8vo, edited by Everard Scheidius; Two Discourses of St John Chrysostom; and "*Specimen Adnotationum criticarum in loca quedam Novi Fœderis*," Leyd. 1789, 8vo. In 1809 were printed at Leipzic, "*L. C. Valckenarii Opuscula Philologica, Critica et Oratoria, nunc primum conunctim edita*."—JOHN VALCKENAER, son of the preceding, studied jurisprudence, and became professor of that science at Franeker. About 1787, having joined the patriotic party, against the house of Orange, he was made professor of law at Utrecht, in the room of Tydeman; but on the restoration of the stadtholder he was obliged to take refuge in France. He returned at the invasion of Holland by the French in 1795, when he published a periodical paper, entitled "*The Advocate of Batavian*

Liberty." He was then appointed to the chair of jurisprudence at Leyden, on which occasion he delivered a discourse "*De Officio Civis Batavi in Republicâ turbatâ*." After being employed on a diplomatic mission to Prussia, he was chosen a member of the legislative body of the republic, and subsequently sent by the Batavian directory ambassador to Spain. He returned, and went a second time in 1799, as minister plenipotentiary. Coming home in 1801 he resumed his place in the academical senate, and became a member of the administration of the Rhinland. He was also a member of the Dutch Institute. In 1810 Valckenaer was sent to Paris to endeavour to prevent the incorporation of Holland with the French empire; and returning unsuccessful, he afterwards took no part in public affairs. He died January 19, 1820. He left some learned dissertations on juridical topics; legal opinions on affairs of political controversy, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

VALDES, or VAL D'ESSO (JOHN) a Spanish gentleman, who served as a military officer under Charles V, to whom he was afterwards secretary. Having in the latter part of his life retired to Naples, he employed himself in religious inquiries, and though he did not openly separate from the church of Rome, he adopted many of the principles of the German reformers, and appears to have had several secret disciples, some of whom, as Peter Martyr and Vergerius, afterwards became Protestants. Valdes died in 1540. He wrote a treatise of ascetic divinity, entitled "*Considerations on a religious Life*," which was translated into English by Nicholas Ferrar, and published in 1638.—*Biog. Univ.*

VALDEZ (JUAN MEXENDES) regarded as the Spanish Anacreon, was born of noble parentage at Ribera in Estremadura, and was educated at Salamanca. He took the degree of doctor of laws at the age of twenty-two, and might have been professor of that faculty had not his inclinations led him to prefer the chair of belles lettres. In 1780 his poetical "*Panegyric on a Country Life*" was crowned by the Spanish Academy, and some time after he gained another prize by his "*Bathyllus*." He was appointed a judge at Saragossa in 1789; and in 1797 he was called to the office of advocate general in the metropolis, where he ultimately was made a counsellor of state, and director general of public instruction. He died at Montpellier in 1817, leaving many works which are highly esteemed by his countrymen.—*Biog. Univ.*

VALDO (PETER) the chief of the heretics called Vaudois or Waldenses, who was a native of Vaux, in Dauphiny. He acquired a considerable fortune by commerce, at Lyons; but the sudden death of one of his friends induced him to sell his property, and give the produce to the poor, and devote himself to works of piety. He fancied that it was the duty of every Christian to imitate the example of the apostles, and like the Quakers, he taught that both men and women might conduct the offices of public worship, without the interven-

tion of the order of priesthood. This doctrine was condemned by the general council of Lateran, in 1179; and Valdo, driven from Lyons, took refuge with his followers in the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont, whence they spread over several parts of Europe. They were however exterminated everywhere except in the three vallies of Piedmont, where the Waldenses still subsist, amounting to the number of twenty thousand souls, and possessing thirteen churches. By a decree of the 10th of January, 1834, their sovereign, the king of Sardinia, authorized them to erect a hospital for their sick poor, to be attended by a physician and surgeons of their own persuasion.—*Bosquet Hist. des Variations. Pluquet Dict. des Hereses. Biog. Univ.*

VALENTIN (MICHAEL BERNARD) a physician and naturalist, born at Giessen, in Germany, in 1657. After having finished his studies, he visited the universities, cabinets, hospitals, and other medical establishments in Holland, England, and France, and having practised his profession at Philipsburg, he became a professor in the university of Giessen, and died there in 1726. Among his principal works are "Museum Musæorum, sive Descriptio Rerum naturalium, præcipue in Indiis nascentium," Frankfurt, 1704, folio, repr. 1730, 3 vols. folio; "Historia Simplicium; accedit India litterata, edit. 2, auctior per Christoph. Bern. Auctoris fil." 1716, folio; "Amphitheatrum Zootomicum," 1720, folio; "Viridarium Reformatum, seu Regnum Vegetabile," 1719, folio; and "Letters from the East Indies," in German, chiefly relating to the vegetable productions of that part of the world, and affording information interesting to the cultivators of natural history.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

VALENTIN (MOSES) a French painter, born at Coulommiers in the county of Brie Champenoise, in 1600. He is said to have been a disciple of Vouet, and he studied in Italy, where he became acquainted with Poussin, and obtained a zealous protector in cardinal Barberini, the nephew of Urban VIII. Through his recommendation he painted for the church of St Peter's "The Martyrdom of the Saint's Processus and Martinian;" and this chef d'œuvre of Valentin was removed to Paris by Buonaparte, but restored in 1815. The subjects on which he usually employed his pencil are similar to those chosen by Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, representing social scenes and rustic amusements. His death took place in 1632.—*Pilkington. Biog. Univ.*

VALENTINE (BASIL) a chymist or alchymist of the fifteenth century, to whom is ascribed the discovery of antimony, or rather of the properties of the native sulphuret of antimony. He is supposed to have been a native of Erfurt in Germany, and to have been a member of the monastic order of Benedictines; but his history is very obscure and imperfect, as he is merely known as the author of a treatise entitled "Curus triumphalis Antimonii," and other works of a like description. His writings were printed collectively in Ger-

man at Hamburg, in 1677, 1717, and 1740; and many of the pieces ascribed to him have been published in French and English.—*Dict. Hist.*

VALENTINUS, an ancient heretic, founder of a sect from him termed Valentinians. He was a native of Egypt, and was educated at Alexandria. Having it is said been disappointed in his expectation of obtaining the office of a bishop, he adopted the principles of the Gnostics, and opposed the Catholic faith, for which, after causing great dissensions at Rome, he was excommunicated. He subsequently went to Cyprus, where he is supposed to have returned to the bosom of the church, and died AD. 160. The Valentinians, whose heresy consisted in certain notions relative to angelic beings, and their influence in the creation and government of the world, seem to have been a branch of the widely extended sect of the Gnostics; and they acquired considerable importance in the age in which their founder flourished.—*Mosheim. Lardner.*

VALENTYN (FRANCIS) a Dutch clergyman and traveller, born at Dordrecht about 1660. He engaged as a chaplain in the service of the East India Company, and sailing for Batavia in May 1685, he arrived there the 30th of December following. He was for a time preacher at Japara, and afterwards exercised his functions at Amboyna. He studied the Malay language, and in 1689 he engaged in making a translation of the Scriptures into that widely-extended dialect. In 1694 he returned to his native country, in consequence of ill health; but he made a second voyage to Java in 1706, and the following year again settled as a preacher at Amboyna. After five years' residence there he requested leave to resign his post; but he did not return to Europe till 1714. He subsequently employed himself in arranging the materials of a work which he published in Dutch, under the title of "The East Indies, ancient and modern, comprising an exact and detailed Account of the Power of the Dutch in those Countries," Dordrecht and Amsterdam, 1724—26, 8 vols. folio. This work, which is illustrated with charts and other engravings, contains copious information relating to the Dutch Indies, forming a sort of East Indian Cyclopædia.—*Biog. Univ.*

VALERIANUS (JOANNES PIERIUS) or VALERIANO BOLZANI, an Italian writer, born at Belluno in 1477. The poverty of his family was such that he had no opportunity of acquiring the elements of learning till he was fifteen years old; but he then made so rapid a progress in his studies as to attract the favour of some of the most celebrated scholars of his time. Laurence Valla and Lascaris taught him Latin and Greek; and cardinal Bembo, Leo X. and Clement VII. afforded him their patronage. Wishing to devote himself to literature, he refused the bishoprics of Capo d'Istria and of Avignon, and accepted the office of apostolic prothonotary and private chamberlain to the pope. He undertook the education of Hippolyto and Alexander de Medicis, the nephews of Clement VII. with whom

he retired to Placentia, on the capture of Rome by the imperialists in 1527. His pupil Hippolyto becoming a cardinal in 1529, he lived with him as secretary; and after his death he attached himself to duke Alexander, who was killed in 1537. Valerianus then retired to Padua, where he died in 1558. The work by which he is principally known, is his treatise "*De Infelicitate Litteratorum*, Lib. ii." Venice, 1620, 8vo, often reprinted. Among his other productions may be mentioned his "*Hieroglyphica, sive de Sacris Ægyptiorum, aliarumque Gentium Litteris Commentaria*," Basil, 1566, republished, with additions, at Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, 1678, 4to.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman historian, who lived in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. He served in Asia under Sextus Pompeius, who was consul in the year of the death of Augustus; and returning to Rome, he appears to have taken no part in public affairs. He devoted his leisure to the composition of a work entitled "*De Dictis et Factis Memorabilibus Antiquorum*, Lib. ix," which is a collection of anecdotes and observations, comprising some curious facts and details, recorded by no other ancient writer. This treatise is dedicated, in a style of high eulogy, to Tiberius. It is quoted by the elder Pliny, by Plutarch, and by Aulus Gellius; and it attracted much notice on the revival of literature in the fifteenth century, having been one of the earliest books which issued from the press after the invention of printing. The first edition, without date, is supposed to have been executed by J. Mentel in 1469; and several other impressions appeared before the end of the fifteenth century. Among the best modern editions are those of Torrenius, Leyden, 1726, 4to; of Kapp, Leipzig, 1782, 8vo; and of T. B. Helfrecht, Iloff, 1799, 8vo.—*Vassius de Hist. Lat. Biog. Univ.*

VALLA (GEORGE) a native of Placentia in Italy, who became professor of the belles lettres at Pavia. In 1481 he was professor at Venice, where, in consequence of his interference in political affairs, he was thrown into prison; but after a time he was released, and restored to his office. As he was one morning preparing to go to his lecture-room, where he explained Cicero's Tuscular Questions, and held disquisitions on the immortality of the soul, he died suddenly, about the end of the fifteenth century. He translated into Latin some of the works of Aristotle and other Greek writers; and he was the author of a treatise "*De Expetendis et Fugendis Rebus*," published by his son in 1501, 2 vols. folio.—*Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ.*

VALLA (LAURENCE) probably a relation of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1406. He was educated in his native city, and remained there till 1431, when he visited Placentia, to take possession of some property bequeathed to him by his relations. He afterwards went to Pavia, where he obtained the professorship of rhetoric. His invectives against Bartolus drew on him the enmity of

the scholars of that celebrated civilian, and Poggio also brings against Valla serious accusations of misconduct, for which, however, there does not appear to have been any just foundation. He did not remain long at Pavia, for the plague dispersed the members of the university, and he went and lectured at Milan, Genoa, and Florence. At length he became known to Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom he followed in his wars and travels from 1435 till 1442, when that prince made himself master of the kingdom of Naples. In 1443, on the return of pope Eugenius to Rome, he settled in that city. A work which he wrote on the pretended donation of Constantine to the holy see, discrediting that imaginary grant, and reflecting on the characters of some of the popes, excited the displeasure of Eugenius; and Valla found it necessary to withdraw first to Ostia and afterwards to Barcelona. Thence he addressed an apologetical defence of his writings to the pontiff, though without retracting the offensive opinions which he had maintained. He afterwards returned to Naples, and under the protection of king Alphonso he opened a school of eloquence, to which many scholars resorted. Notwithstanding however his great reputation for learning, he narrowly escaped suffering in consequence of the freedom with which he attacked notions sanctioned by antiquity; and it was to the influence of his patron Alphonso that he owed his preservation from the vengeance of the inquisition. At length he was invited to Rome by Nicholas V, and he there commenced giving lectures on rhetoric in 1450. He engaged in a literary dispute with George Trapezuntius, on the comparative merits of Cicero and Quintilian; and he also carried on a controversy with Poggio, which was conducted with a degree of illiberality and virulence discreditable to both parties. He did not however neglect more profitable occupations, and among the labours of his later years were Latin translations of the histories of Thucydides and Herodotus, the latter of which he left unfinished at his death, which occurred in August 1457. Among the revivers of literature Valla has always held a high rank, which he merited by unwearied application and an enlarged course of study, including history, criticism, dialectics, moral philosophy, and divinity. Of his numerous writings his treatise "*De Elegantiâ Latini Sermonis*," still maintains its reputation. His original works were published together at Basil in 1543.—*Fabricii Bibl. Med. et Infim. Latin. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

VALLANCEY (CHARLES) an enthusiastic investigator of Irish antiquities, was born in England in 1721, his real name being Vallance, which he altered it is said on the score of euphony. His education was liberal, and at an early age he entered into the military profession, and for several years served in Gibraltar as a captain in the 12th foot. He subsequently obtained a commission in the corps of engineers upon the Irish establishment, and thereby securing a settlement in the country, he assiduously devoted himself

to the study of the language, topography, and antiquities of Ireland. He also made a survey of the island, for which he received a thousand pounds, and an extra allowance of fifteen shillings per day. Previously to the publication of his map of Ireland, he wrote two treatises, one entitled the "Field Engineer," and the other "On Stonecutting;" but his principal work is a grammar of the Irish language, which appeared first in 1773, and again in 1781, with an essay on the Celtic. He was also author of an "Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language," which he traces to the Phœnician, and carried on a periodical work, which he afterwards published in two volumes, octavo, entitled "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," a production in which the zeal of the antiquary occasionally interferes with the judgment of the calm enquirer. He next employed himself in the laborious task of constructing a dictionary of the Irish language. To his learning as an antiquary he united a taste for the fine arts, particularly architecture, of which a fair specimen exists in the Queen's bridge at Dublin. Besides the rank of general to which he attained before his death, he was a doctor of laws of Trinity college, Dublin, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of various institutions. He died at Dublin in 1812, in his ninety-first year.—*Gent. Mag.*

VALLE (PETER de la) a celebrated traveler, was a Roman gentleman, and member of the academy dell' Umoristi. He commenced his travels in 1614 over the East, and did not return until 1626; and his account of them in Italian, 1662, 4 vols. 4to, has always been considered the best that had then appeared of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, and India. He married at Babylon an amiable young woman, who accompanied him on his travels until her death at Mina in Caramania in 1622. Her death so much affected him, that he caused her body to be embalmed, and he bore it about with him in a coffin until his return to Rome, where he buried it with great magnificence in his own family vault, and spoke a funeral oration on the occasion himself, which may be found in Italian and French in the 12mo edition of his travels. He died at Rome in 1652. Gibbon styles De la Valle "a gentleman and a scholar, but intolerably vain and prolix." An English translation of his travels was published in London, 1665, folio.—*Tiraboschi Moreri.*

VALLEMONT (PETER le LORRAIN, better known by the name of the abbé de) a miscellaneous writer, born at Pont-Audemur in 1649. Having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, he took the degree of doctor in theology. After residing some time at Rouen, he went to Paris, and became tutor to the son of M. Polart, a counsellor of parliament, and subsequently to the marquis de Courcillon, son of the marquis de Dangeau. At length he was attached as professor to the college of cardinal Le Moine; but towards the close of his life he retired to his native place, and died there in 1721. Besides several works on numis-

matics, on which subject he carried on a controversy with M. Baudelot, he was the author of "La Physique occulte, ou Traité de la Baguette divinatoire," 1693, 12mo; and "Éléments d'Histoire," 4 vols. 12mo, of both which works there are several editions.—*Biog. Univ.*

VALLI (EUSSEBIUS) an eminent Italian physician, born at Pistoia in 1762. He studied at the college of Prato, and afterwards applied himself to medicine at the university of Pisa. He travelled to Smyrna and Constantinople, where he made observations on the plague, and returning after some years to Tuscany, he distinguished himself by his attention to the subject of vaccination. In a second visit to Constantinople, where he introduced Dr Jenner's discovery, he made a bold experiment to determine whether the cow-pox might not prove a preservative from the plague. But the result of his inoculating himself with the virus of those diseases successively, nearly cost him his life, as he was seized with the plague, from which he had the good fortune to recover. He returned to Italy in 1804, and in the following year he served in a medical capacity in the Gallo-Italian army in Dalmatia. In 1809 he went to Spain to observe the yellow fever, and he afterwards practised medicine in Tuscany. At length he fell a victim to his imprudence; for in September 1816, having gone to Havannah, to add to his observations on the yellow fever, he purposely exposed himself to the influence of the contagion, and caught the disease, of which he died September 24, 1816. He published "Memoria sulla Peste di Smyrna, nel 1784," 12mo; "Saggio sulle Malattie croniche," l'isa, 1792, 12mo; "Memoria sulla Tisi ereditaria," Florence, 1796, 12mo; "Memoria sulla Peste di Costantinopoli del 1803," 12mo; and "Memoria sui mezzi d'impedire la Fermentazione dei varj liquidi estratti, &c." 1814, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VALLISNIERI (ANTHONY) an Italian naturalist, born in 1661, in the territory of Modena. He studied among the jesuits at home, and afterwards went to Bologna; and having taken his degrees at Reggio in 1684, he returned to Bologna to apply himself to medicine. He then passed some time at Padua, Venice, and Parma; and at length settled as a physician at Reggio. In 1700 he became professor of the practice of medicine at Padua, where he rose successively from one professorship to another, till in 1711 he obtained the first chair of the theory of medicine. The emperor Charles VI, to whom he dedicated a work on the "History of Generation," appointed him his honorary physician, and in 1728 the duke of Modena bestowed on him a patent of knighthood. Academical honours were also liberally extended to him, as he was an associate of the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*, the Royal Society of London, and many other scientific societies. He died January 18, 1730. A list of his works on medicine and natural history may be found in the first of the annexed authorities. A collective edition was published by his son at Venice,

1733, 3 vols. folio.—*Bug. Univ. Rees's Cyclop. Fabroni. Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

VALMIKI, a celebrated Hindoo poet, author of the epic poem entitled "Ramayana," recounting the adventures of the Hindoo deity Rama. The first two books of the Sanscrit text of the Ramayana, with an English version, were published at Serampoor, by W. Carey and J. Marshman, 3 vols. 4to. 1806—10; and some episodes from the poem have been translated into French by M. Chezy; and into German by M. Fr. Bopp, of Berlin. A. W. von Schlegel has also promised to the learned world a complete edition of the work of Valmiki, in Sanscrit and Latin, with a commentary. Sir W. Jones advanced the opinion that this Hindoo bard was the same personage with Cuth, mentioned by Moses; but no biographical information is extant concerning him.—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

VALOIS (HENRY de) or HENRICUS VALESIUS, historiographer to the king of France, a distinguished scholar and critic, born at Paris in 1603. He studied among the jesuits at the college of Verdun, and afterwards at that of Clermont, under the celebrated Denis Petau. He then went to the university of Bourges, and having taken his degrees in law, he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Paris. After attending to his profession awhile, he abandoned it that he might devote himself entirely to literature. The works of the Grecian and Roman writers especially engaged his attention, and he continued his studies till the excess of his application injured his sight. The president de Mesmes however having bestowed on him a pension, he was enabled to keep a secretary, and proceed in his researches. The death of the president in 1650 deprived him of this resource, and he was also disappointed in some expectations of advantage which he had been led to form from the patronage of Christina, queen of Sweden. But he was relieved from his difficulties, by being employed by the body of the French clergy to edit the Greek ecclesiastical historians; and in 1660 he received the title of royal historiographer, with a considerable pension. At the age of sixty-one he married a lady possessed of youth and beauty, by whom he had seven children; and he survived this union twelve years, dying in 1676. His principal literary undertaking was his edition of the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoret, and Evagrius, with the Fragments of Philostorgius, Paris, 1659, 1668, 1673, 3 vols. folio, in Greek and Latin, with notes and learned dissertations. He also published "Excerpta Polybii, Diodori Siculi, &c. ex Collectan. Constantini Porphyrogen." Paris, 1634, 8vo; and "Amnian Marcellini Rerum Gestarum, Lib. xviii," 1636, 4to; besides a number of opuscula, republished collectively by Peter Burmann, jun. under the title of "H. Valesii Emendationum, Lib. v et de Critica, Lib. ii, &c." Amsterd. 1740, 4to.—VALOIS (ADRIAN de) brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1607, and studied under the jesuits. He applied himself

with ardour to classical learning; but he afterwards attached himself more particularly to the study of French history. In 1646 he laid before the public the fruits of his researches in the first volume of his "Gesta Francorum," which was completed, making three volumes, folio, in 1658. He defended this work against the criticisms of father Launoi and other writers; and he acquired so much reputation by his labours that he was associated with his brother in the office of historiographer. In 1675 he published "Notitia Galliarum, ordine Litterarum digesta," folio, being a general topographical dictionary of the kingdom of France, which has been superseded by the more recent work of D'Anville, under the same title. He lived in intimate friendship with his brother, whose life he wrote; and he followed the example of that relative by marrying late in life. He published some other works besides those above-mentioned; and his death took place in 1692.—His son, CHARLES de VALOIS DE LA MARX, inherited the family taste for letters, and was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and held the office of royal antiquary. He published from his father's MSS. a miscellaneous work, entitled "Valesiana," 12mo; and he was a contributor to the Memoirs of the academy to which he belonged. He died in 1747, aged seventy-six.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

VALPERGA DI CALUSO (THOMAS de) comtes Massino a Piedmontese mathematician, born at Turin in 1737. After he had studied at Rome, meeting by accident with the history of marshal Saxe, he was seized with military enthusiasm, and entering on board a Maltese galley in 1764, he at length became commander of a vessel. He afterwards served as a sub-lieutenant in the navy of his sovereign; but he forsook the profession of arms to enter into the church as a member of the congregation of the Oratory, founded by St Philip Neri. He took the habit of the order at Naples, where he became librarian and professor of theology. Returning subsequently to his native country he settled at Turin, and established there a literary society, and was admitted into the academy of painting and that of sciences, of which he was secretary for eighteen years. He afterwards employed much of his time in travelling; and being at Lisbon in 1772 he met with the celebrated Alfieri, with whom he contracted a close intimacy. From 1800 to 1814 he consecrated a great part of his evenings to the instruction of youth in Greek and Oriental literature. He was a member of the grand council and director of the observatory of the university of Turin; and in 1814 he was appointed president and director of one of the classes of the Academy of Sciences and Letters. He was also a member of the legion of honour, a correspondent of the French Institute and of the Italian Society of Verona, &c. His death took place April 1, 1815. A catalogue of his numerous publications, which embrace a variety of subjects (including mathematics and astronomy), may be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

VALSALVA (ANTON-MARIA) an eminent anatomist, born at Imola in Italy, in 1666. He studied at Bologna under the celebrated Malpighi; and having graduated in 1687, he connected together the practice of medicine and surgery. He simplified and improved surgical instruments, and succeeded in abolishing at Bologna the painful and uncertain operation of cauterizing the arteries after amputation. In 1697 he was elected professor of anatomy at the university, which acquired under his direction great celebrity as a school of medical science. Some of his pupils attained great eminence, in the number of whom was Morgagni, who became the editor of some of the works of his master, and also his biographer. Valsalva died of apoplexy in 1723. His principal production is "*De Aure Humana Tractatus, in quo integra ejusd. Auris Fabrica multis novis Inventis et Iconibus suis illustrata describitur omniumque ejus Partium usus indagatur.*" 1704, 4to, often reprinted. Morgagni also published three *Academical Dissertations of Valsalva*; and inserted some of his accounts of dissections in his own work, "*De Sedibus et Causis Morborum.*"—*Halleri Bib. Anat. Biog. Univ.*

VALVASONE (ERASMUS di) an Italian poet, of eminence among those of the second order, who was lord of Valvasone, a castle in Friuli, where he was born in 1523. He lived retired on his own domain, dividing his time between his literary studies and the chase, to which he was passionately addicted. His principal work is a didactic poem on chess, "*La Caccia*," in eight cantos, in octave verse, first printed in 1591. This piece is reckoned inferior to none of the kind, except "*The Bees*" of Ruccellai, and Alamanni's poem on "*Cultivation*." Valvasone translated the "*Thebais*," of Statius, the "*Electra*," of Sophocles, and wrote a poem, called "*Il Lancellotti*," and an epopea entitled "*Angeleida*," on the combat of the good and bad angels, which, according to Tiraboschi, afforded some hints to Milton. Erasmus di Valvasone died in the castle of his ancestors in 1593.—*Biog. Univ.*

VANBRUGH (sir JOHN) a dramatist and architect, descended from a Flemish family expatriated through the cruelties of the duke of Alva, and settled in England in the 16th century. He was born about 1672; and his father holding a respectable station in society he entered into the army, and obtained an ensign's commission. How long he remained in the service is uncertain; but it appears that early in life he became a writer for the stage. In 1697 was represented his comedy, "*The Relapse*;" and in the following year he produced that very popular drama, "*The Provoked Wife*," and also another entitled "*Æsop*," afterwards altered by Garrick. When Betterton and Congreve obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in the Haymarket, which was opened in 1707, they were joined by Vanbrugh, who wrote for this house his comedy "*The Confederacy*," the most witty as well as the most licentious of his productions, which,

notwithstanding its faults, long kept possession of the stage. "*The Provoked Husband*, or the Journey to London," which he left imperfect at his death, was completed and brought forward by Colley Cibber; and it still retains its attraction as an amusing though exaggerated picture of obsolete manners and characters. As an architect Vanbrugh has been the subject of much depreciating and illiberal criticism; but that he held a high station in that profession may be inferred from his having been selected to build the monument of national gratitude to the duke of Marlborough, Blenheim-house; and that structure, as well as another of his erections, Castle Howard, affords proofs of the skill and genius of the artist. More wit than argument has been directed against the taste of Vanbrugh, and many persons know nothing more of his character than what may be inferred from the sarcastic epitaph written for him by Dr Abel Evans:—

"Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy weight on thee."

He obtained in 1704 the heraldic office of clarencieux-king-at-arms; and in 1714 he received the honour of knighthood. He was also appointed comptroller of the board of works and surveyor of Greenwich hospital. His death occurred March 26, 1726.—*Walpole. Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

VANCOUVER (GEORGE) a modern circumnavigator, and captain in the British navy. He served as a midshipman under the celebrated captain James Cook, and upon a determination being taken for a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans, he was appointed to command it. Of this voyage captain Vancouver compiled an account, under the title of "*Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World, in the years 1790—5*," 3 vols. 4to, which work was nearly ready for the press when the author died, May 10, 1798.—*Naval Register.*

VANDALE (ANTONY) a meritorious man of letters, was born in Holland in 1638. He received a learned education, but was destined for commerce, in which he was engaged for a few years, but at the age of thirty he resumed his literary pursuits, and applied to medicine, in which he graduated, and became a practitioner, and was also for some time a preacher among the Menonites. At length he dedicated himself almost exclusively to study, and wrote several works, which rendered him advantageously known in the learned world. Of these the most noted was his "*Dissertationes duæ de Oraculis Ethnicorum*," first printed in 1683, 12mo, and afterwards in an enlarged form in 1700, 4to. The scope of this production was to prove the heathen oracles forgeries, and that they did not cease on the coming of Christ, a position at that time deemed erroneous and in opposition to tradition and the fathers. As the author was destitute of the graces of style, and defective in arrangement, Fontenelle gave the subject of these dissertations in

a more agreeable form, in his "Histoire des Oracles," which popular production produced much theological opposition. His other works are a dissertation "On the Progress and Origin of Idolatry;" "A Dissertation on true and false Prophecy;" "A Dissertation on the Narrative of Aristæus on the Seventy Interpreters;" the "History of Baptisms, Jewish and Christian;" "A Dissertation on Sancho-niatho;" and "Dissertations on some ancient Marbles." All these writings display great erudition and sagacity, obscurely and unmethodically conveyed. Like all writers who disturb received opinions, however erroneous, he was accused of indulging a dangerous liberty of discussion. He died at Haerlem in 1708.—*Le Clerc Bibl. Chois.*

VANDELLI (DOMINIC) an Italian physician and naturalist, who was the correspondent of Patrick Browne, at whose suggestion Linnaeus gave the name of Vandellia to a genus of plants of the order of Personatæ. Dr Vandelli published at Padua in 1761, a treatise in Latin, on the hot-baths in that neighbourhood, with notices of some cryptogamic plants growing in them. Being subsequently appointed superintendent of the royal botanic garden at Lisbon, he published there in 1771, a small "Fasciculus Plantarum," describing some supposed new genera and several new species, with figures. He likewise wrote on zoology; and he opposed Haller's doctrine of the insensibility of tendons and membranes, by which he gave great umbrage to that illustrious physiologist. Vandelli made a visit to London in 1815, and died not long after, at a very advanced age.—*Rees's Cycl.*

VANDER LINDEN (JOHN ANTONIDES) was born at Enckhuisen, January 13, 1609, his father being a learned professor of physic at Leyden. He was also brought up to physic, and became professor at Franeker in 1639, whence he removed to the chair of the same faculty at Leyden, which he filled with high reputation until his death on March 4, 1664. He wrote several works on medical subjects, together with a work entitled "De Scriptis Medicis," being a catalogue of books upon physic, which he several times enlarged during his life-time, and which was considerably more so after his death, in a thick quarto, under the title of "Lindenius Renovatus," Nuremberg, 1686. He was also editor of the works of Celsus and of Hippocrates.—*Eloy Diet. Hist. de Med.*

VANDER-MERSCH (JOHN ANDREW) born at Menin in the Netherlands, of a noble family, in 1734. After finishing his studies, which were particularly directed to mathematics and geography, he entered into the French service as a volunteer. He signalled his courage on many occasions in the seven years' war, and he at length arrived at the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. Having experienced however some injustice from his superiors, he quitted the French army for that of Austria in 1778, and after the peace of Teschen he retired, with the title and pay of a colonel, to his own estate. When the revolt

against the emperor Joseph II took place in the Austrian Netherlands in 1789, he was chosen commander of the insurgent forces, at the head of which he beat the imperialists at Turnhout, on the 27th of October, and having obtained various other advantages, he made his entry into Namur, the 17th of December. A misunderstanding afterwards arising between the general in chief and the sovereign congress of the states, the former was accused of treason, and an army was assembled to oppose him under the command of the Prussian general Schoenfeld. On that officer advancing against him, Vander-Mersch was obliged to submit; and going to Brussels to defend his conduct, the congress committed him a prisoner to the citadel of Antwerp, and he was afterwards confined at Louvain till the restoration of tranquillity. He died at Menin in 1792. He had a considerable share in the composition of a work entitled "Mémoire historique, et Pièces justificatives pour M. Vander-Mersch," Lille, 1791, 3 vols. 8vo, published by one of his officers named Dinne, who was adjutant general in La Vendée, and died in 1795.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

VANDERMONDE (CHARLES AUGUSTIN) the son of a Flemish physician, settled at Macao in China, where he was born in 1727. Being brought to Europe by his father in 1731, he studied at Paris, and was admitted a member of the medical faculty. He took the degree of MD. in 1748. The first work which he published was "Histoire d'une Maladie singulière de la Peau," translated from the Italian, with valuable notes; and in 1756 appeared his "Essai sur les Moyens de perfectionner l'Espèce Humaine," which procured him great reputation. Shortly after he became editor of the "Journal Général de Médecine," still continued. He died May 28, 1762, leaving in manuscript papers relating to the state of medicine in China, partly derived from the notes and observations of his father.—*Biog. Univ.*

VANDERMONDE (——) a mathematician, born at Paris in 1735. He studied geometry under Fontaine, and afterwards under Dionis de Sejour, who introduced him to the notice of the Academy of Sciences, of which he was admitted a member in 1771. He published successively memoirs on the "Resolution of Equations," and other subjects; and in 1772 appeared his work on the "Elimination of unknown Quantities in Algebra." Vandermonde was very fond of music, the science of which he had profoundly studied; and at a public session of the Academy of Sciences in 1780 he established, according to two general rules, the succession of concords and the arrangement of parts, demonstrating that these two rules, recognized by musicians, depend on a higher law, which ought to govern the whole construction of harmony. This system was approved by Philidor, Gluck, Piccini, and other eminent composers. Vandermonde became a warm partisan of the Revolution, and was unhappily connected with the demagogues

whose influence was so perniciously exercised. After the suppression of the Academy of Sciences he was for some time director of the clothing department of the army. In 1795 he was appointed professor of political economy at the Normal School, and the same year admitted into the first class of the Institute. He died January 1, 1796, on his return from a sitting of the Institute, in consequence of a vomiting of blood, arising from a disease of the stomach, with which he had been for some years affected.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

VANDERVELDE (WILLIAM) called the OLD, one of a distinguished family of painters, was born at Leyden in 1610. He was originally bred to the sea, but afterwards studied painting, and retained enough of his former profession to make it the source of his future fame. He became early distinguished for his excellence in marine subjects, which induced him to come to England with his son, both of whom entered into the service of Charles II. He repaid this service more gratefully than patriotically, by conducting, as it is said, the English fleet to burn Schelling. He was so much attached to his art, that in order to be a near spectator of sea engagements, he hired a light vessel, in which he approached both friends and enemies, in order to sketch all the incidents of the action upon the spot; and in this manner he is said to have been a spectator of the engagement between the duke of York and Opdam, and of the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. He chiefly painted in black and white, on a ground so prepared on canvas as to give it the appearance of paper. He died at London in 1693.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

VANDERVELDE (WILLIAM) called the YOUNG, he was born at Amsterdam in 1633, and was the son of the preceding. After being carefully instructed by his father, he was placed under Simon de Vlioger, a celebrated marine painter, who however was far surpassed by his pupil. His subjects were similar to those of his father, whom he not only surpassed, but no age since the revival of art has produced his equal in his own peculiar line, of which Walpole calls him the Raphael. He was equally with his father a copyist of reality, and by order of the duke of York attended the engagement at Solebay in a small vessel; as also the junction of the English and French fleets at the Nore. The principal performances of this admirable artist are chiefly to be found in the royal collections and cabinets of England. He died April 6, 1707, in his seventy-fourth year.—*Ibid.*

VANDER-WERF (ADRIAN) a Dutch painter, born near Rotterdam in 1639. He was first instructed in his art by Piccolett, a portrait-painter, and he afterwards became a pupil of Vander-Neer. Having settled at Rotterdam, he obtained great reputation as a painter of portraits, and he executed a piece for M. Steen, a rich merchant of Amsterdam, which procured him the patronage of the elector palatine. That prince having visited Hol-

land with his family in 1696, went to Rotterdam, and ordered Vander-Werf to paint for him "The Judgment of Solomon," and his portrait. The artist took the pictures to Dusseldorf when they were finished; and the elector wished to retain him in his service, but he only engaged himself for six months in the year, receiving a handsome pension. In 1703 he went to present to his patron his "Christ carried to the Sepulchre," which is regarded as his best production. He was honoured with knighthood by the elector, who treated him with great liberality, augmenting his pension, and bestowing on him many marks of his esteem. He died at Rotterdam, November 12, 1722. Vander-Werf was particularly noted for his small historical pieces, which are most exquisitely finished, and which are still in high request, though his reputation is not quite equal to what it was during his life.—His brother and pupil, PETER VANDER-WERF, painted portraits and conversation-pieces, and was a very able artist. He died in 1718, aged fifty-five.—*Pilkington. Biog. Univ.*

VANDOEVREN (WALTER) a physician, born in Dutch Flanders in 1730. He was educated at Leyden and Paris, and on taking his degrees at the former university in 1753, he published a treatise on Worms, which procured him much reputation, and was translated into French. He became professor of anatomy and surgery at Groningen; and he was afterwards called to the medical chair at Leyden. He died of the gout in 1783. Besides two inaugural dissertations, he was the author of a much esteemed work on the Diseases of Females.—*Lond. Med. Journ. Biog. Univ.*

VANDYCK (sir ANTONY) a portrait painter of peculiar excellence, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1598-9, being the son of a merchant in that city, by a mother who was very skilful in flower painting and needle-work. He received his first instructions from Van Bale, after which he entered the school of Rubens. He highly distinguished himself among the pupils of that great master, by whose advice he travelled for improvement into Italy, and resided at Genoa, Rome, and Venice, from which last place he derived the perfection of colouring that rendered him nearly the rival of Titian. The reports of the favour shown to the arts by Charles I drew him to England, where he was at first disappointed in the expected introduction; but subsequently he received an invitation from the king, through sir Kenelm Digby, with which he complied, and England was afterwards his principal abode. He was highly patronized at court, being employed to paint many portraits of the king and royal family; and in 1632 he received the honour of knighthood and a pension for life. According to Walpole, the prices of Vandyck were 40*l.* for a half portrait, and 60*l.* for a whole length; but it seems that he painted for the royal family sometimes so low as 25*l.* a portrait, and even less. He lived in a splendid style, kept the first company, and was himself a liberal patron of the arts. His works in

England, chiefly portraits, are exceedingly numerous, for he was very industrious, and many of his pieces rank among the most excellent productions of that branch of the art. He possessed a perfect knowledge of the chiar-oscuro; gave singular grace and variety to the airs of his heads; and a surprising expression of soul and character when really existing in his subjects. His colouring was also excellent, and no part of his figures was neglected. He drew hands with particular exactness and delicacy, and his draperies were at once grand and simple. He so little flattered the fair sex in his portraits, that we are left to wonder at the reputation of some celebrated beauties of the day. His earlier works in England are deemed the best, particularly some of the portraits of king Charles, of the duke of Buckingham, of lord Strafford, and of the Pembroke family. He latterly injured his fortune by high living, and vainly sought to repair it by the philosopher's stone, which only involved him the more; but he must have maintained a prosperous appearance, as the king negotiated for him a marriage with the daughter of lord Gowrie, by whom he left a daughter. His constitution early gave way to repeated attacks of the gout; and he died in London in 1641, at the premature age of forty-two, and was interred at St Paul's, Covent-garden. The engravings from this eminent master are very numerous.—*Walpole's Anec. Pilkington.*

VANE (sir HENRY) the younger, a conspicuous and extraordinary character, in the time of Charles I and the Commonwealth, was the son of Sir Henry Vane of Hadlow in Kent, and Raby castle in Durham; secretary of state and treasurer of the household to Charles I, until dismissed for taking part against the earl of Strafford. The subject of this article was born about 1612, and was educated at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. He then proceeded to Geneva, from which he returned, much indisposed towards the English liturgy and church government. About this time several persons, who were uneasy at home on account of their religious opinions, migrated to New England; among whom was Vane, who notwithstanding his youth, was elected governor of Massachusetts; but his enthusiasm soon led the colonists to repent their choice, and his government terminated at the next election. He then returned privately to England, and with his father's concurrence married a lady of good fortune, and was appointed a joint treasurer of the navy. He was chosen to represent Hull in the next parliament, yet still kept on such terms with the royal party as to obtain knighthood. The spirit of the times, however, soon led him to take part against the court, and he was very instrumental in producing the condemnation of lord Strafford, and he also carried up to the Lords the articles of impeachment against archbishop Laud. He likewise acted as one of the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge in 1645; and at the negotiations in the isle of Wight in 1648 he was an opposer of the

terms of peace. Either from policy or feeling, however, he had no immediate concern in the king's trial or death; but he was one of the council of state appointed to supreme power after that event. In 1651 he was appointed a commissioner to be sent into Scotland, in order to introduce the English government there. He continued a strenuous adversary to Cromwell during the whole progress of that leader to sovereignty, on which account the latter found means to imprison him in Carisbrook castle. He even sought to intimidate him by questioning his title to the Raby estate, notwithstanding which he continued inflexible during the whole of the protectorate. After the restoration of the long parliament he was nominated one of the committee of safety; when he strenuously exerted himself to restore republican government, until the Restoration put an end to all farther contest. On this event he had considered himself in no danger, but he was notwithstanding arrested and committed to the Tower as a person whom it was dangerous to allow to be at large. The convention parliament petitioned in favour of him and Lambert, and the king promised that his life should be spared. Charles II however kept his word in this instance much the same as in other matters, and sir Henry was brought to trial for high treason. Although accused only for transactions that occurred after the king's death, he was found guilty in the teeth of a defence of great vigour and ability, in which he pleaded that, if complying with the existing government was a crime, all the nation had been equally criminal. He farther observed that he had in every change adhered to the Commons as the root of all lawful authority. His trial took place early in June 1662, and on the 14th of the same month he was beheaded on Tower Hill, when he behaved with great composure and resolution. He began to address the people at the scaffold in justification of his conduct, but was rudely interrupted by drums and trumpets, which was deemed a novel, as it was certainly a most indecent practice. Sir Henry Vane, like most religious enthusiasts who interfere in politics, was a very doubtful and equivocal character, and mingled much fanatical speculation with an extraordinary degree of acuteness and general good sense. Although he employed craft and dissimulation as his means, there is little reason to doubt that he was sincere as to his ends, and the real convert to republicanism which he professed to be. His enemies scarcely charged him with mercenary views, and his friends regarded him as a mistaken lover of his country. He was the author of some writings, chiefly on religious subjects, upon which the cloudiness and confusion of his expressions and ideas singularly contrast with his clearness of mind on other subjects.—*Clarendon. Biog. Brit. Hume.*

VAN-EUPEN (PETER JOHN SIMON) grand penitentiary of Antwerp, distinguished among the Flemish revolutionary statesmen of the last century. He was born in 1744, and

having studied philosophy and theology at the university of Louvain, he entered into the church. He became successively professor at the episcopal seminary, curate of Cuntich, and canon and penitentiary of Antwerp. Though he opposed the innovations projected by Joseph II, he took no ostensible part in the proceedings of the insurgents against the Austrian government, till after the victory of Turnhout. (See *VANDER-MENSCH*.) He subsequently became secretary of the states of Brabant and of the sovereign congress; and he was considered as the soul of the aristocratic party. On the triumph of the Imperialists he fled to Holland. After the French conquest in 1794 he returned to his native country, but his intriguing disposition exciting the alarm of the police, he was arrested, and sent to Lisle, and afterwards to Paris, where he was imprisoned till after the death of Robespierre. He then retired to the village of Zutphaas, near Utrecht, where he exercised the sacerdotal office for ten years, and died May 14, 1804.—*Biog. Univ.*

VAN-EYCK (HUBERT). See *EYCK (H. VAN)*.

VAN-EYCK (JOHN). See *EYCK (J. VAN)*.

VAN-GOYEN (JOHN) a landscape painter and aquatinta engraver, born at Leyden in 1596. He was the disciple of William Geeritz and Isaiah Van den Velde. His compositions generally represent rivers with boats and fishing-barks, or peasants returning on the water from market, and in the background villages or small towns. Some of his engravings from his own designs are very rare, and bear a high price. He died at the Hague in 1656. *Biog. Univ.*

VAN-HÜGTENBURG (JOHN) a famous battle painter, born at Haarlem in 1646. He studied at Rome, and afterward at Paris, under Vander-Meulen. In 1670 he returned to Holland, where his reputation had preceded him, and his works became much in request. In 1710 prince Eugene took him into his service, and employed him to paint views of the battles and sieges in which he had been engaged. He practised engraving as well as painting, and executed many plates from his own designs, and those of Vander-Meulen. This artist carried on a lucrative commerce in paintings and engravings at the Hague, but he died at Amsterdam in 1733.—*Biog. Univ.*

VANIERE (JACQUES) a French poet of some note in the early part of the last century. He was born at Causes in the province of Languedoc, in the spring of 1664, and having received his education in the jesuits' college at Montpellier under Joubert, when he became of sufficient age, entered the order. Very early in life he displayed considerable talents for metrical composition, especially in the Latin tongue which he wrote with great facility and elegance. His principal production in this language is entitled "*Prædium Rusticum*," or "*The Country Farm*," a work in sixteen cantos, in which he has imitated the *Georgics* of Virgil with great success, though with too much of prolixity. This poem has

gone through several editions, the best of which is that of 1756, printed at Paris in 12mo. His other writings are a volume of "*Opuscula*," containing epigrams, epistles, &c.; and a "*Poetical Dictionary*," in Latin. Father Vaniere rose to be president of the seminary in which he was brought up, and afterwards of those belonging to his fraternity at Auch and Toulouse, in which latter city he died in 1739.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VANINI (LUCILLO) a writer stigmatised with atheism, was born at Taurozano, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1583, and was the son of John Baptist Vanini, steward to the viceroy of that kingdom. He was early sent to Rome for education, and he finished his studies, which were various, at Padua. His mind seems to have been perverted by the works of Cardan and Pomponatus, of which he most admired the least intelligible parts; and the philosophy of Aristotle and Averroes, with the absurdities of astrology, served to confirm his tendency to mysticism and delusion. He entered into ecclesiastical orders, and preached; but his discourses were in general unintelligible to his hearers, and very likely not much less so to himself. After having resided for some time in his own country, he travelled, with a view, it is said, of propagating his opinions, and visited Germany, the Netherlands, France, and England, in which last country his theological disputes on the subject of heresy subjected him to a brief imprisonment. On his return to Italy he for some time kept a school of philosophy at Geneva; but being regarded with suspicion, he again visited France, and lived partly at Paris and partly at Lyons, where in 1615 he published a mystical work, under the title "*Amphitheatrum eternæ Providentiæ, Divino-Magicum, Christiano-Physicum, Astrologico-Catholicum, adversus veteres Philosophos, Atheos, Epicureos, Peripateticos, et Stoicos*," which, although full of extravagance, exhibited nothing atheistical, and was formally licensed. The following year he composed another work, addressed to marshal de Bassompierre, entitled "*De Admirandis Naturæ Reginæ Deusque Mortalium Arcanis*," which was also printed with a privilege, but subsequently burnt by a decree of the Sorbonne. His imputed atheism in this production resembled that of some of the ancient sects, which ascribed to the goddess Nature the attributes of deity. On this incident he quitted Paris and proceeded to Toulouse, where he professed to teach philosophy, medicine and theology. Being, however, suspected of inculcating atheistical opinions, he was denounced, prosecuted, and condemned to have his tongue cut out, and to be burnt to death, which sentence was executed February 19, 1619. At his trial, so far from denying the existence of a God, he took up a straw, and said, that it obliged him to acknowledge the existence of one. Gramont, president of the parliament of Toulouse, gives an evidently prejudiced and sophisticated account of his deportment at his death, where it seems that, on refusing to put out his tongue

for the executioner to cut it off, it was torn from his mouth with pincers, such being the Christianity of the French district, which afterwards got up the tragedy of Calas. He suffered this cruel punishment in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Mosheim remarks that several learned and respectable writers regard this unhappy man rather as the victim of bigotry and prejudice than as a martyr to impiety and atheism, and deny that his writings were so absurd or so impious as they were said to be. A direct apology for Vanini was published by a learned lawyer, named Peter Arpe, and his life has been written in French by Durand, and translated into English in 1730. He was evidently a weak and vain enthusiast, but his treatment was much more brutally opposed to the doctrines of Christianity than any thing of which he had himself been the author.—*Tiraboschi. Mosheim. Life by Durand.*

VANLOO (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent painter, was born at Aix in 1684, and distinguished himself at an early age, both in portrait and historical painting. He entered the service of the king of Sardinia, who kept him attached to his household; but he eventually gave up his appointment and settled at Paris. While in this capital he was induced to embark nearly the whole of his property, which was considerable, in Law's famous Mississippi project, the failure of which reduced him to indigence. He had however sufficient perseverance to attempt the realisation of a second fortune, and with that view came over to England, where he soon grew into great repute among the nobility, and acquired sufficient wealth to enable him to return once more with affluence to his native country. This artist possessed great quickness of invention, and drew with great facility. His touches were light and spirited, and he had a very fine tone of colouring, his carnations approaching those of Rubens. Most of his best pieces are to be found in the churches and private collections of Paris. His death took place in 1746.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint. Walpole's Anec.*

VANLOO (CHARLES ANDREW) younger brother by many years, and pupil to the preceding, was born in 1704 at Nice. Having acquired a sufficient familiarity with the rudiments of painting at home, he went to Rome, and there completed his education in the art under Lutti. Afterwards settling at Paris he grew into great estimation at court, was created a chevalier of the order of St Michael, with the title of first portrait painter to the king, and the appointment of master of the royal school of painting. His branch was that of history, in which he showed a lively and fertile imagination, an elegant taste, and a solid judgment, with great power of pencil, and a sweet and brilliant tone of colouring. His principal performances are in the churches of Paris, the most admired being his "Peter healing the Cripple." His "Iphigenia in Aulis," is also very highly regarded. His death took place in 1765.—*Lewis Michael Vanloo and his brother, Charles Amadéus Philip, sons of John*

Baptist, also enjoyed a considerable degree of reputation, the one at Madrid, the other at Berlin, where they held appointments in the royal academies.—*Ibid.*

VAN-LOON (GERARD) a Dutch historian and numismatical writer, born at Leyden in 1683. He was the author of many learned works in his native language, including "The Medallic History of the Netherlands, from the Abdication of Charles V to the Peace of Baden, in 1716," 1723, 4 vols. folio; "The Ancient History of Holland," 1732, 2 vols. folio; "Modern Numismatics," 1734, folio; "A Description of the Ancient Dutch Government;" in six parts, 1744, 8vo; and he published an edition of the rhymed Pseudo-Chronicle of Klaas Kolyn, with literary and historical Observations, Hague, 1745. folio.—*Bing. Univ.*

VAN-MANDER (CHARLES) a Dutch poet, painter, and biographer, of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Meulebeke, born in 1548, and having early displayed a strong genius for the fine arts, travelled into Italy for improvement. On his return to his native country he settled at Haerlem, and there founded a school of painting, to which art, however, he did not so entirely devote his time as to prevent his cultivating the belles lettres. Several dramatic pieces of his production, both humorous and pathetic, were highly successful, while his "Lives of the Painters" afford a favourable specimen of his talents for prose composition. As an artist he excelled equally in fresco painting and in oils, in historical pieces and in landscapes. His celebrated picture of our first Parents in the Garden of Eden is a happy amalgamation of the two latter. His "Universal Deluge" is also much admired. Van-Mander died in 1605.—*Pilkington by Fuseli.*

VANNI (FRANCESCO) an eminent artist of the Italian school of painting, the pupil of Salimbeni, Passerotti, and afterwards of Da Vecchia. He was a native of Sienna, born about the year 1563. To great excellence as a painter he added a strong genius for mechanics and architecture, which latter he studied as a science with great perseverance and success. Vanni, whose paintings, executed chiefly after Corregio and F. Barocche, are principally on religious subjects, was held in great esteem by Pope Clement VIII, who knighted him, and gave him other and more substantial marks of his favour. There is a fine picture by him in the papal collection, on the subject of Simon Magus. His death took place at Rome early in 1610.—*Ibid.*

VANSOMER (PAUL) a portrait painter, who was born at Antwerp in 1576. He resided for some time at Amsterdam, and with his brother Bernard practised his art there with considerable success. In the beginning of the reign of James I he removed to London, where he was much employed; and his portraits are frequently to be found in the collections of our nobility. Among the portraits he executed, were those of king James and of his queen, Anne of Denmark. He died in January 1621, 2 B 2

and was interred in the church or cemetery of St Martin-in-the-fields, in which parish he probably had resided.—*Walpole. Reses's Cyclop.*

VAN-SWIETEN (GERARD) a celebrated physician, born at Leyden, May 7, 1700. After studying at Louvain, his parents being Catholics, he returned to Leyden, and became the pupil of Boerhaave. In 1725 he took his doctor's degree, and published an inaugural thesis "On the Structure and Use of the Arteries." He afterwards employed himself in illustrating the doctrines of his master, in his "Commentaria in H. Boerhaavii Aphorismis de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis," of which the first volume appeared in 1741. Soon after he was appointed to a medical professorship at Leyden; but objections arising on the score of his religion, he was obliged to resign his office. The empress Maria Theresa indemnified him abundantly for the injury he had sustained from the illiberality of his enemies, by inviting him to Vienna, where in 1745 he was made a professor in the university, and afterwards first physician to the empress and a baron of the empire. He was also imperial librarian, and director-general of the study of medicine in Austria, an office which afforded him opportunities for introducing many important improvements in the healing art. He continued his work on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave, which was completed by the publication of the fifth volume in 1772. These commentaries were reprinted at Paris and Turin, and they have been translated into French and English. He enjoyed the highest reputation till his death, which took place at Schoenbrunn, June 18, 1772; and he was interred in the Augustine church at Vienna. He was the author of a treatise on the Diseases of the Army; and of a work on Epidemics, the latter of which was published posthumously, by professor Stoll, 1782, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med. Biog. Univ.*

VANUDEN (LUCAS) a Dutch painter and engraver of the seventeenth century, born at Antwerp about the year 1595. He assisted Rubens in putting in the back-grounds to his paintings, and in his own landscapes was remarkable for the delicate accuracy with which his foliage and other objects are delineated. His death took place in 1660, or as others say in 1663. Some of the etchings by this artist are much admired.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

VANVITELLI or VAN VITEL (CAR) a painter, born at Utrecht in 1647. He went to Rome at the age of nineteen, and by his application to the study of nature and the antique, he became eminent as a painter of architecture and landscape. He visited Venice, Bologna, Milan, and Florence; and returning to Rome, he settled there, and was admitted a Roman citizen, and made a member of the academy of St Luke. He died in 1736.—VANVITELLI (LOUIS) son of the preceding, one of the most celebrated architects of modern times, was born at Naples in 1700. He first studied painting, but afterwards applied himself to architecture, under Ivara. Cardinal de St Clement employed him to restore the Al-

bani palace at Urbino, where he also constructed the churches of St Francis and St Dominic. He was then appointed architect of St Peter's; and though that magnificent edifice had been previously completed as to its principal parts, the architect found ample scope for the exercise of his genius, in the arrangement of Mosaics and other interior decorations. Among the buildings he erected at Rome, the most considerable was the monastery of St Augustin. His reputation at length induced the king of Naples, Charles III (afterwards king of Spain) to choose him as the architect of his projected palace at Caserta, a structure in grandeur and magnificence not inferior to any work of the kind in Europe. Vanvitelli left many other monuments of his talents in various parts of Italy; and after long holding a high station in his profession, he died at Caserta in 1773. He published from the royal printing-office at Naples, in 1756, "Plans and Designs of the Palace of Caserta."—*Nitizia Memorie degli Architetti. Biog. Univ.*

VARCHI (BENEDETTO) an eminent man of letters, was born at Florence in 1502, being the son of a lawyer of that city. He was educated at the university of Padua, where he made a great progress in the belles lettres, but was designed for the law, which he studied during the life of his father, and was even admitted a notary. When the decrease of his parents left him at liberty to pursue his own inclinations, he forsook the law, and devoted himself entirely to literature. He accordingly studied the Greek language and philosophy, until driven from Florence by his attachment to the Strozzi. He returned to Padua, where he became a member of the Academy degli Infiammati, and read public lectures on morals and literature. The grand duke of Tuscany, Cosmo I, hearing of his reputation, invited him back to Florence, although he had opposed the Medici, and assigned to him the office of writing a history of the late revolution. Whilst thus employed he was attacked at night by some persons, who feared that his strictures might be unfavourable to them, who stabbed him in several places. He however recovered, and had either the prudence or the lenity not to name the parties, although he knew them. Cosmo recompensed him for his services with the provostship of Monte Varchi, on which occasion he took holy orders; but before he could remove thither he was carried off by an apoplexy in 1565, at the age of sixty-three. Varchi was a man of indefatigable industry, and there is scarcely a branch of literature which he did not cultivate. His "Storia Fiorentina," although comprising only the period of eleven years, is very voluminous, and is written in a diffuse languid manner. It is also charged with gross adulation to the house of Medici. Varchi likewise wrote poems and a comedy, and as a grammarian obtained reputation by his dialogue entitled "L'Ercolano," on the Tuscan language. His "Lezioni lette nella Accademia Fiorentina," display a very multifarious erudition; and upon the whole Italian

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literature was highly indebted to him.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

VARENIUS. There were two of this name, **AVGVSTVS**, a learned Lutheran divine of the seventeenth century, was born at Lunenburg in 1620. He was celebrated for his familiar acquaintance with early Oriental literature and his knowledge of the Scriptures, which he is said to have committed to memory in the original language. He was also the author of a Commentary on the Prophecies of Isaiah, in one volume, 4to, and died in 1684.—**BERNARD VARENIUS**, a native of Holland, travelled in quality of physician to some of his countrymen to the Japanese Islands and the kingdom of Siam, of which countries he afterwards published an account in the Latin language. He was also the author of a useful work entitled "*Geographia Universalis*," 8vo, of which there are translations both in French and English; the former by Puisieux, in 4 vols, 12mo; the latter by sir Isaac Newton, 2 vols. 8vo, 1672. His death took place in 1660.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VARGAS (FRANCIS) a Spanish lawyer, who held several judicial offices under Charles V and Philip II. He was a member of the Supreme Council of Castile, and for a long time advocate-fiscal. The emperor in 1548 sent him to Bologna, to protest against the translation of the Council of Trent to that city; and in 1550 he was sent to Trent to congratulate the fathers of the council on their return thither. After the dissolution of the council he resided seven or eight years in a public capacity at Venice; and he was subsequently envoy from Philip II at Rome, where he was highly respected by the pope and the cardinals. Towards the close of his life he retired to a monastery near Toledo, where he died in 1560. He was the author of a treatise "*De Episcoporum Jurisdictione et Pontificis Max. Autoritate*," Venice, 1563, 4to; and "*Letters and Memoirs relative to the Council of Trent*," a French translation of which was published by Levasseur, Amsterdam, 1700 and 1720, 8vo.—*Moreri. Aikin. Biog. Univ.*

VARGAS (LOUIS de) a Spanish painter of eminence, born at Seville in 1502. He studied at Rome, under Pierino del Vaga, and after fourteen years' residence there, he returned to his native place, where he acquired great reputation. The first piece he executed, representing "*The Nativity*," attracted much notice; and he afterwards painted a representation of "*The Temporal Generation of Jesus Christ*," and many works in fresco, for the cathedral of Seville. His skill was also displayed as a portrait-painter, and his portrait of the duchess of Alcana has been ranked with the finest productions of Raphael in the same department. His death took place in 1568.—*Biog. Univ. Pilkington.*

VARGASY PONCE (don JOSEPH) a Spanish geographer and navigator, born at Seville or Cadix about 1755. He had already made himself known by a Eulogium of King Alphonso the Wise, which the Royal Academy

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of Madrid had crowned and published in 1782, when he was appointed an assistant to D. Vincent Tofino in the formation of the "*Atlas of the Spanish Coasts*." He resided some time at Ivica, while engaged in this undertaking, which led to the publication of his "*Description of the Pityusas and Bileares*," Madrid, 1787, 4to. He afterwards published, by order of the king, "*An Account of the last Voyage to the Straits of Magellan, made by the Frigate Santa Maria de la Cabeza*," 1788, 4to. Vargas was a member of the Academy of History; and he had become captain of a frigate when he quitted the service. He sat as a member of the Cortes after the revolution of 1820, and he died at Madrid in 1821.—*Biog. Univ.*

VARIGNON (PIERRE) an eminent French mathematician, was born at Caen in 1564. He was the son of an architect, and was intended for the church, but early showed a great fondness for mathematical pursuits, which, by the generosity of the abbé St Pierre, who studied at the same college, he was enabled to indulge. So much attached was the latter to Varignon, that he took him with him to Paris in 1686, where the two friends resided together. Here he became acquainted with many other men of science and learning, and made himself favourably known to the public by a work entitled "*Projet d'une Nouvelle Mécanique*." This work, which contained many new ideas, procured for him the offices of geometrician in the Academy of Sciences, and of professor in the college of Mazarin. In 1690 he published "*Nouvelles Conjectures, sur le Pésanteur*;" and when the science of infinitesimals was first promulgated, he became one of its most early cultivators. Although possessed of a strong constitution, he brought on a dangerous illness by intense study, which on his recovery he recommenced with as much ardour as ever. The last two years of his life he was afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, which carried him off suddenly, after delivering a lecture at the college of Mazarin, on the 22d of December 1722. The private character of Varignon was as simple and amiable as his scientific one was profound. Few mathematicians have laboured more in the theory of the mathematics, into which he introduced a spirit of generalization, while he simplified many of its principles, and resolved a number of questions which had not been before touched. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of "*Nouvelle Mécanique ou Statique*," an enlargement of his first work, 1725, 2 vols. 4to; "*Un Traité du Mouvement et de la Mesure des Eaux Courantes*," 1725, 4to; "*Eclaircissement sur l'Analyse des Infiniment-petits*," 4to; and "*Des Cahiers de Mathématiques*." He also wrote a strange work for a mathematician, to prove the possibility of the real presence in the Eucharist. His Memoirs in the Academy of Sciences are extremely numerous.—*Niceron. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

VARILLAS (ANTONY) a French historian, was born in 1624 at Gueret, in the Upper L^r Marche, where his father was an attorney

the presidential court. After being employed as a domestic tutor in his native province, he came to Paris, and was patronized by Gaston duke of Orleans, who gave him the title of his historiographer. In 1655 he obtained a place in the royal library, where he prosecuted his historical studies with great assiduity. He was a pleasing writer as regards style, but was more solicitous to please the general reader by the ease and vivacity of his narrative, than by the accuracy of his relations, which has ultimately rendered his historical productions of little or no value. He was however at first successful, and obtained a pension from Colbert, of which he was subsequently deprived; but he obtained another from the French clergy, for a work entitled, "*Histoire des Révolutions arrivées en Europe en Matière de Religion*," a party performance, which produced a severe critique from bishop Burnet; and the numerous mistakes and falsifications in which have been ably exposed by Bayle and others. With the exception of the foregoing work, his writings relate chiefly to French and Spanish affairs; but as they are seldom at present either read or quoted, it would be useless to enumerate their titles. He died in 1696.—*Huet de Robus Suis. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VARIN, or WARIN (JOHN) an engraver of medals, who was a native of Liege, and being the son of an attendant of the count de Rochefort, he was admitted very young among the pages of that prince. At his leisure he cultivated the art of drawing, and having acquired great skill, he devoted himself to engraving of medals, in which art he made many improvements. In 1635 he executed the seal for the then newly-founded French Academy, and soon after he was appointed to the direction of the mint, to which was afterwards added the office of intendant of the crown buildings. He practised the art of statuary, and was one of the first members of the academy of painting and sculpture. He executed the statue of Louis XIV in marble, besides two busts of that prince in marble and bronze, of colossal proportions; and he had undertaken a medallion history of his reign, when he died, at the age of sixty-eight, in 1692.—*Perrault. Biog. Univ.*

VARIN (JOSEPH) an eminent French engraver, born at Chalons-sur-Marne in 1740. He studied his art first under his father, who had founded at Chalons, in 1755, a gratuitous school of design; and he afterwards went to Paris, where he was protected by count de Caylus and other amateurs. He first devoted himself to engraving maps and architectural designs, and in conjunction with St. Aubin he executed the plates for Blondel's "*Treatise of Architecture*," &c. In 1766 he was employed with his brother, who was also an engraver, to transfer to copper plates the designs of Moreau and Blarmerbergh, representing the fêtes which took place at Rheims, on the inauguration of the pedestrian statue of Louis XV. He subsequently made engravings for the "*Voyage pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile*,"

of St Non; the "*Voyage en Grèce*" of Choiseul-Gouffier; the "*Tableau de l'Empire Othoman*;" the d'Oulsson; and various other works. The Revolution deprived this able and industrious artist of his property; and he died November 6, 1800.—*Biog. Univ.*

VAROLI (CONSTANTINO) a Bolognese surgeon of the sixteenth century, celebrated as one of the first anatomists of the age in which he lived. He was born about the year 1542, and having distinguished himself by the success of his practice, especially in his operations for the stone, came to Rome, where he read lectures to a numerous assemblage of pupils both in surgery and medicine. His reputation at length induced pope Gregory XIII to make him first physician to the papal court. He was the author of a valuable treatise on the optic nerves, and of another on the construction of the human frame. Varoli died in the prime of life in 1575.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

VARRO (MARCUS TERENTIUS) usually considered as the most learned of the ancient Romans, was born BC. 118. He early served his country in various considerable posts, and at first joined the party of Pompey in the civil war against Cæsar, but soon submitted to the latter; by whom he was so much esteemed, that when that eminent leader adopted the design of forming a public library at Rome, he fixed upon Varro as the person to whom the collection of books should be confided. The death of Cæsar interrupted this design, and Varro was involved in the proscriptions of the triumvirate, from which he escaped with life, but with the loss and dispersion of his valuable library. On the restoration of tranquillity he devoted himself to his studies in retirement, continuing to compose books so late as his eighty-eighth year. He survived to the age of ninety, dying about BC. 27. The prose writings of Varro were exceedingly numerous, and treated of various topics in antiquities, chronology, geography, natural and civil history, philosophy, and criticism. He was besides a poet of some note, and wrote in every kind of verse. Of his works however there only remain three books "*De Re Rustica*," five "*De Lingua Latina*," which he addressed to Cicero, who in his turn dedicated his Tusculan Questions to Varro; some fragments of his "*Menippean Satires*;" and a few of his epigrams. His whole works, with the notes of Scaliger, Turnebus, &c. were printed by Henry Stephens, 1573, 8vo, and again in 1581. The work "*De Re Rustica*" is scarcely worthy the very high reputation of Varro, being filled with much trite matter and many absurdities, but it is still amusing, as giving a notion of the agriculture of his day, and the method of laying out gardens and providing for the luxuries of the table among the Romans. A good translation of this work appeared in 1800, 8vo, by the rev. T. Owen, of Queen's college, Oxford.—*Vossii Poet. Lat. Brucker. Saxii Onom.*

VARRO (ATACINUS) a contemporary of the preceding, and sometimes confounded with

him, was a native of Atace, in the Narbonnensian Gaul. He wrote an esteemed poem, entitled "De Bello Sequanico," and also translated into Latin verse the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, which is liberally commended by Quintilian. A few fragments of his poetry are to be found in the *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum*.—*Vassi Poet. et Hist. Lat. Tiraboschi.*

VARTAN, *Vertabied*, or Armenian Doctor, one of the most learned writers Armenia has ever produced. He flourished in the thirteenth century of the Christian era; and he was the author of a "History of Armenia," from the commencement of the world to A.D. 1267; "Fables," partly original and partly from Æsop; "Poems;" "Commentaries on the Old Testament;" "Homilies;" and various other works. The Armenian History of Vartan is preserved in MS. in the library of the Armenian convent at Venice, but it has never been printed. The fables were published, with a French translation, by J. M. St Martin, Paris, 1825, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VASARI (GROZZO) a Florentine artist of the sixteenth century, eminent as a painter, architect, and author. He was born in 1512, or as others aver in 1514, at Arezzo, in the dominions of the grand duke, and at first studied the art of painting on glass under the celebrated William of Marseilles. This branch of the profession he afterwards abandoned for the higher department, and became the pupil of Andrea del Sarto, and afterwards of Michael Angelo, while his progress in classical learning was so far from being neglected, that he is said to have been able to repeat the entire Æneid before he had attained his tenth year. Those munificent patrons of the arts, the Medici family, gave him great encouragement, and the literary work by which he is principally known as an author, "The Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, Architects, &c." Florence, 1550, 2 vols. 4to, was written at the instigation and under the auspices of the cardinal of that name. A second edition of this treatise appeared in 1568, 4to, 3 vols. a third in 1571, and a fourth at Rome as late as 1758, in 7 vols. His death took place in 1574. His nephew of the same name printed a treatise on painting, Florence, 1619, in 4to.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi. Duppa's Life of Mich. Angelo.*

VASI (JOSEPH) an engraver and designer of antiquities, born in Sicily in 1710. He settled at Rome, where he passed the greater part of his life, employing himself in the production of various works, which procured him the title of a knight of the golden spur. He was particularly patronized by pope Benedict XIV and Charles III of Naples; and he published a collection of the finest public monuments of Rome, including buildings, gardens, fountains, &c. 1761, 10 vols. folio, with descriptions by father Bianchini. This was followed by his "Tesoro Sacro," exhibiting the Roman basilicas, churches, cemeteries, sanctuaries, &c. 2 vols. and in 1777 he published "Itinerario istruttivo di Roma nella Pittura, Scultura, e Architettura, &c." of which there

is an abridgment in 16mo, often reprinted. Vasi died at Rome, April 16, 1782. J. B. Piranesi was one of his pupils.—*Biog. Univ.*

VASSALLI-EANDI (ANTON-MARIA) a learned Piedmontese, born at Turin in 1761. He was educated under his uncle, who was a professor at the university of Turin, and in 1779 he was elected to a place at the royal college of the provinces, where he studied philosophy under the celebrated father Beccaria. In 1785, having become a priest, he was sent as professor of philosophy to Tortona, and he published in 1786 a botanical dissertation, which procured him the acquaintance of Senebier, Saussure, Toaldo, and Volta. In 1792 he was called to Turin, where he was made supplementary professor of physics. After the overthrow of the Sardinian monarchy by the French, Vassalli continued his labours as a public teacher, and he was sent to Paris in 1799, as a member of the commission for the reformation of weights and measures. After the battle of Marengo, in 1800, he returned to Turin, where he was appointed professor of physics. He became a member of the Legislative Consulta, and in 1805 he received from Buonaparte the cross of the legion of honour. On the return of the king of Sardinia to his territories in 1814, Vassalli was displaced from his chair, retaining however the title of honorary professor, and that of perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. In 1819 he obtained a salary as director of the Museum of Natural History and of the Observatory. He died July 5, 1825. Among the works he published are a memoir "On the Affinities of the Gases;" "Physicæ Elementa et Geometriæ," 3 vols. 8vo; "Letters on Galvanism;" besides memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Turin from 1792 to 1809; annals of the Observatory from 1809 to 1818; and meteorological observations from 1757 to 1817.—*Biog. Univ.*

VASSOR (MICHAEL) a French writer of singular character, was born at Orleans in 1648. He was a member of the congregation of the Oratory, where he distinguished himself as much by eccentricities as by his learning. In 1690 he forsook the Catholic communion, and removed to Holland, whence he was invited to England, and obtained a pension from William III. He died here in 1718, aged seventy. He wrote a theological treatise and paraphrases of the Gospels and Epistles, but his principal work is a history of Europe during the reign of Louis XIII, in 20 vols. 12mo, and 7 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VATABLUS, the assumed name of Francis Gastbled, a native of Gamache in Picardy, distinguished as an eminent biblical scholar in the earlier moiety of the sixteenth century. Francis I made him professor of Hebrew in the Royal College at Paris, where the learning and ingenuity he displayed procured him many pupils, especially among the Hebrew nation itself. Robert Stephens having procured a surreptitious copy of his lectures, digested them into a series of annotations which he affixed to the version of the Bible by Leo Suda, 1545. The publication

of this commentary caused much discussion, and almost a schism in the church; the doctors of the Sorbonne condemning it as impious and heretical, while its orthodoxy was as strenuously maintained by the university of Salamanca. The best edition of these notes is that of 1729, folio, 2 vols. Vatablus was afterwards engaged in Marot's version of the Psalms, and in translating some of the works of Aristotle. He died in 1547.—*Dupin*.

VATER (ABRAHAM) an eminent physician, the son of Christian Vater, professor of medicine at Wittemberg, and author of some works on medicine and philosophy, who died in 1732. The subject of this article was born at Wittemberg in 1684, and in 1710 he was nominated to the first medical chair in that university. He travelled for improvement in Germany, Holland, and England; and on his return to Wittemberg he exchanged his professorship for that of botany and anatomy, which king Augustus II. endowed with royal magnificence. He formed an anatomical cabinet, and he had the honour of first introducing into Germany inoculation for the small-pox. His death took place November 18, 1751. His works, which are written in Latin, relate to the structure of the lungs, the secretion of the nervous fluid, the gravid uterus, calculous diseases, &c. besides a description of his anatomical museum, a system of physiology and some tracts on botany.—*Biog. Univ.*

VATER (JOHN SEVERINUS) a distinguished writer on philological literature, born at Altenburgh in Saxony, in 1771. He was appointed professor at the university of Jena in 1798, and the following year he obtained the chair of the Oriental languages at Halle. He removed in 1810 to Königsberg, where he was made professor of theology; but in 1820 his literary projects recalled him to Halle, and he resumed his office as Oriental professor, which he retained till his death in March, 1826. Professor Vater was the editor and continuator of Adelung's treatise on languages, entitled "Mithridates;" besides which he published "Synchronistic Tables of Ecclesiastical History;" "General Archives of Ethnography and Linguistic Science;" "Linguarum totius Orbis Index Alphabeticus;" "An Universal Chronological History of the Christian Church, from the Reformation to our own Time;" and many other works, for which we must refer to our authority.—*Id.*

VATEL, or WATTEL (EMER de) an eminent publicist, was the son of a clergyman of Neuchâtel, where he was born April 25, 1714. After completing his studies he went to Berlin, and subsequently to Dresden, where he was introduced to the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, who received him with great kindness, and some years after he was appointed privy counsellor to the elector. He was residing at Dresden in 1765, when his health began to decline, and he sought relief from the air of his native country, but the removal proved ineffectual, and he died at Neuchâtel in 1767, in the fifty-third year of his age. He owed his early literary reputa-

tion to works which are little known in this country, namely, "A Defence of the Philosophy of Leibnitz against M. de Crousaz," published in 1741, and "Pièces Diverses de Morale et d'Amusement," Paris, 1746. His grand work did not appear until 1758, when it was published at Neuchâtel, under the title of "Droits des Gens, ou Principes de la Loi naturelle, &c." It was translated into most of the leading modern languages, including the English, in which it is entitled "The Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature, applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," 1760, 4to, and 1793, 8vo. This work was particularly admired in England, from the predilection of the author for English authorities, while several of the maxims of Puffendorf and Grotius, who too often adapted their opinions to the states in which they lived, are forcibly refuted. In general Vattel takes the celebrated Saxon philosopher Wolff for his guide; but he differed with him in some points, in relation to which he published in 1762, "Questions sur le Droit Naturel, et Observations sur le Traité du Droit de la Nature de M. le Baron de Wolff." The authority of this able writer since his death has rather increased than diminished.—*Nowv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VATTIER (PETER) a learned Orientalist, born at Lisieux in Normandy, in 1623. Having studied medicine and taken the degree of doctor in that faculty, he settled at Paris, and became physician to Gaston duke of Orleans. In 1658 he obtained the professorship of Arabic at the college de France, and he held it till his death in 1667. He published an abridgment of the Mahometan history, 1657, 4to; the History of Tamerlane the Great, 1658, 4to; a portraiture of Tamerlane the Great, with a sequel, 4to; besides the Logic of Avicenna, from the Arabic, and other translations from the same language.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

VAUBAN (SEBASTIAN LE PRESTRE, seigneur de) marshal of France, and the greatest engineer which that country has produced, was the son of Urban, seigneur de Vauban, a descendant of an ancient and noble family of Nivernois. He was born May 1, 1633, and early entered the army, where his uncommon talents and genius for fortification soon became known, and were signally displayed in various successive sieges. He consequently rose to the highest military rank by his merit and services, and was made governor of the citadel of Lisle in 1668, and commissioner-general of fortifications in 1678. He took Luxembourg in 1684, and was present in 1688 at the sieges and capture of Philippsburg, Mannheim, and Frankendal, under the dauphin. He was made marshal of France in 1703, and died at Paris March 30, 1707, aged seventy-four. Marshal de Vauban was a man of high and independent spirit, of great humanity, and altogether devoted to the good of his country. As an engineer he carried the art of fortifying, attacking, and defending towns, to a degree of perfection unknown before.

tified above three hundred ancient citadels, erected thirty-three new ones, had the principal management and direction of fifty-three sieges, and was present at a hundred and forty-three engagements. His works consist of a treatise entitled "*La Dixme Royale*," 1704, 4to and 12mo; a plan for a consolidation of the taxes; and a vast collection of MSS. in twelve volumes, which he calls "*Mea Oisi-vetés*," which contain his ideas, reflections, and projects for the advantage of France. The following works have also been published either under his name or avowedly from his ideas: "*Manière de Fortifier par M. de Vauban, mise en ordre par le Chevalier de Cambray*," 1689 and 1692; "*L'Ingénieur Français*," with notes by Herbert; "*Nouveau Traité de l'Attaque et de la Défense des Places, suivant le Système de M. Vauban*," 1736; "*Essais sur la Fortification, par M. de Vauban*," 1746.—*Eloge par Fontenelle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VAUGELAS (CLAUDE FAVRE de) an elegant French writer, born in 1585, at Chamberry, of an ancient and respectable family, long settled in that neighbourhood. He held a situation in the household of the duke of Orleans, and had acquired so high a character as a critic and philologist, that cardinal Richelieu, in his favourite design of forming a complete dictionary of the French tongue, thought it advisable to put the whole project under his superintendence. His services on this occasion were requited by the payment of the arrears of a pension which had been withheld from him, a cheap recompence, arising from his own property; but the lasting reputation which he acquired by the work, formed perhaps his best reward. He was the author of a valuable treatise, entitled "*Remarks on the French Language*," in one quarto volume, and of a singularly faithful as well as elegant translation of "*Quintus Curtius' Life of Alexander the Great*," which latter work, owing to his fastidious nicety in composition, is said to have occupied him nearly thirty years, in which time it was more than once nearly rewritten. His death took place about the middle of the seventeenth century.—*Niceron. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VAUGHAN (sir JOHN) a learned chief-justice of the Common Pleas, was born in Cardiganshire in 1608, and educated at Worcester school, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford, and next to the Inner Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Selden, who made him one of his executors. During the civil war he lived in retirement, but at the Restoration he was elected member of parliament for the county of Cardigan, and in 1668 made chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He died in 1674. Sir John Vaughan's "*Reports and Arguments*" in the Common Pleas are all special cases, and ably reported. They were first printed in 1677, and again in 1706 by his son Edward Vaughan.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibliography.*

VAUGHAN (HENRY) commonly known by his assumed name of the Silurist, adopted that appellation somewhat affectedly, from the place

of his nativity, Newton in Brecknockshire, a county forming part of the ancient kingdom of the Silures. He was born in 1621, and studied at Jesus college, Oxford, in which his brother, Thomas Vaughan, also held a fellowship. He afterwards settled in his native province, and practised medicine there, although he appears never to have graduated either in physic or in arts. His writings consist of "*The Mount of Olives*," a poem, "*Thalia Rediviva*," "*Olor Iacanus*," and "*Silex Scintillans, or the Bleeding Heart*." His death took place in 1695.—The THOMAS VAUGHAN before alluded to, is known as the author of some absurd treatises on Alchymy and Judicial Astrology, to which he was devoted, though a clergyman, and a man of talent as well as learning. He had however sufficient sense not to give them to the world under his own name, but under the fictitious one of Eugenius Philalethes. They are now deservedly forgotten. He died rector of St Bridget's in Brecknockshire, in 1666.—*Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.*

VAUGHAN (WILLIAM) an ingenious Welsh poet, descended of a highly respectable family in Carmarthenshire, the seat of which was known by the name of Golden Grove, was born in 1577, and having gone through the usual course of academical education at Jesus college, Oxford, the favourite college of the principality, graduated in that university as L.L.D. He was the author of a variety of miscellaneous poems, the principal of which are entitled "*De Sphærarum Ordine*," "*The Golden Fleece*," 4to; "*The Golden Grove moralized*," &c. and of a metrical version of the Psalms and Solomon's Song. Some time previously to his decease he quitted England for Newfoundland, where he remained till his death in 1640.—*Ibid. vol. i.*

VAUVENARGUES (LUC DE CLAPIERS, marquis de) a French writer of eminence on moral philosophy. He was born at Aix in Provence, in 1715; and at the age of seventeen he entered into the army as a sub-lieutenant, and served in Italy, in the campaign of 1734. He was again employed in Germany in 1741, when the fatigues he underwent ruined his health, and obliged him to retire from the service. He afterwards endeavoured to obtain a diplomatic employment, but he was disappointed; and he passed the remainder of his life in study, the fruit of which appeared in his "*Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Esprit Humain*," which he published in 1746. His death took place the following year, in which a new edition, corrected and enlarged, from the papers he had left behind him, was published by the abbés Trublet and Séguy. This work has been several times reprinted with additions; and in 1818 appeared a supplementary volume of the writings of Vauvenargues, containing "*Dialogues*," "*Pensées Diverses*," "*Paradoxes*," "*Réflexions et Maximes*," "*Characteres*," "*Eloge de Louis XV.*" &c. This Supplement is included in a complete edition of his works, published at Paris, 1821, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Bug. Univ.*

VAUVILLIERS (JEAN FRANÇOIS). There were two learned French professors of this name, father and son, the elder of whom read lectures on eloquence and Greek in the university of Paris, with considerable reputation, about the beginning of the last century. A treatise written by him, on the excellence of Greek literature, gives a favourable specimen both of his taste and scholarship.—The son, born in 1736, was educated under his father, and in 1778 himself succeeded to the professor's chair. This situation he filled with great ability till the Revolution, when becoming obnoxious to the prevailing faction, on account of his aristocratical principles, he fled to Russia. He published some clever essays on the writings and genius of Pindar and Horace; "An Historical Examination of the Government of Sparta;" and a "Selection from the Works of various ancient Greek Authors, for the Use of the Military School," in six duodecimo volumes. His death took place at St Petersburg in 1800.—*Biog. Moderna.*

VAUX. The name of a noble English family, originally of French extraction, which during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was possessed of considerable property in the county of Northampton, where was situated their family seat of Harrowden.—**NICHOLAS**, first lord **VAUX**, was the son of sir William Vaux, and himself received the honour of knighthood for his gallantry at the battle of Stoke in 1487. He ranked deservedly high in the favour of Henry VIII, who carried him with him into France, where he was present at the celebrated meeting between that king and the French monarch in the "field of cloth of gold;" and was afterwards ennobled. His death took place in 1530.—His son, **THOMAS** lord **VAUX**, who inherited the talents and valour of his father, and succeeded him in the esteem of his prince, was born in 1510. He attended Henry on his second French expedition, and was made governor of Jersey, with the collar of the order of the Bath. Like many of the young nobility of the age, he joined the cultivation of poetry to the study of martial exercises; and several of his poetic effusions are yet to be found in *The Paradise of daintie Devyces*, of which his "Aged Lover's Renunciation of Love," and "The Assault of Cupid," have been much admired. His death took place soon after the accession of Mary to the throne.—The noble French family, with which the one above mentioned is supposed to have been collaterally connected, was long settled in the vicinity of Geneva: **NOËL JORDAN DE VAUX**, one of its most eminent members, distinguished himself by a long course of military service in the wars of the last century. He was born about the year 1705, and having entered the French army at an early age, rose in it eventually to the rank of a general and marshal of France. In the course of his long life, which was extended to the commencement of the Revolution, he was present at fourteen pitched battles and nineteen sieges, in one of the latter of which, that of Bergen-op-Zoom, he received a severe wound

from the bursting of a bomb-shell; among the former may be reckoned those of Guastalla, Parma, Fontenoy, and Rocroix. He was a good officer, but a severe disciplinarian, which occasioned some charges of cruelty to be exhibited against him while governor of Corsica, of which island he completed the reduction in 1769. On inquiry, however, he satisfied his government that the severity he had used was justified by circumstances. He died in the autumn of 1788 in the province of Dauphiné, whither he had been despatched to quiet some local manifestations of popular discontent.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. Biog. Univ.*

VAVASSEUR (FRANÇOIS) a French critic, poet, and philologist, born at Paray in the bishopric of Autun, in 1605. He received his education in the Jesuits' college, and having become a member of that fraternity, read lectures on eloquence and the polite arts, both in the provinces and capital, till at length settling entirely at Paris, he devoted his attention principally to the instruction of youth in theology and classical literature. A work of his, entitled "*De Ludicrá Dictione*," exhibits tokens of deep erudition and great antiquarian research; its main object being to prove that the humour of the ancients never showed itself in the burlesque style of composition. This treatise first appeared at Paris in 1638. His second production, "*De Epigrammate*," involved him in a controversy with Rapin, a brother of his own order, who held that species of writing in great contempt. His other writings, all of which were collected and printed by Le Clerc at Amsterdam in 1709, consist of *Poems on the Miracles*, the *Book of Job*, *Epigrams*, *Epigrams*, &c. Father Vavasseur died at Paris about the close of 1681.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VEGA (LOPEZ DE la) or LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Madrid, November 25, 1562. He studied four years in the university of Alcalá, and afterwards became private secretary to the duke of Alva and to the count de Lemos. He also spent some time in travel, and with some of his brothers served in a military capacity in the armada, designed by Philip II for the conquest of England, being driven to a change of scene by the grief which he indulged in the death of his wife. He lost a brother in this disastrous expedition, which possibly heightened his indignation against sir Francis Drake, on whose death he wrote a poem, entitled "*Dragontea*," in which both that commander and his royal mistress are treated with much virulence. In 1520 he returned to Madrid, and married a second time; and for the next eight or ten years exercised himself in every species of poetical composition, including the drama, with such an astonishing celerity of production, that his mental fertility, without ample authority, would be scarcely credible. He was then a second time plunged into affliction, by the death of his second wife and only son, which induced him to take orders, and he also became an honorary member of the

brotherhood of St Francis. This step by no means turned his attention from composition. He seldom passed a week without giving some poem to the press, and scarcely a month, or even a week, without producing some play upon the stage. At the same time his "*Pastores de Belen*," a work in prose and verse, on the nativity; and rhymes, hymns, and poems without number on sacred subjects, evinced his zeal in the profession which he had latterly embraced. Few poets have met with the encouragement or admiration which was experienced by Lope de Vega. Besides the honours and rich presents which he received in his own country, pope Urban VIII wrote him a flattering letter on the production of his poem on the death of Mary queen of Scots, obtained him the insignia of a knight of Malta and conferred upon him the degree of doctor of theology. His annual income was therefore large, and he might have been very rich but for his improvident and indiscriminate charity. His imprudence in this respect produced inconveniences, which he had the unreasonable weakness to attribute to ill-usage and neglect, while living in the highest state of splendour and prosperity, and absolutely regarded as the idol of the whole nation. He continued to publish plays and poems, and to receive every remuneration that adulation and generosity can bestow, until 1635, when his ill-judged religious austerities rendered him melancholy and hypochondriacal, and at length led to his decease on the 26th of August, in that year, at the age of seventy-three. Such was the honour paid to his remains, that the ceremonies of his funeral lasted nine days, and all the pulpits of Spain, and all the poets of the age, vied in eulogistic tributes to his memory. Lope de Vega is with some justice regarded as the parent of the modern continental drama, by the inexhaustible fertility of his invention in the construction of plots, and the faculty of pouring out verse without stint or premeditation. In other respects the de-huge of his fancy seems to have been composed of but very ordinary matter, which can readily be imagined when it is added, that his miscellaneous works in prose and verse are contained in 22 vols. 4to, Madrid, 1776—9, and his dramatic pieces in 25 vols. 4to, 1609—1647. Lord Holland, in his able and interesting account of his life, regards this Spanish literary prodigy as one of the men who merit honour for having promoted literature by their labours, and prepared the way for others to eclipse their own reputation.—*Life by Lord Holland.*

VEGA (GEORGE, baron de) an Austrian officer of artillery, born at Sagoritz in Carniola, in 1734. He studied at the college of Laybach, where he made a rapid progress in mathematics. Being appointed an engineer in Carniola, and afterwards in Hungary, he became known as a man of talent in his profession, and was patronized by the emperor Joseph II. He served in several campaigns against the French, and having distinguished himself on many occasions, especially in 1796, he was made a major, and afterwards a lieu-

tenant-colonel, knight of the order of Maria Theresa, and a baron of the empire. His death took place in September 1802. He was a member of the academies of Gottingen, Erfurt, Berlin, and several others, and he was considered as a mathematician of the first rank. He published "*A Course of Mathematics, for the Use of the Artillery of the Imperial Army*," Vienna, 1786—1800, 4 vols. 4to, 3d edit. 1802, folio; "*A Logarithmo-trigonometrical Manual*," Leipsic, 1793, 4to; "*A Complete Collection of grand Logarithmo-trigonometrical Tables*," 1794, folio; "*Manuale Logarithmico-trigonometricum*," 1800, 4to; "*An Introduction to Chronology*," Vienna, 1801, 8vo; and "*A natural System of Measures, Weights, and Coins*," 1803, 4to.—*Bing. Univ.*

VEGETIUS RENATUS (FLAVIUS) the most celebrated of the Roman writers on the military art, flourished towards the end of the fourth century, in the reign of the emperor Valentinian II. The title of illustrious joined to his name in some MSS. of his treatise "*De Re Militari Lib. v.*" proves that he belonged to a family of distinguished rank; and some authors have given him the title of count. He is supposed to have been an inhabitant of Constantinople, but nothing certain is known of his history. The work of Vegetius is to be found in various editions of the *Veteres de Re Militari Scriptores*; and it has been often printed separately. Among the best editions are those of Schwabel, Nuremberg, 1767, 4to; and Straasburg, 1806, 8vo. (See art. TURPIN DE CRUSS.)—PUBLIUS VEGETIUS, who, notwithstanding the difference of prænomens, has been carelessly confounded with the military tactician, was a writer on farriery. His work, entitled "*Artis Veterinariæ sive Mulo-medicinæ Lib. iv.*" was first printed at Basil in 1528; but the best edition is that of J. M. Gesner, Manheim, 1781, 8vo. This treatise likewise is included in the *Scriptores Rei Rusticæ*.—*Moreri. Bing. Univ.*

VELASQUEZ, or DON DIEGO VELASQUEZ de SILVA, an eminent Spanish history and portrait painter, was born at Seville in 1594. He studied under Herrera and Pacheco, and his first efforts were employed in familiar and domestic subjects, until the sight of some of the pictures of the Italian masters inspired him with loftier ideas. He was in particular charmed with the colouring of Caravaggio, whom he began to make his model, and his success in that style equalled his most sanguine expectation. Having spent five years with Pacheco, he repaired to Madrid, where he obtained the patronage of the duke d'Olivarez, who introduced him to Philip IV, by whom he was appointed his principal painter. While in that situation, Rubens arrived at Madrid, and recommended him to spend some time in Italy, which advice he followed, and acquired such an improvement in taste, correctness, composition, and colouring, as placed him at the head of his profession. On his return to Spain he was received with the most flattering distinction, and he was some time after employed by the king to make the tour of

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Italy, and procure the best collection of pictures and statues that were to be bought, and to copy such as were unpurchaseable. During this progress he visited Rome, where he was employed on the portraits of pope Innocent X, and most of the cardinals. The compositions of Velasquez are remarkable for strong expression, freedom of pencil, and an admirable tone of colouring. His most celebrated picture is the historical representation of the expulsion of the Moors by Philip III. He died at Madrid in 1660, in his sixty-sixth year, and was interred with great magnificence.—*Cumberland's Anec. of Painters in Spain.*

VELDE (CHARLES FRANCIS VANDER) a native of Breslau, who occupied several offices of the magistracy in Silesia, and distinguished himself by his literary productions. He commenced his career as an author in 1809, by inserting some pieces in periodical works. At the same time he wrote for the theatres of Breslau, Vienna, Prague, and Magdeburg; but his dramatic efforts not proving very successful, he devoted himself to the composition of romances, in which he attained such excellence, that he received the appellation of the German Walter Scott. From the year 1817 he was employed in writing for the "Evening Journal," to which paper he owed much of his celebrity. He died in March 1824. His works were published at Dresden, 1823, 14 vols. 8vo. The following have been translated into French: "Nalidock le Noir, ou le Brigand aux Pyrénées," 3 vols.; "Wlaska, ou les Amazones de Bohême," 3 vols.; "Les Anabaptistes;" "Les Patriiciens;" and "Arwed Gyllenstierna," 2 vols. *Biog. Univ.*

VELEZ DE GUEVARA (LOUIS) a Spanish comic poet and satirist of the seventeenth century, was born at Icija in Andalusia. He recommended himself at the court of Philip IV by his humour and vivacity, which obtained for him the title of the Spanish Scarron. He was the author of several comedies, and of a humorous piece, entitled "El Diablo Cojuelo, novella de la otra Veda," Madrid, 1641, which production was the origin of the celebrated *Diable Boiteux* of Le Sage, translated into English under the strange title of the "Devil on two Sticks." The piquancy and spirit of the latter work it is unnecessary to point out, but it is said that Le Sage has exceedingly improved on the Spanish original. Velez died at Madrid in 1646.—*Antonio Bibl. Hispan.*

VELEZ (MICHAEL) a poet of Csokomakilla, in Hungary, who died in 1806. He was the author of a hero-comic poem, in four books, entitled "Dorothea, or the Triumph of the Ladies at the Carnival," published in 1804. In the preface, which, as well as the poem, is written in the Hungarian language, Velez treats of the nature of heroic poetry, a branch of literature which had scarcely occupied the attention of any previous Hungarian writer. He also published, in 1805, a collection of songs, which obtained great popularity.—*Aikin's Atheneum.*

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VELLI, or VELLY (PAUL FRANCIS) a French jesuit of the last century, born in 1711, at Nismes, in the province of Champagne. He is advantageously known as the author of a "History of France," of which eight quarto volumes were completed prior to his decease, after which event it was continued by Villaret and Garnier, who extended it to fifteen. The work is written in a plain but energetic style, and the facts are given with every appearance of accuracy and impartiality. Velli quitted the order to which he had belonged some time before his death, and acted as tutor in the family of a counsellor to the parliament of Paris. He died September 4, 1759.—*Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

VELLUTI (DONATO) the author of a celebrated Chronicle of Florence, born in that city in 1313. He was educated at Bologna and Florence, and having studied jurisprudence, he acquired great reputation as a lawyer. The duke of Athens having usurped the supreme power at Florence, placed Velluti at the head of the magistracy, called *priori di libertà*, and appointed him advocate of the poor. The duke being expelled, new judicial arrangements were made, in which Donato co-operated; and the remainder of his life was devoted to his profession as an advocate, and to the execution of his duty in several important situations. In 1350 he became gonfalonier of justice, in which high post he exerted himself to settle the disputes which existed among the Florentine nobility, and was otherwise serviceable to his native country. At the age of fifty-four, when prevented by the gout from more active employment, he undertook the composition of his Chronicle; and three years after he died, in 1370. The best edition of the work of Velluti is that published by Dom. Maria Manni, under the title of "Cronico di Firenze di Donato Velluti, dall' anno 1300, in circa fino al 1370," Florence, 1731, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

VELSER or WELSER (MARK) a man of letters and an eminent patron of learning, was born at Augsburg in 1558, of an ancient and opulent family in that city. He was educated with great care, and sent to Rome to study, under the celebrated Muretus. Returning to his native place, he practised at the bar, and rose through different grades of the magistracy to the highest rank in the municipal government of his native place. He held a correspondence with the most eminent men of letters throughout Europe, and was looked upon as one of the most distinguished promoters of science and literature in Germany. He was also the author and editor of several works, the principal of his own writing being "Rerum Augustanarum Vindelicarum Lib. viii." Venet. 1594, and "Rerum Boicarum Lib. v." Aug. Vind. 1602. He likewise composed the lives of some martyrs of Augsburg, and was one of the principal contributors to Gruter's Collection of Inscriptions. He has by some too been deemed the author of the famous "Squittinio de la Liberta Veneta." The writings of Velsar were collected in a folio volume, Nuremberg, 1681.—*Freheri Theat. Bayle.*

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VELTHEIM (AUGUSTUS FERDINAND, count) member of the Royal Society of London and that of Helmstadt, was born in the duchy of Magdeburg in 1741. Having shown a taste for the study of mineralogy when young, he was placed at the university of Helmstadt; and in 1762, having a situation in the chamber of finance at Brunswick, he travelled with his father through Germany, to visit the mines and salt-works. On his return in 1766 he was appointed sub-inspector of mines in the Harz mountains. This situation he relinquished in 1779, on the death of his wife, and retired to the castle of Harbke, in the territory of Magdeburg, where he continued chiefly to reside the remainder of his life. He published many works on mineralogy and other subjects, among which are "Regulations against Fires," Helmstadt, 1794, 4to; a treatise on the Barberini or Portland Vase," 1791, 8vo; "On the Formation of Basalt, and the Ancient State of the Mountains in Germany;" "Mineralogy," Brunswick, 1781, folio; and a work on the Forest Trees of North America, which he had cultivated in his park at Harbke. He printed at Helmstadt a collective edition of his works, historical, archaeological, and mineralogical, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1798 he was nominated deputy of the duchy of Magdeburg, to do homage to the king of Prussia, Frederick William III, who raised him to the rank of a count. He died at Brunswick, October 2, 1801.—*Biog. Univ.*

VENANTIUS FORTUNATUS (HONORIUS CLEMENTIANUS) a Christian poet of the sixth century. He was born at Trivigi in Italy, and studied at Ravenna, where he distinguished himself in the meagre acquirements of the period. On the invasion of the Lombards he quitted his country for France, and was ordained a priest at Poitiers about the year 565, and afterwards elected bishop of that see. He was much esteemed by Sigebert, king of Austrasia, and by Gregory of Tours; and he is supposed to have died in the beginning of the seventh century. The writings of Venantius are for the most part in verse; the Life of St Martin of Tours consists of four books; and there are eleven of miscellaneous poetry, chiefly on ecclesiastical subjects. One, however, is exclusively filled with pieces addressed to queen Radegonda; two or three of which, says a French writer, may be termed "very pretty madrigals." His prose writings are principally lives of saints. His works were republished at Rome in 1786—87, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Tirabuchi.*

VENDOME (LOUIS JOSEPH, duke of) a distinguished French general, who was the great-grandson of Henry IV, and his mother was one of the nieces of cardinal Mazarin. He was born in 1654, and entering young into the army, he served in the wars of Louis XIV in Holland. After signalizing himself on many occasions, he was employed in Spain, and in 1697 he took Barcelona. Being afterwards sent into Italy, he was very successful against the imperialists, defeating prince Eugene in 1706, at the battle of Cassano, and having

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nearly made himself master of Turin, when he was recalled to oppose the English and their allies in the Netherlands. He was subsequently again sent to Spain, to support the cause of Philip V, to whose establishment on the Spanish throne he greatly contributed by the victory of Villaviciosa in 1710; and in reward of his services he was admitted to the honours of a prince of the blood royal, being descended from one of the illegitimate sons of Henry IV. He died at Tignarus in Spain, June 11, 1712. Vendome possessed undoubted military talents and a vast deal of courage; but his manners were brutal and repulsive, and his character highly deserving of reprobation.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VENEL (GABRIEL FRANCIS) an eminent French physician of the last century, who filled the professor's chair in medicine at Montpellier for several years with great reputation. He was born in 1723 at Pezenas, and is now principally known by his writings on the respective properties of the mineral waters of Selts, Passi, &c. He also wrote on the use of the Houille or Pitcoal. His death took place at Montpellier in 1776.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VENERONI (JOHN) a native of Verdun, whose proper name was Vigneron. Having engaged in the profession of an Italian master at Paris, he adopted the name by which he is usually designated, that he might pass for a native of Florence. He published an Italian Grammar and an Italian and French Dictionary, which obtained the approbation of the Cruscan Academy; and he likewise produced some translations of Italian authors. He was also the author of "Dictionnaire Manuel, en quatre Langues, Français, Italien, Allemand, et Russe," Moscou, 1771, 8vo. The Grammar of Veneroni is still held in estimation, but his Italian Dictionary has been superseded by that of Alberti. He held the office of secretary-interpreter to the king. Neither the period of his birth nor that of his death can be ascertained; but from the dates of his publications it appears that he lived in the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries.—*Biog. Univ.*

VENEZIANO. The name of two eminent artists, assigned to them on account of the country which produced them. DOMENICO VENEZIANO was an early painter of great merit, and is said to have been the first who introduced oil painting into Italy. He was barbarously assassinated about the middle of the fifteenth century by his friend and pupil, Andrea del Castagno, whom he had initiated in his secret, and who murdered him that he might himself become its sole possessor.—A celebrated Italian engraver, whose family name was AGOSTINO DE MUSIS, is also known by this appellation. He studied the art under the celebrated Raimondi, and produced many excellent prints, most of which are now extremely rare and valuable. His death took place in 1540 at Rome.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN (OTHO) a Dutch painter of eminence, was born in 1556, of a

considerable family in Leyden. He was carefully educated in the belles lettres, and studied design under Isaac Nicholas. He subsequently repaired to Liege and to Rome, where he perfected himself in his profession, and especially in chiar-oscuro, and became the first who explained to the Flemish artists the principles of lights and shadows, which his disciple Rubens afterwards carried to so high a degree of perfection. He was much patronized by the archduke Albert, governor of the Low Countries, who made him master of the Mint. He drew the full-length portrait of this prince and the infanta Isabella, to be sent to James I of Great Britain. To show his acquisitions in polite learning, he published several treatises, with cuts of his own designing, among which are "Horatii Emblemata," 1607, 4to; "Amoris Divini Emblemata," 1615, 4to; "Amorum Emblemata," 1608; "Batavorum cum Romanis Bellum," 1612, 4to, &c. He died at Brussels in his seventy-eighth year.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

VENNER, MD. (TOBIAS) an English physician of great eminence in his profession during the earlier moiety of the seventeenth century. He was a native of the village of North Petherton, Somerset, where he was born about the year 1577. Having prosecuted his studies with great success at St Alban-hall, Oxford, he visited the continent for the purpose of extending his medical inquiries in various foreign hospitals and universities, and in one of the latter took his degree as doctor of physic in 1613. On his return to England he commenced practice at Bridgewater, in his native county, whence, as his reputation increased, he removed to Bath, and died in that city in 1660. His treatise "On the Prolongation of Life" was long a very popular work. His other writings consist of a tract on the properties of the Bath water; another on that of St Vincent's rocks, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, which he condemns as unsalutary; and a third on "Fumigation by Tobacco."—*Athen. Oxon.*

VENTENAT (STEPHEN PRTER) a celebrated French botanist, born at Limogés, March 1, 1757. At the age of fifteen he entered into the order of the canons regular of St Geneviève, and having distinguished himself by his progress in philosophical and theological studies, his superiors wished him to become a preacher; but he preferred the cultivation of science, and with that view he procured a situation in the library of his convent. In 1788 being sent to England to procure books, his notice was attracted by many beautiful works on plants, and his subsequent visits to some of the finest gardens in England gave him a decided predilection for botany, to the study of which he determined to devote himself on his return to France. In 1792 he combated the theory of Hedwig, on the fructification of mosses, in his "Dissertation sur les Parties des Mousses qui ont été regardées comme Fleurs mâles et Fleurs femelles," 8vo; and three years after appeared a "Mémoire sur les meilleurs Moyens de dis-

tinguer le Calice de la Corolle." In 1796 he gave a course of lectures on botany at the Lyceum, which he afterwards published. He was appointed subsequently chief librarian of the Pantheon, and a member of the Institute; and in 1799 he published "Tableau du Règne Végétal," 4 vols. 8vo, which is a translation of the "Præmium" of the "Genera Plantarum" of Jussieu, with additions. The chief merit of Ventenat lay in descriptive botany, and he belonged to the class of botanists termed by Linnæus Iconographers. Among his works of this kind are "Description des Plantes nouvelles, ou peu connues, du Jardin de J. M. Cels," Paris, 1800, folio; "Le Jardin de la Malmaison," 2 vols. folio; "Le Choix de Plantes," folio; and "Decas Generum Novorum," folio. During the prevalence of revolutionary principles, Ventenat followed the example of many of his brother canons in taking a wife. His death took place at Paris, August 13, 1808. He was the author of many interesting memoirs in the Transactions of the Institute, the Botanical Annals of Usteri, and the *Magasin Encyclopédique*.—*Journ. de Botanique. Biog. Univ.*

VENTURI (POMPEIO) an Italian critic, who was a native of Sienna, and entered into the society of the jesuits in 1711. He taught philosophy at Florence, and afterwards rhetoric successively at Sienna, Prato, Florence, and at Rome, till 1746. In consequence of ill health he then retired to Ancona, where he died in 1752. His commentary on Dante, first printed at Lucca in 1732, 3 vols. 8vo, and dedicated to Clement XII, has been repeatedly republished; but the only complete editions are said to be those of Verona, 1749, 8vo; and Venice, 1751, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VENTURI (JOHN BAPTIST) a writer on natural philosophy, was born at Bibiano, in the duchy of Reggio, in 1746, and he studied in the seminary of that city, under the celebrated Spallanzani. At the age of twenty-three he became professor of metaphysics and geometry in the same seminary, whence in 1773 he removed to occupy the chair of philosophy at Modena. In 1796, being sent to Paris on a political mission, he remained in France, employing himself in the cultivation of physical science. Returning to his native country he was nominated a member of the legislative body at Milan. But after the overthrow of the republican government in 1799, the duke of Modena had him imprisoned, and he did not recover his liberty till after the battle of Marengo. He was then chosen professor of physics at Pavia, and afterwards decorated with the cross of the legion of honour, and the order of the iron crown. He subsequently occupied for twelve years the post of chargé d'affaires of the kingdom of Italy at Berne. He retired with a pension in 1813, and his death took place September 10, 1822, at Reggio. Among his principal works are "Commentari sopra la Storia e la Teoria dell' Ottica," t. i. Bologna, 1814, 4to; "Dell' Origine e de' Progressi delle odierne Artigierie," Reggio, 1815, 4to; and "Memorie e Lettere

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inedite e disperse di Galileo Galilei," Modena, 1818, 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

VERBIEST (FERDINAND) a celebrated jesuit missionary, a native of Flanders, who much distinguished himself in China in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Being drawn from prison, into which all the missionaries had been cast, to correct some errors in the Chinese calendar, he so convinced the emperor Cam-Hi of the ignorance of his chief astrologer, that he was appointed in his place. He also obtained leave to preach the Christian religion in China, and the emperor was so much attached to him, that he himself composed an eulogy on him when he died, and caused him to be buried with Christian honours. His principal work is entitled "*Astronomia Europæa, sub Imperatore Tartaro-Sinico Cam-Hi, &c.*" Dilingæ, 1687, 4to. This celebrated missionary, at the request of the emperor, caused to be made under his own inspection, various astronomical instruments, and wrote sixteen volumes in the Chinese language, on their use and construction. He died in 1688.—*Montucla Histoire des Mathématiques.*

VERDIER. There were several ingenious French writers of this name.—**ANTOINE DU VERDIER**, lord of Vauprivas, was a native of Montbrissan in Forez, born of a noble family about the year 1544, and held a situation in the household of the French king. He was the author of a variety of miscellaneous works, of which the principal are his "*Bibliothèque des Auteurs Français*," folio; "*Prosopographie*," or memoirs of illustrious personages, in 3 vols. folio; "*Les Diverses Leçons*," &c. 8vo; and a humorous work entitled "*Le Comptesécutique*." He obtained the post of historiographer royal, and died about the beginning of the seventeenth century.—**CLAUDE DU VERDIER**, son of the above, was born in 1566, and distinguished himself by the severity of his hypercriticisms in an essay, in which he deals out censure on almost all the principal authors of antiquity, especially on the poet Virgil. His death took place in 1649.—**CESAR VERDIER**, an eminent surgeon and professor of anatomy, was a native of Molieres, a village in the vicinity of Avignon. He was the author of a great variety of tracts on professional subjects, which he treated in an able manner. Of these the best known are his "*Abridgment of Anatomy*," 12mo, 2 vols. to which *Sebatier* added a commentary; "*Medical Observations*;" "*On the Diseases of the Bladder*," &c. &c. He died at Paris in the spring of 1759.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERE (EDWARD) earl of Oxford, one of the literary courtiers of queen Elizabeth. He was descended from one of the most ancient families of the English nobility, his father being the sixteenth peer who had held the title, which became extinct in the reign of queen Anne. He was born about 1540, and received an education suitable to his rank. He held the office of lord high chamberlain, and sat as such at the trials of the queen of Scots, and subsequently at those of the earls of

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Arundel, Essex, and Southampton. Specimens of his talents as a poet are preserved in the "*Paradise of Dainty Devices*." His personal character seems to have been by no means favourable. He had a quarrel with sir Philip Sidney, which did him no credit; and he is said to have ill-treated his wife, who was the daughter of lord Burleigh. His death took place in 1604.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

VERE (FRANCIS) a celebrated English captain, was the grandson of John Vere, earl of Oxford, and was born in 1554. He served first in the Netherlands, under the earl of Leicester, and next under lord Willoughby, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood for his gallantry at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. After this he was intrusted to throw supplies into the town of Berg on the Rhine, in which arduous service he received several wounds. He also took a fort near Zutphen in 1591, and was chiefly instrumental in the capture of Deventer. In 1596 he was recalled from the Netherlands, and employed in the expedition against Cadiz, with the title of lord marshal. He returned to Holland the following year, and was appointed governor of the Brill, one of the customary honours in the Low Countries. In 1600 he served under prince Maurice, who was principally indebted for his victory at Nieuport to sir Francis Vere, who was severely wounded. His last great action was the defence of Ostend, which he maintained with a garrison of twelve hundred men against a besieging army of ten thousand. His death took place in 1608, in his fifty-fourth year, and he was magnificently interred in Westminster abbey. He has recorded his own exploits in a work entitled "*The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being diverse Pieces of Service, wherein he had Command, written by himself*." This piece was published from the original MS. by Dr Dillingham, Camb. 1637, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

VERE (HORACE) baron Vere of Tilbury, younger brother of sir Francis Vere, was born at Kirby-hall in Essex, in 1565. He adopted the military profession, and served under his brother in the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Nieuport, and in the defence of Ostend against the Spaniards. He was sent to Germany in the reign of James I, with a body of troops to assist the elector palatine, the king's son-in-law, when he was opposed by the celebrated Spinola; and he strikingly displayed his talents in effecting a retreat before the superior forces of that general. He was raised to the peerage by Charles I, and he died in 1635.—*Biog. Brit.*

VERELIUS (OLOF) a celebrated Swedish antiquary and librarian in the academy of Upsal, was born in 1618 in East Gothland, where his father was a clergyman. After receiving a learned and collegiate education, he made the tour of Europe, as tutor to some Swedish gentleman; and on his return was appointed professor of eloquence at Dorpt, by queen Christina. In 1653 he was made treasurer to the academy at Upsal, and in 1666 constituted antiquary of the kingdom. He died at Upsal

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in 1682. He was a most enthusiastic student of Swedish antiquities. His principal works are "Runographia Scandica Antiqua," folio, Upsal, 1675; "Historia Gothrici et Rolonis, Westrogothum Regum," 4to, 1680; "Historia Horvure," folio, 1671, with a supplement thereto, &c.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

VERGENNES (CHARLES GRAVIER, count de) a French statesman, born at Dijon in 1717, who was the son of a president à mortier of the parliament of that city. His relative, M. de Chavigny, took him in 1740 to Lisbon, where he occupied a diplomatic situation; and in 1750 he was himself appointed French minister at the court of the elector of Treves. In 1755 he succeeded the count Desalleurs as ambassador in Turkey; and in both these posts his conduct gave great satisfaction. He was however recalled in 1768, in consequence of a difference of opinion with the duke de Choiseul, relative to the propriety of exciting hostilities between the Turks and Russians; and returning home he retired to his estate at Toulougeon in Burgundy. After the fall of Choiseul, he was summoned from his retreat, and sent to Sweden in 1771; and he had no small share in the revolution which took place in that country under Gustavus III. When Louis XVI came to the crown he recalled M. de Vergennes and made him minister of foreign affairs in July 1774. Among the principal acts of his ministry were the treaty of Soleure with the Swiss in 1777; that with the United States of America in 1778; the treaty of Teschen with the emperor Joseph II in 1779; and that which concluded the American war in 1783. To which may be added the treaty of commerce negotiated with England in 1785 and 1786, which was one of the last labours of the count de Vergennes, whose death happened February 13, 1787. Louis XVI had so high an opinion of the talents of this minister, that he used to say the Revolution would not have taken place if he had lived.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VERGÈRE DE HAURANE (JOHN du) abbot of St Cyran, by which title he is best known, was born of a noble family at Bayonne in 1581. He was educated for the church at Paris and Louvaine, where he contracted a friendship with the celebrated Jansenius. He was made a canon by the bishop of Bayonne, but afterwards repaired to Paris; and in 1620 he was presented to the abbacy of St Cyran. He continued his intimacy with Jansenius, whose opinions he zealously propagated, and by his soft and insinuating address made many proselytes, particularly among the females. At length he was denounced as a dangerous person to cardinal Richelieu, who was otherwise piqued at his refusal to declare in favour of the nullity of the marriage of Gaston duke of Orleans with Margaret of Lorraine. That despotic minister in consequence imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes, from which confinement he was not released until the death of the cardinal. The abbot St Cyran did not long survive his liberation, dying at Paris in 1643. His principal works are "Lettres Spi-

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rituelles," 2 vols. 4to; "Question Royal;" "L'Aumône Chrétienne;" "Petrus Aurelius," a controversial work, in which he fiercely attacked the jesuits. He was regarded as a champion and martyr of the Jansenists, and must have possessed some ability to gain such disciples as the MM. Arnauld, De Sacy, D'Andilli, and others of the Port Royal; but his writings by no means support his reputation in other respects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERGERIUS (PETER PAUL). There were two eminent ecclesiastics of this name, both natives of Capo d' Istria, and descended of the same family. The first, in point of time, was born about the middle of the fourteenth century, and was the pupil of Chrysoloras and Zabarella. He was considered one of the most able ecclesiastical lawyers of his day, and distinguished himself in the general council held at Constance. Besides a translation of the works of Arrian, he was the author of a "History of the princely House of Carrara," a family in which he had acted for many years as instructor to some of its junior branches. His other writings are an "Essay on the Republic of Venice;" the Lives of St Jerome and of the celebrated Petrarch, and a treatise "De Moribus ingenuis." His death took place in 1431.—The younger VERGERIUS, who eventually succeeded to the see of Capo d' Istria, was a prelate of considerable learning and ability, and was employed as legate on various missions, both by Clement VII and his immediate successor in the papal chair. While assisting in that capacity at the council of Augsberg in 1530, his zeal against the reformers was unquestioned; but at the expiration of twelve years appears to have so much diminished in its fervour, that at the diet of Worms he excited the suspicions of his court, as feeling an inclination in their favour. His sincere attachment to the Romish church, however, at this period of his life is not to be doubted, if we are to believe the generally accredited tradition, that being excited by the manifest distrust of the reigning pontiff to do something which might evince his orthodoxy, he set about a treatise levelled directly against the "German Apostates," but was himself in reality converted to their opinions, while engaged in reading their books for the purpose of oppugning their arguments. His falling off from Catholicism drew on him the indignation of the inquisition, whose power he narrowly escaped by a precipitate flight. The sudden death of his brother, the bishop of Pola, universally attributed to the effects of poison, would seem to intimate that he was less successful, as his opinions also had notoriously undergone a similar change. Vergerius in his timely retreat took refuge at Tubingen, where he superintended a complete edition of his own writings, in one volume, quarto, 1563, and survived its publication something less than three years.—*Tiraboschi. Melchior Adam.*

VERGIL (POLYDORUS) an historical and philological writer of eminence in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Urbino in Italy, and became a member of the ecclesiastica.

profession. One of his first productions was a collection of Latin poems, which was followed in 1499 by his work "De Rerum Inventoribus," which has been often republished. Pope Alexander VI sent him to England, as collector of the tribute called Peter's pence; and he was the last person who held that office in this country previously to the Reformation under Henry VIII. That prince bestowed on him the archdeaconry of Wells and several other benefices in the church; and at the request of Henry he composed a general History of England, from the earliest ages to his own time. This work, which is written in Latin, considered as the production of a foreigner, is highly creditable to his talents; but his reputation has suffered in some degree from the charge of having destroyed memoirs and records which he made use of in his undertaking. The History of Polydore has passed through several editions. He quitted England in the reign of Edward VI, and going to Italy, he died at Urbino in 1533. Besides the works noticed he was the author of a treatise on Prodigies.—*Aikin. Biog. Univ.*

VERHEYEN (PETER) a physician and anatomist of considerable reputation, was born at Vesbronck in Holland, in 1648. He was brought up to husbandry, but the curate of the parish perceiving his capacity, gave him instruction, and procured him admission into the college of Louvain, where he became professor of medicine. His "Corporis Humani Anatomia," published in 1693, is a work which still maintains a considerable portion of reputation as containing the opinions of the ancients, and more accurate descriptions of modern discoveries than had previously appeared. He died in 1710.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de Med.*

VERNES (JACOB) a Genevese divine, born in 1728. After he had completed his studies, he was admitted to the evangelical ministry, but not obtaining any immediate preferment, he devoted his time to the cultivation of literature, and commenced a periodical work entitled "Choix Littéraire," which is not so much a journal as a collection of pieces in prose and verse. It was continued from 1755 to 1760, forming 24 vols. 8vo. Vernet was at one time intimate with J. J. Rousseau; but that irritable genius having quarrelled with him, he published "Lettres sur le Christianisme de J. J. Rousseau," 1763, 8vo, and other tracts relating to the "Profession de Foi du Vicairé Savoyard," to which the philosopher refused to make any reply. Vernet after a time became pastor at Seligny, and in 1771 he was called to Geneva. In 1782 he was, with other distinguished citizens, exiled for opposition to the changes made in the Genevese constitution. Having obtained permission to return home in 1789, he died at Geneva in October 1791. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of "Conference Philosophique," 1781, 8vo, fourth edition, 1788, 2 vols. 8vo, and "Sermons," 1792, 2 vols. 8vo, published by his son, with a biographical memoir.—*Biog. Univ.*

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VERNET (JACOB) professor of theology at Geneva, where he was born in 1698. He first studied under his uncle, Daniel Leclerc, the learned author of the History of Medicine; but he afterwards adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He visited Paris in his youth, and then travelled in Italy, Germany, and England. In 1739 he became professor of ancient literature at Geneva, and he held that office till 1756, when he passed to the chair of theology. He was connected with Rousseau and Voltaire; but when the latter settled at Ferney, the Genevan professor thought it his duty to warn the public against the dangerous principles of the author of the *Essai sur l'Histoire*, in a letter printed in the *Nouvelle Bibliothèque Germanique*; and this produced a rupture of their acquaintance. Vernet afterwards combated the opinions of Voltaire and his friends, in a work published under the title of "Lettres critiques d'un Voyageur Anglois sur l'Article Genève de l'Encyclopédie." He was also the author of "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne, tiré en Partie du Latin de J. A. Turretini," 10 vols. 8vo: "Dialogues Socratiques, ou Entretiens sur divers Sujets de Morale;" "Réflexions sur les Mœurs, la Religion, et le Culte;" "Instruction Chrétienne," 4 vols. 8vo; and "Opuscula Selecta," 1784, 8vo. His death took place March 26. 1789.—*Hist. Litt. de Geneve. Biog. Univ.*

VERNET (JOSEPH) a celebrated marine painter of the last century, whose skill in his profession appears to have been almost intuitive, and procured him from some of his contemporaries, the compliment that "his talents had never known infancy or old age." He was a native of Avignon, born there of humble parents in 1712, and during the earlier years of his life subsisted by painting houses, waggons, and implements of agriculture, till an accidental visit to a seaport, which he delineated at once, developed his genius. He subsequently visited Italy for improvement, and on his return painted many of the seaports of his native country. Louis XVI conferred a pension on him, and the title of marine painter to the king, both of which he enjoyed till his death in the winter of 1789.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VERNIER (PETER) a French mathematician, who was the inventor of an astronomical instrument, which bears his name. He was born about 1580, at Ornans, in the county of Burgundy, and he studied mathematics under his father. After being employed in Flanders, he was appointed captain-commandant of the castle of Ornans, counsellor to the king of Spain, and director-general of the mint in the county of Burgundy. He died in 1637. He was the author of a work describing his invention, entitled "La Construction, l'Usage, et les Propriétés du Quadrant nouveau de Mathématiques," 1631, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VERNON (EDWARD) a distinguished English admiral, descended from a Staffordshire family, but born in Westminster in 1684. He adopted the naval profession in opposition to the wishes of his father, who held the post of

secretary of state to William III. He first went to sea with admiral Hopsoun, and in 1704 he served under sir George Rooke at the battle of Malaga. He was also employed on many other occasions, and gradually arrived at the rank of vice-admiral. In 1739, when the treatment of the English traders by the Spaniards in America had excited great indignation in this country, admiral Vernon, who was a member of the house of Commons, spoke warmly against the indifference of the ministry to the complaints of the merchants, and pointed out the means of redressing or avenging the injuries which they had suffered. In consequence of these representations he was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he took the town of Porto Bello, and destroyed the fortifications. In 1741 he was sent out again to attack Carthage; but the expedition proved unsuccessful. During the rebellion in 1745 he was employed in defending the coasts of Kent and Sussex; but on account of his opposition to the ministry, he was subsequently superseded, and even struck off the list of admirals. His death took place October 29, 1757.—*Charnock's Naval Biog. Smollett's Hist. of England.*

VERNON (WILLIAM) an antiquary and topographer of the seventeenth century. He was descended from the Vernons of Shipbrook, and was probably born about 1588. He married Margaret, the daughter of Philip Oldfield, of Bradwall, and widow of Peter Shakerley, of Shakerley and Hulme, esq. in whose right he resided at Shakerley in Lancashire. The antiquarian collections of his father-in-law relative to Cheshire, and his own descent from one of the barons of the Palatinate, led him to undertake a history of the county of Chester. He corresponded, between 1647 and 1652, with the celebrated Dugdale, from whom he derived considerable assistance in the prosecution of his work. Much was expected from the skill, zeal, and systematic industry of Vernon, with the aid of Dugdale's learning and ability; but from some unknown cause the History of Cheshire was never completed, and the undertaker died at Shakerley in 1667, leaving numerous MS. volumes of Collectanea, preserved in a private library; and transcripts of some portions of them may be found among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.—*Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire*, vol. i.

VERONESE (PAUL). See CAGLIARI.

VERONESE. See GUARINO.

VERSCHUURING (HENRY) a celebrated Dutch artist, whose principal excellence lay in the lively delineation of battles, camps, skirmishes, and other warlike subjects. He was a native of the province of Holland, born in 1627, at Gorcum, of which place he rose to be the chief public functionary, but without abandoning his profession. Verschuuring was a pupil first of Goverts and then of John Both of Utrecht, with whom he studied six years, and afterwards proceeded to Rome in order to perfect himself in his art by the careful examination of the numerous antiquities in that capital. So great indeed was his partiality for

the particular branch of painting to which he principally devoted himself, that he actually made a campaign in 1672 at some personal risk, in order that he might be able to represent his battle pieces with the greater accuracy, by taking his designs from real life. His style is original, and his pictures in general are remarkably well finished. His death took place in 1690, off Dort, the vessel in which he was sailing being suddenly capsized in a gale of wind.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

VERSTEGAN (RICHARD) an ingenious writer, well versed in antiquarian research, especially with respect to the earlier periods of English history. He was born in London, of Dutch parents, and having gone through the usual course of classical education at Oxford, took up his abode at Antwerp. While resident in this city, his zeal in the cause of the Romish church, of which he was a member, broke forth on the occasion of certain jesuits, who were executed in this country in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The work which he produced however on this subject in 1592, under the title of "*Theatrum Crudelitatum Hereticorum nostri Temporis*," met with but indifferent success among those of his own communion, while it occasioned his being thrown into prison at Paris, through the influence of the English embassy, during a visit which he paid to that capital. His antiquarian writings were much more favourably received, and on them it is that his reputation now rests. Of these the principal is his "*Restitution of decayed Intelligence concerning the Antiquities of the noble and renowned English Nation*," first printed in 4to at Antwerp, 1605, of which curious and valuable treatise there are also two later editions, both of London, the first in 1634, the second in 1674. His other productions are "*Antiquitates Belgicæ*," in one vol. 12mo, and an essay "*On the regal Government of England*," with a few metrical and other miscellanies. His death took place at Antwerp in 1635.—*Athen. Oxon.*

VERTOT D'AUBEUF (RENE AUBERT de) a pleasing French historian, whose works have been translated into English, was born at the castle of Benetot, in Normandy, of a good family, November 25, 1635. His application to study was early and persevering; but much against his father's will he entered among the Capuchins, and took the name of brother Zachary. The austerities of his order not agreeing with his health, he was induced to change it for that of the Premonstratenses, when he became successively secretary to the general of the order, rector, and at length prior of the monastery. All this however did not suffice, and after other changes of situation he became a secular ecclesiastic, and in 1701 came to Paris in that character. His talents soon procured him patronage. In 1705 he was made associate of the academy of belles lettres, and after a while secretary of languages to the duke of Orleans. In 1715 the grand master of Malta appointed him his historiographer, and but for some reasons not specified, he would have been entrusted with the

education of Louis XV. His last years were passed in much bodily infirmity, from which he was relieved by death, June 15, 1735. His literary career is remarkable; he was bordering on his forty-fifth year when he wrote his first history, and had past his seventieth when he finished his last, that of Malta. The French regard him as their Quintus Curtius; his style is lively, pleasing, and elegant; his reflections always just, and often profound. He however wanted the industry and research which are justly considered among the leading requisites of the historian in these days; and he yielded too much to imagination, and depended too much upon memory, to be either accurate or trustworthy. His principal works, which have been long both before the French and English public, are "Histoire des Revolutions de Portugal," Paris, 1689, 12mo; "Histoire des Revolutions de Suede," 1696, 2 vols. 12mo; "Histoire des Revolutions Romaines," 3 vols. 12mo; "Histoire de Malthe," 1727, 4 vols. 4to; "Traité de la Mouance de Bretagne;" "Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des Bretons dans les Gaules," 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also some dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres, and had much intercourse with the literati of his day. His correspondence with lord Stanhope on the senate of ancient Rome has been published by the Roman historian Hooke.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Gallica.*

VERTUE (GEORGE) an eminent engraver and antiquary, was born at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, in London, in 1684. His parents, who were in humble circumstances, placed him with an artist who engraved arms on plate, but who failed from imprudence at the end of three years. He then studied drawing for two years, and afterwards engaged himself for three more to the engraver Vandergucht, which term he protracted to seven. In 1709, having received instruction and advice from several painters, he commenced business on his own account, being principally engaged in drawings and engravings for books. He soon after acquired the patronage of sir Godfrey Kneller, and was employed by lord Somers to engrave the portrait of archbishop Tillotson, which was followed by that of George I, from a picture by Kneller, from both of which he acquired considerable reputation. He also employed himself in biographical and antiquarian Researches, and was noticed and employed by Harley, earl of Oxford, whom he accompanied in several tours, and who, as well as lord Burlington and most of the nobility and gentry who favoured the arts, very much employed him. In 1730 appeared his twelve heads of distinguished poets, which work he was to have followed with those of other eminent men, but the scheme was taken out of his hands by the Knaptons. He then undertook the portraits of Charles I, and the sufferers in his cause, with illustrations from Clarendon; which labour he followed up with engravings of the effigies of the kings, and other pictorial embellishments for Rapin's

History of England. In 1749 he acquired a still more exalted protector in Frederick prince of Wales, from whose encouragement he expected considerable benefit, inasmuch that when the prince died, his health was permanently affected by the disappointment, and he died in 1756, aged seventy-two. Lord Orford has given a catalogue of the engravings of Vertue, which amount to five hundred, and are more valuable for their authenticity than style of execution. The public however owe another obligation to this industrious artist, whose manuscript notes and observations being purchased from his widow by lord Orford, formed the principal materials of his useful and interesting *Anecdotes of Painting in England*. His collections amounted to nearly forty volumes, having carried them on with extraordinary industry from 1713 till his death. The private character of Vertue appears to have been in the highest degree amiable, modest, and exemplary.—*Walpole's Anec. Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

VESALIUS (ANDREAS) a celebrated surgeon and anatomist, who was born at Brussels in 1514. His grandfather, Everard Vesalius, wrote commentaries on the works of Rhazes, and on the aphorisms of Hippocrates; and his father held the office of apothecary to the emperor Charles V. He studied the languages and philosophy at Louvain, and at an early age he displayed his predominant taste for anatomical inquiries, by dissecting the bodies of dogs, cats, and other animals. He then went to Paris, and studied the medical sciences under James Sylvius. When only eighteen he composed his treatise "*De Corporis Humani Fabrica*;" and returning to Louvain, he delivered lectures on anatomy. He afterwards visited Italy, where science had made a greater progress than in the Netherlands, and by his lectures and demonstrations at Pisa, Bologna, and other Italian cities, he acquired great reputation. In 1537 the government of Venice appointed him professor of anatomy in the university of Padua, where he remained seven years. He was subsequently physician to Charles V, as he also was to Philip II. of Spain. At length when in the height of his fame, he suddenly engaged in a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The motive to this undertaking is thus related in a letter of Hubert Languet to Caspar Peucer: "Vesalius believing a young Spanish nobleman whom he had attended to be dead, obtained leave of his parents to open him for the sake of inquiring into the real cause of his illness, which he had not rightly comprehended. This was granted; but he had no sooner made an incision into the body, than he perceived the symptoms of life, and opening the breast, he saw the heart beat. The parents coming afterwards to the knowledge of this, were not satisfied for prosecuting him for murder, but accused him of impiety to the Inquisition, in hopes he would be punished with greater rigour by the judges of that tribunal than by those of the common law. But the king of Spain interposed and saved him, on condition

However, that by way of atoning for the crime, he should undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land." The credit of this story seems to be rather dubious, and different motives for the journey of Vesalius have been assigned by other writers. But however the undertaking might have originated, its result was unfortunate. He went with Nicholas de Rimini, general of the Venetian army, to Cyprus, whence he passed to Jerusalem. He was returning to occupy the chair of medicine at Padua, left vacant by the death of Fallopius in 1563, when he was shipwrecked on the island of Zante, and he died there, from the effects of hunger and hardship, in October 1564. The great work of Vesalius on the structure of the human body was first published at Basil, 1543, folio; and the second edition, augmented and corrected by the author, appeared in 1555. Many subsequent editions and translations have been printed; but of all the editions of the writings of this great anatomist, the most accurate and complete is that published at Leyden, in 1725, 2 vols. folio, by Boerhaave and Albinus. This collection includes the letter printed at Ratisbon in 1546, under the title of "Epistola ad Joachimum Rœlants, &c. Rationem Modumque propinandi Radicis Chynæ Decocti, quo nuper invictissimus Carolus V Imp. usus est;" the answer to Fallopius, written in 1561, entitled "Anatomicarum G. Fallopii Observationum Examen;" and "Chirurgia Magna," a compilation probably from the lectures of Vesalius, published four years after his death, by Prosper Bogarucci.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

VESLING (JOHN) an eminent writer on natural history and anatomy, born at Minden in Germany, in 1598. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards took a journey to Palestine, where he employed himself in botanical researches. Returning to Europe he obtained the professorship of anatomy at Padua; but he quitted that office to become keeper of the botanic garden, of the plants cultivated in which he published a catalogue. He then visited Egypt, where he made observations on the mode of hatching fowls by means of artificial heat, practised in that country. His death took place in 1649. Among his works are "Syntagma Anatomicum;" "De Pullione Ægyptiorum, et aliis Observationes Anatomicæ;" and "Observationes et Notæ ad Prosp. Alpini Librum de Plantis Ægypti."—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

VESPASIANUS (TITUS FLAVIUS) emperor of Rome was born near Rieti, in the country of the Sabines, towards the close of the reign of Augustus. His father, T. Flavius Sabinus, was a receiver of taxes in Asia; and in that generally disreputable office he was distinguished for moderation and integrity. Vespasian displayed but little ambition in his youth; and it was not till the reign of Claudius that he exhibited his military talents. Being then appointed commander of a legion, he acquired great reputation in Germany and in Britain; and on his return to Rome he was

made consul. In the beginning of Nero's reign he lived in retirement, but was at length appointed proconsul of Africa; and on the rebellion of the Jews he was sent with an army into Judea, A.D. 66. After taking some important fortresses, and reducing almost the whole of Galilee to subjection, he was preparing to attack Jerusalem, when he received the news of the death of Nero, A.D. 68. After the transient reigns of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, he was himself elevated to imperial power; and such was his good fortune, that he found himself seated on the throne without having recourse to those hostilities which he had anticipated as necessary to support his claims. Reaching Rome about the middle of the year 70, he was received with general and sincere rejoicing, the reputation he had acquired promising relief from the miseries of misgovernment under which the people had long suffered. He did not disappoint the expectations which his character had excited. He reformed the discipline of the army, purified the senatorial and equestrian orders, by degrading the unworthy, and filling their places with respectable citizens; and he appointed a commission to settle the vast multitude of suits which had accumulated during the late troubles; besides presiding on the bench frequently himself that justice might be administered with impartiality. He was an enemy to luxury, and devoid of personal or family pride, being by no means desirous to conceal the obscurity of his origin. On the other hand he is charged with displaying a degree of meanness and rapacity in the accumulation of wealth, inconsistent with his character and station. Though this reproach is not destitute of foundation, it appears however to be exaggerated; and necessity probably obliged him to have recourse to the means he employed for the exigences of government, after the treasury had been exhausted by the luxury and profusion of his predecessors. Among the principal public events of the reign of Vespasian are the termination of the dangerous rebellion of the Gauls under Civilis, and the capture of Jerusalem by Titus, whom the emperor had made his lieutenant in Judea. After reigning ten years he died, in June, A.D. 79, greatly regretted by the Romans, who under his dominion enjoyed a degree of national prosperity to which they had long been strangers.—*Tacitus. Suetonius. Crevier Hist. Rom.*

VESPUCCI (AMERICUS) or AMERIGO VESPUCCI, an able Italian mariner, who has very unjustly attained the honour of giving a name to the largest quarter of the globe, was born of a distinguished family of Florence, March 9, 1451. He received an excellent education under a paternal uncle, who was a learned Dominican, but of his subsequent life nothing certain is known until 1490, when he was sent by his father to carry on a commercial concern in Spain. While at Seville he was informed of the discoveries of Columbus, and became inflamed with a desire of participating in his glory, which ambition implies a previous life of nautical experience, agreeably

to the suggestions of his biographer Bandini. His story now becomes a matter of controversy, but his own account is, that having been engaged by Ferdinand, king of Spain, to continue the discoveries in the New World, he sailed from Cadiz in May 1497, and after touching at the Canaries, in thirty-seven days arrived at a land which was judged to be Terra Firma. Had this account been true, he would have certainly anticipated the discovery of the coast of Paria by Columbus, by an entire year. It is however remarked that no other writer takes the least notice of such an expedition, and that in 1497 Columbus himself was in Spain, and highly honoured at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. It is therefore generally concluded that Vesputius's account of this voyage is either a mere fiction, or antedated as the account of a voyage which really took place subsequently. He for some time quitted the service of Spain for that of Portugal, and conducted an expedition of three ships, in which he assumes to have coasted along the whole American coast, from Brazil to Patagonia. In 1505 he undertook another expedition for the same power with a fleet of six ships, in order to discover a way to Malacca by the west, in which endeavour he encountered the greatest dangers, and lost one of his vessels. On the death of Columbus, Vesputius was again invited into the service of Spain, and in 1507 placed at Seville with the title of pilot major. It being part of his office to mark out the tracks to be followed by navigators, he always distinguished the new countries by the word America, or "Amerigo's Land." Hence, notwithstanding the complaints of the Spaniards, the honour was stolen from the rightful possessor, although the renown has not gone with the name, Vesputius being deemed a very inconsiderable person in comparison with Columbus. He left a journal of his four voyages, which was printed in Latin at Paris in 1532, and at Basle in 1537, and afterwards in Ramusio's collections. Bandini having at length discovered the Italian originals, also gave them to the public. Some of his letters were printed at Florence in 1516, in a thin quarto of twenty-two pages. They are addressed to Soderini and Lorenzo de' Medici, and are said to discover a very superior knowledge of navigation. The date of his death is not recorded.—*Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ.*

VESTRIS (GAETANO APOLINE BALTHAZAR) a celebrated professor of the art of dancing, born at Florence in 1729. He received lessons when very young from Dupré at Paris, and in 1748 he made his début at the opera. In 1753 he became a member of the Academy of Dancing, which had been founded by Louis XIV. On the retirement of Dupré from the stage Vestris succeeded him; and he was in his turn surnamed Dieu de la Danse. His vanity appears to have been at least equal to his merit. It is reported that in answer to the question, who were the three greatest men of the age, he said, "Myself, Voltaire, and Frederick the Great;" and many other amus-

ing traits of his extraordinary self-estimation are recorded. He had the office of ballet-master, but his choregraphical compositions were not of much importance. He retired with a pension in 1781; and his death took place at Paris September 27, 1808.—His wife, ANNA FREDERICA HEINEL, who was his pupil, became highly distinguished as an opera-dancer. She was born at Bareuth in 1752, and died in 1808, a few months before her husband.—*Biog. Univ.*

VESTRIS (MARIE ROSE GOURGAUD DU-GAZON) a distinguished French actress, who was the wife of Paco Vestris, brother of the subject of the last article. She made her first appearance on the stage in December 1768, and having been instructed by the celebrated tragedian Lekain, she speedily attained great reputation, not only in tragic characters, but also in the higher walks of comedy. Her quarrels with the rival actresses, mademoiselle Sainval and her sister, not only engrossed a great deal of the public attention at Paris, but required the interference of the government, which was exerted in favour of madame Vestris. She died at Paris, October 6, 1804, not long after she had retired from the stage.—*Idem.*

VETTORI. See VICTORIUS.

VIAL DU CLAIRBOIS (HONORE SEBASTIEN) director of the school of naval engineers, and chief of the maritime artillery at Brest. He was a native of Paris, and after having been a lieutenant in the navy, in 1754 he entered the army, and served till 1777, when he resumed his former profession, in the office of marine sub-engineer. The talents which he displayed in the construction of vessels, procured him in 1793 the post of engineer-constructor-in-chief. He had some other appointments previously to that of director of the school of engineers at Brest, which he held from 1801 till 1810, when his great age and infirm health obliged him to retire from the service of his country. He died in 1816, aged eighty-three. He published "*Essai Géométrique et Pratique sur l'Architecture Navale*," Brest, 1776, 2 tom. 8vo; "*Traité Élémentaire de la Construction des Vaisseaux*," Paris, 1787—1805, 2 vols. 4to; and a translation of an English work on Ship-building. He was also a principal contributor to the "*Encyclopédie Méthodique*."—*Biog. Univ.*

VIBIUS SEQUESTER, an ancient geographer, who is supposed to have been a Roman, and according to Oberlin he flourished between the fifth and the seventh centuries. He is only known as the author of a work entitled "*De Fluminibus, Fontibus, Lacubus, Nemoribus, Paludibus, Montibus, Gentibus, quorum apud Poetas fit mentio*." This piece has been published with the writings of other ancient geographers; and it was edited separately by Hessel, Rotterdam, 1711, 8vo; and by Oberlin, Strasburg, 1778, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VIBORG (ERICH NISSEN) an eminent veterinary surgeon, born in the duchy of Sleswick in 1759. His father, who was a Protestant minister, gave him some classical instruc-

tion, and in 1777 sent him to the university of Copenhagen, to study theology. Relinquishing his original destination to the church, he applied himself to mathematics and natural history, under the veterinary professor Abildgaard, to whose office he succeeded in 1801. He was subsequently made a counsellor of state, and a knight of the order of Dannebrog. He died September 25, 1822. Besides a considerable number of memoirs and treatises on veterinary surgery and medicine, he was the author of tracts on moving sands, and the means of preventing the mischief arising from them; and in consequence of the importance of his researches on this subject, he was appointed inspector-general of flug-sand, or moving sands.—*Biog. Univ.*

VICCARS (JOHN) a zealous puritan, conspicuous in the time of the Commonwealth for his intemperate and fanatical writings, which drew upon him the sarcastic wit of Butler in his *Hudibras*. He was born and educated in London, the period of his birth being fixed about the year 1582. From Christ's hospital he removed to Queen's college, Oxford; and having taken his degrees, became one of the under-masters of the seminary in which he had originally imbibed the rudiments of education. His tirades against the monarchy and the episcopal form of church government are scarcely more remarkable for their violence than for the very absurd titles under which some of them were produced, and which are quite in the style of the enthusiasts of that day. They consist of "God's Arke overthrowing the World's Waves;" "The Burning Bush not consumed;" and "God in the Mount," afterwards published in one volume as "The Parliamentary Chronicle;" and an attack on Goodwin, called "Coleman Street Conclave visited." He died about the middle of the seventeenth century.—*Athen. Oxon.*

VICENTE (GIL) the earliest and most celebrated of the Portuguese comic poets. He was born about 1480, and he received his education at the university of Lisbon, where he studied jurisprudence. Having composed some pastoral poems in 1502 for recitation at court on public festivals, they were so much admired that he was induced to relinquish his profession, and devote himself to dramatic composition. He continued to write till 1536, when he produced the last and most spirited of his comedies, "Floresta d'Engaños," "The Garden of Deceptions." His death took place at Evora in 1557. None of the dramas of Gil Vicente were printed during his life; but his son, Louis Vicente, collected and published them in a folio volume in 1562. They consist of comedies, tragi-comedies, farces, &c. besides works of devotion, or autos. It may be noticed, as a proof of the merit of this dramatist, that Erasmus learnt Portuguese in order to be able to read his works, which he found to be superior to the idea he had conceived of them.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VICO (ÆNEAS) better known perhaps as Æneas Vighi, was a native of Parma, eminent about the middle of the sixteenth century for

his acquaintance with the study of ancient medals. Although following the profession of an engraver, he yet found time to give to the world several useful treatises, the result of his numismatic researches. Of these the principal are "Cæsarum verissimæ Imagines ex antiquis Numismatibus desumptæ," a valuable series; "Discourses on the Medals of the Ancients," 1555; "Augustorum Imagines Formis expressæ, Vitæ quoque earundarum breviter enarratæ," 4to, 1558; and "Monumenta aliquot Antiquorum ex Gemmis et Camæis incisa." Of his life little is known farther than that he resided chiefly at Rome, and had learned the principles of his art under the famous Raimondi, who did not however consider him one of his best scholars.—GIOVANNI BATTISTA VICO, an Italian rhetorician, born in 1670, was professor of eloquence at Naples, of which capital he was a native, and is known as the author of a work entitled "Scienza Nuova." His death took place about the year 1740.—*Tiraboschi.*

VICQ-D'AZYR (FELIX) an eminent French physician and anatomist, born at Valogne in 1748. He went to Paris in 1765, and after having devoted several years to the study of medicine and the sciences connected with it, especially anatomy and physiology, he commenced giving lectures on human and comparative anatomy in 1773. Through the influence of Daubenton he was enabled to prosecute with advantage his researches concerning the structure of foreign animals; and the memoirs in which he gave an account of his discoveries, procured him admission into the Academy of Sciences in 1774. The following year he was sent by the minister Turgot into Languedoc, to investigate the causes of a destructive disease among cattle. Soon after he became one of the principal founders of a medical society at Paris, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary; and in that capacity he wrote the biographical eulogies of many of the members. The reputation he acquired by this exertion of his talents occasioned his being chosen to succeed Buffon in 1788, as a member of the French Academy. He was constituted first physician to the queen in 1789, and notwithstanding his connexions with Condorcet and other philosophers, which injured his credit at court, he had also the reversion of the office of first physician to the king. He died June 20, 1794. Vicq-d'Azyr in 1786 commenced the publication of a work entitled "Traité d'Anatomie et de Physiologie," with coloured plates, folio. This part, which is all that appeared, relates only to the brain, with an introductory discourse on anatomy in general. He also wrote part of "Système Anatomique des Quadrupèdes," for the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*; a treatise entitled "Médecine des Bêtes à Cornes," 1781, 2 vols. 8vo; and many medical and anatomical memoirs. His "Eloges Historiques," were published in 1797 and in 1826; and his works appeared in 6 vols. 8vo, with an Atlas in 4to, Paris, 1805.—*Aikin. Biog. Univ.*

VICTOR (SEXTUS AURELIUS) a Roman

historian, who lived in the fourth century. He was the son of humble parents, and did not enjoy the benefit of a learned education. The place of his birth is not recorded; but however obscure his origin, he possessed talents which procured him the highest honours. In the year 361 the emperor Julian appointed him prefect of Pannonia; and a long time afterwards he was prefect of Rome, and in the year 369 consul with Valentinian. He appears to have lived till towards the end of the fourth century. The following works are extant under his name, "Origo Gentis Romanæ;" "De Viris illustribus Urbis Romæ;" "De Cæsaribus Historia ab Augusto Octavio usque ad Consulatum decimum Constantii Augusti et Juliani Cæsaris tertium;" "De Vita et Moribus Imperatorum Romanorum Excerpta, e Cæsare Augusto usque ad Theodosium Imperatorem." It is thought that the work "De Cæsaribus Historia," can alone be ascribed with certainty to Aurelius. The first edition of Aurelius Victor was printed at Antwerp, 1579, with notes by Schottus. There are several other good editions, of which the latest is the Bipont of 1789.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Saxii Onom.*

VICTOR AMADEUS II, duke of Savoy and first king of Sardinia, was born in 1666, and succeeded his father, Charles Emanuel, in 1674, under the guardianship of his mother. In 1684 he married Anna Maria of Orleans, daughter to the duke of Orleans, by Henrietta Anna of England, sister to Charles II, which might have conveyed the crown of Great Britain to this family, but for the Revolution of 1688. The first military transaction of this prince was his expelling with great bloodshed his Protestant subjects of the Vaudois. In 1687 he joined the grand alliance against France, but was a severe sufferer in the contest, being defeated by marshal Catinat, who entered Piedmont, and took all his strong places. He still however remained so formidable by his activity and resources, that France strained every nerve to detach him from the confederacy, and he at length agreed to a treaty, by which all the places taken from him were to be restored with a sum of money, by way of indemnification, and a contract of marriage was entered into between his eldest daughter and the duke of Burgundy, heir apparent to the crown of France. The duke of Savoy then joined his troops to those of his new ally; and in less than a month, from being generalissimo of the emperor, became that of Louis XIV. This state of things was terminated the following year by the peace of Ryswick. Soon after a marriage was entered into between the second daughter of Victor Amadeus and Philip of Anjou, called to the throne of Spain; and thus he had the rare fortune of seeing the two principal kingdoms of Europe fall to his immediate descendants. This close connexion, however, did not prevent him from entering into negotiations with the allied powers in 1702; which conduct produced immediate hostilities on the part of France, who took from him a number of towns, and at

length in 1706 laid siege to Turin, his capital, which was relieved by the imperialists under prince Eugene. The duke in consequence recovered all that he had lost, and assisted the emperor to expel the French from Lombardy. His importance in the eyes of the contending powers was proved by the terms he obtained at the peace of Utrecht. Besides being restored to all his own possessions, France made several cessions to him, and the emperor conferred on him a part of Montserrat and several provinces in Italy. The king of Spain also resigned to him the kingdom of Sicily, which gave his house the royal title; and it was also agreed that in default of heirs to the Spanish monarch, the crown of Spain should descend to the house of Savoy, in preference to that of Bourbon. Victor Amadeus with his duchess were accordingly crowned at Palermo in the close of the same year; but great confusion soon after arose, in consequence of the terms of the cession, which terminated in the resignation of Sicily by Victor, who received the island of Sardinia in lieu of it, with the royal title appended to it. This event took place in 1718, and ever since the dukes of Savoy rank among the sovereigns of Europe as kings of Sardinia. From that time Victor Amadeus dedicated himself solely to the arts of peace, until in 1730, after a reign of fifty-three years, he was induced to abdicate in favour of his son Charles Emanuel. Instigated by an ambitious mistress, to whom he was privately married, he had soon after the weakness to seek to resume his authority, which being opposed by the new king and council, the abdicated monarch was placed under a degree of personal restraint, in which situation he died, at the castle of Rivoli near Turin, in 1732, in his sixty-seventh year.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VICTORIUS, or VETTORI (PETER) an eminent Italian scholar, was born at Florence, in July 1499. He early began his studies in the Greek and Latin languages, philosophy, mathematics, and jurisprudence. In 1522 he visited Spain in the train of a relative appointed to accompany the new pope, Adrian VI, into Italy, and took copies of the Roman antiquities in Catalonia. In the disputes at Florence he sided with the republican party, but would not take part in the deliberations to settle a new form of government, after the assassination of duke Alexander de' Medici, and retired to Rome. His fame for learning was so great, that, notwithstanding his opposition to the house of Medici, he was invited by Cosmo II to become Greek and Latin professor in the university of Florence, the duties of which office he exercised with celebrity for upwards of forty years. Literature was as much indebted to Victorius as to any scholar of the age. Had he done nothing but collate and correct other editions of the Greek and Latin authors which had appeared from the invention of printing to his own time, his services would have been eminent; but he also supplied the learned world with notes and commentaries to Aristotle, Terence, Varro, Sallust, Euripides,

Porphyry, Plato, Xenophon, and more especially to Cicero, his edition of which author, printed in 4 vols. folio, 1534—37, has always received extraordinary commendation. Besides these, and his "Varia Lectiones," of which there have been several editions, he was likewise author of some Latin poetry, and orations and letters, both in Latin and Italian. He died in 1585, in his eighty-sixth year, and was interred with great magnificence at the public expense. —*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

VIDA (MARK JEROME) a celebrated modern Latin poet, born in 1490 at Cremona, of parents who were poor but of noble descent. He studied with distinction at Padua, Bologna, and Mantua, and he was admitted while young into the congregation of the canons regular of St Mark. He afterwards went to Rome, and became a canon of St John Lateran. His talent for Latin poetry recommended him to Leo X, who gave him the priory of St Silvester near Tivoli. There he wrote his "Christiad," which was finished in the pontificate of Clement VII, who in recompence of his merit, bestowed on him in 1532 the bishopric of Alba. Paul III intended to have translated Vida to the see of Cremona, but the death of the pope prevented his promotion, and he died at Alba, September 27, 1566. His poetical productions, besides the Christiad, are "Scacchia Ludus," the Game of Chess, which has been highly praised by Warton; "Poeticorum Libri iii," translated by the abbé Batteux into French, and published with the Poetics of Aristotle, Horace, and Boileau; "Bombycum Libri ii," on Silk-worms, esteemed the most correct and elegant of the works of Vida; "Hymni de Rebus Divinis;" "Carminum Liber." His prose works consist of "Dialogi de Reipublicæ Dignitate Libri ii.;" "Discorsi contra gli Abitanti di Pavia," Paris, 1562, 8vo, republished at Venice in 1764, under the title of Cremonensium Orationes tres adversus Papienses in Controversia Principatûs;" and Synodal Constitutions, Letters, &c. Most of these works were published collectively at Padua, 1731, 2 vols. 4to; and the Poems of Vida were printed at Cremona, 1550, 2 vols. 8vo; at Oxford, 1722, 4 vols. 8vo; in 1725 and 1733, 3 vols. 8vo. The Poetics of Vida were translated into English by the rev. Christ. Pitt, and the Poem of Chess by George Jeffreys. —*Biog. Univ.*

VIDUS VIDIUS, the Latinized name of Guido Guidi, a Florentine physician of the sixteenth century. After completing his education he went to Paris, where he was much noticed by Francis I, who made him his first physician, and created for him the office of lecturer on medicine at the Royal college, then recently established. After the death of his patron in 1547, he returned to Florence, where he became first physician to the grand duke Cosmo de' Medici, and a member of the Florentine Academy. He was afterwards professor of philosophy, and then of medicine, at Pisa. His death occurred in 1569. His works, which are very numerous, were published together, in 3 vols. folio, Venice, 1614,

and reprinted at Frankfort in 1626, 1643, and 1657. —*Portal Hist. d'Anat. Tiraboschi.*

VIEL (CHARLES FRANCIS) an architect, who was a native of Paris, and studied at the college of Beauvais, and afterwards became the pupil of Chalgrin. He erected the Monte de Piété, the Hospital Cochon, the amphitheatre of the Hotel Dieu, and many other buildings at Paris and elsewhere; and he distinguished himself also by his professional writings. He published "Projet, Plan, et Elévation d'un Monument consacré à l'Histoire Naturelle, dédié à M. le Comte de Buffon," 1780, 4to; "Moyens pour la Restauration des Piliers du Dôme du Panthéon," 1797, 4to; "Principes de l'Ordonnance et de la Construction des Bâtimens," 1797—1814, 5 vols. He died at Paris, December 1, 1819. —*Biog. Univ.*

VIETA (FRANCIS) an eminent French mathematician, born in the province of Lower Poitou in 1540. He has been represented by some writers as the inventor of algebra, but he merely improved that branch of science by introducing letters as symbols of known or unknown quantities. On this subject he wrote a treatise "Denumerosa Potestatum Resolutione ad Exegeasin," Paris, 1600, folio. He held the office of master of requests at Paris, and he died in that city in 1603. Vieta assisted in the correction of the Gregorian Calendar; and he was distinguished for his skill in the art of decyphering. According to De Thou he pursued his mathematical speculations in such complete abstraction from the common concerns of life, and with so little regard for the exigencies of nature, that he would sit in profound meditation at his table for three days together, almost without taking food or rest. His trigonometrical tracts were published in 1579, and the rest of his works were edited by Schooten in 1646. —*Blount Censura Celebris. Auctor. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

VIEUSSENS (RAYMOND) an eminent French anatomist, physician to the court. He was born at Rouergue, in 1641, and studied the science of medicine at Montpellier, where he graduated. His principal writings are, a treatise on "Internal Diseases," published many years after his death by his grandson, in four quarto volumes, and another in folio, entitled "Neurologia universalis," an able work on the nervous system, printed in his life-time, about the year 1685. His declining health induced him to retire from the capital to Montpellier, some short time previously to his decease, which took place in 1716. —*Halleri Bihl. Med.*

VIGILIUS, bishop of Tapsus in Africa, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century. He was involved in a persecution of the catholics by Hunneric the Arian, king of the Vandals. This is supposed to be the cause of his composing a number of writings under the names of persons eminent in the church. Thus he composed a supposed discussion between Arius and Athanasius, at Laodicea. He also wrote a dialogue against Arius, in the name of St Augustin; and to him is also attributed a dispute of St Augustin and Pascent-

tius, and the celebrated Athanasian creed. After he retired to Constantiople, he published works in his own name, which, with others attributed to him, were printed at Dijon in 1665, 4to.—*Fleury Hist. Eccles.*

VIGNE (PIER DELLA) a celebrated minister of the emperor Frederick II, was born of mean parents, at Capua, towards the latter end of the twelfth century. He was a mendicant scholar of Bologna, but pursued his studies to such good effect, that he was advanced successively by the emperor to the posts of prothonotary of his court, judge, and chancellor. He was also employed as a negotiator in various embassies, and took a leading part in that eventful reign. Ultimately, however, he was accused of betraying his master's interest to pope Innocent IV; and being thrown into prison and deprived of sight, he terminated his life with his own hand. Six books of letters are remaining in his name, which Tiraboschi regards as one of the most valuable monuments of the thirteenth century. He also collected and arranged the laws of Sicily, composed a book on consolation, in imitation of Boethius, and several Italian poems. In common with his master, he has a share in the imputation of being concerned in the composition of the famous book "De tribus Impostoribus;" a work of which it is equally disputed who was the author, or whether it ever really existed.—*Tiraboschi.*

VIGNIER, the name of two ingenious French writers, who stood to each other in the relation of grandfather and grandson.—NICHOLAS VIGNIER, the elder of the two, was a native of Troyes, born in 1530, and distinguished himself as a sound scholar and a learned antiquarian. He was the author of a variety of able works, principally connected with the early history of his native country. These consist of "An Essay on the Origin and Condition of the ancient Franks," folio; "On the ancient State of Armorica or Brittany;" "A Summary of the History of France," folio; "Annals of the ancient Jews, Greeks, and Romans," 4to; and an "Historical Dictionary," in four volumes, folio. He died historiographer royal in 1596.—JEROME VIGNIER was born in 1606 at Blois. He was educated in the reformed religion, but reconciled himself to the Romish church, took the vows, and became a priest of the Oratory. Jerome inherited the antiquarian propensities of his grandfather, and especially distinguished himself by his acquaintance with the pedigrees of the principal continental families. In the course of this pursuit he collected and published genealogies of the house of Hapsburg, of the counts of Champagne, and of the feudal seigneurs of Alsace. He was also the author of a theological treatise "On the Harmony of the four Evangelists," and died in 1661.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VIGNOLA, or GIACOMO BAROZZIO, a celebrated Italian architect, who derived the former appellation, by which he is best known, from the small town of Vignola, in the duchy of Modena, where he was born in 1507. He

applied himself first to painting, but his inclination leading him to prefer architecture, he studied the works of Vitruvius and other ancient writers, and then went to Rome, where he carefully surveyed and measured the remains of ancient art. He visited France in the reign of Francis I, and he furnished the designs for several edifices in that country. Returning to Italy, he designed the church of St Petronius at Bologna, and built a magnificent palace for count Isolani. He executed many other works of importance in various parts of Italy, but none of them to be compared with the palace of Caprarola, which he erected for cardinal Alexander Farnese. The immense reputation which he acquired, induced Philip II to invite him to Spain; but he declined going thither on account of his great age, and his engagements as architect of St Peter's, where he had succeeded Michael Angelo. However he sent designs for the Escorial, which were preferred before those of the other celebrated architects who were his competitors on that occasion. Vignola died in 1573, and was interred with great pomp in the Pantheon at Rome. He was the author of a treatise on Perspective, commented on by Ignazio Dante; and of a work on the Five Orders of Architecture, translated into French, with a Commentary by Daviler. A new edition of the works of Vignola was commenced at Paris, in 1815, folio. *Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

VIGNOLES (ALPHONSO de) a French Protestant clergyman, who was the son of a Calvinist officer, and was born at Aubais in Languedoc, in 1649. After having been in the army, he studied theology at the university of Saumur; and he was minister first at Aubais and then at Cailar, where he continued till the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. He found an asylum in the territories of the elector of Brandenburg, and became successively minister of Schwedt, of Halle, and of Brandenburg near Berlin. He was one of the first members of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, on its establishment in 1701; and he was chosen director of that institution in 1727. He published many learned works, of which the most important is his "Chronologie de l'Histoire Sainte et des Histoires Etrangères qui la concernent, depuis la Sortie d'Egypte jusqu'à la Captivité de Babylone," 1738, 2 vols. 4to. He died at Berlin, July 24, 1744.—*Dict. Hist. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

VIGNOLI (JOHN) a learned writer on archæology and numismatics, born in Tuscany, about 1680. After having studied philosophy and theology, he took the ecclesiastical habit, consecrating his leisure to the investigation of medals and other ancient monuments. In 1720 he succeeded, on the death of Zaccagni, to the office of librarian of the Vatican; and his death took place in 1753. Besides an edition of the Lives of the Popes, by Anastasius Bibliothecarius, 1724, 1753, 1755, 3 vols. 4to; he published "Antiquiores Pontificum Denarii," 1709, 4to; "Dissertatio de Columna Imp. Antonini Pii, una cum Antiquis Inscripti-

uonibus," 1705, 4to, and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

VILLA (GHIRON FRANCIS, marquis de) one of the most distinguished military officers of the seventeenth century. He was the son of Guido, marquis de Villa, a general in the French service, who was killed at the siege of Cremona, in 1648. The son, who inherited the talents and courage of his ancestors, after having been employed in the wars of Italy, entered into the service of the Venetians, and was sent in 1665 with a body of troops to Candia, then attacked by the Turks. He defended that place, notwithstanding the inferiority of his forces, and the repeated wounds which he received, against the assaults of the enemy, in a manner highly creditable to his talents and bravery. In 1668 he quitted Candia, in obedience to the commands of his sovereign, the duke of Savoy; and he died not long after, in consequence of the injuries he had suffered. An account of the Travels of the Marquis de Villa in Dalmatia and the Levant, and of the Siege of Candia, by J. B. Rostagno, counsellor and secretary of state to the Duke of Savoy, was published at Turin, 1668, 4to; and there are two abridged translations of the work into French.—*Biog. Univ.*

VILLALPANDI (JOHN BAPTIST) a learned Spanish jesuit, was born at Cordova, in 1552; and he entered the society of jesuits in the twenty-sixth year of his age. He was distinguished for extensive theological and mathematical knowledge, and was associated with Jerome Prado, in a commentary on Ezekiel. He particularly distinguished himself in a dissertation upon the structure of Solomon's Temple, in respect to which, having adopted a theory that it was perfect, as the model had been given by God himself, he exhausted much fancy and ingenuity to describe an edifice which should answer that character. Calmet's Dictionary contains some account of this curious inquiry, as also several engravings in illustration of it. Villalpandi likewise edited a theological tract by St Remi. He died at Rome, 1608.—*Calmet. Antonio Bibl. Hist.*

VILLANI, the name of three historians of the same family, natives of Florence, of which republic they wrote the annals in conjunction.—GIOVANNI, the elder, was a traveller over great part of the European continent, but died in his native city, where he enjoyed a post under the government, in 1348, before the completion of the work.—MATTEO VILLANI went on with it; but he, too, dying in 1363, it was reserved for Filippo, son of the latter, and nephew to Giovanni, to put a finishing hand to it.—FILIPPO afterwards published the "Memoirs of illustrious Florentines," and died soon after the commencement of the fifteenth century. Their History, which was not printed till above a century after their decease, has gone through several editions. The first is that of Florence, 1537; another, that of Milan, in two folio volumes, 1729, and several still later.—*Tiraboschi.*

VILLARET (CLAUDE) a French historian born at Paris about 1715. He was intended

for the legal profession, but he preferred the study of the belles lettres; and after assisting with Bret and Daucour in the composition of a comedy in one act, he published in 1743 a novel called "Histoire du Cœur Humain." and in 1745 another, "La Belle Allemande." The derangement of his affairs obliging him to leave Paris, he went in 1748 to Rouen, where he appeared on the stage; and he continued that mode of life till 1756. He then returned to Paris, and having obtained a financial situation, he relinquished his lighter studies, and applied himself to the investigation of the history of his native country. On the death of the abbé Velly in 1759, he was selected to continue the History of France, commenced by that writer, and he was at the same time made secretary to the peerage. His portion of the work, which is reckoned superior to that of his predecessor, extends from 1329 to 1469, or from the reign of Philip de Valois to that of Louis XI. He also assisted in the "Cours d'Histoire Universelle," undertaken by Luceau de Boisgermain. His death took place in February 1766.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VILLARS (DOMINIC) a French botanist, born in 1745. His father was a farmer in the south of France, on whose death he was obliged to undertake the care of the farm for the support of his family. Resolved however to study medicine and botany he quitted his home, and in 1771 went to Grenoble, where he fortunately obtained the patronage of M. de Marcheval, intendant of Dauphiny, who procured for him a pension, and admission as a pupil at an hospital. In 1773 he commenced a course of lectures on botany, and in 1778 he took his degrees in the faculty of medicine at Valence. In 1781 his friend M. de Marcheval obtained for him the office of chief physician to the military hospital at Grenoble, and a botanic garden being founded there in 1783, he lectured on botany. The suppression of the hospital in 1803, and that of the central school soon after, left him without employment; but in 1805 he was nominated professor of botany and medicine at Strasburg, and in 1807 he became dean of the faculty in that city. He died June 27, 1814. His principal works are "Histoire Naturelle des Plantes du Dauphiné," Grenoble, 1786, 4 vols. 8vo; "Mémoires sur la Topographie et l'Histoire Naturelle," 1804, 8vo; and "Précis d'un Voyage Botanique fait en Suisse, dans les Grisons, &c. en 1811," Paris, 1812, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VILLARS (LOUIS HECTOR, duke de) marshal of France, was the son of Peter, marquis of Villars, and was born at Moulins in 1653. He bore arms at an early age, as aide-de-camp to his cousin, the marshal de Bellefons; and he served in Holland in 1672, and the following year signalized his courage at the siege of Maestricht. In 1674 he obtained the command of a regiment of cavalry, and in 1678 he distinguished himself in Germany under the marshal de Crequi. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1693; and after the peace of Ryswick he went as envoy extraordinary to Vienna. War being renewed, he was em-

ployed in Germany, where in 1702 he gained the victory of Friedlingen, and obliged the imperialists to abandon their lines at Haguenau. He was rewarded with the staff of a marshal of France. In 1704 he was sent to Languedoc against the insurgent fanatics of the Cevennes, with whom he made a treaty of pacification; and on his return to Paris he was made a duke, and received the collar of the royal orders. After serving against the imperialists in 1705, and against the duke of Savoy in Dauphiny in 1708, he was sent the following year to the Netherlands, where he was wounded and defeated at Malplaquet. After having gained the victory of Denain, he negotiated with his antagonist prince Eugene at Rastadt in 1714. He preserved his credit at court after the death of Louis XIV. In 1715 he was appointed president of the council of war, and was admitted into the council of regency in 1717. When the duke of Bourbon succeeded to power on the death of the duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV, marshal Villars was consulted on all important affairs of state, and he was then at the height of his fortunes. War taking place in 1733, he was sent to command in the Milanese, where he took Pizzighitone; but age and debility prevented him from making more than one campaign. He was taken ill as he was returning to France, and died at Turin June 17, 1734. There are extant "*Mémoires du Maréchal de Villars*," 3 vols. 12mo, printed in Holland, of which the first part only was written by himself. In 1784 M. Anquetil published "*La Vie du Maréchal de Villars*," 4 vols. 12mo, containing letters, recollections, and a journal of the marshal, arranged by the editor.—*MARIE GIGAULT DE BELLEFONS*, marquise de Villars, mother of the marshal, was a correspondent of mad. de Coulanges, and her letters are printed with those of mad. de Sevigné.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

VILLARS (MONTAUCON de) a French abbé, related to the celebrated antiquary Montaucou. He was either a native of Toulouse, or educated there; but came early to Paris, where he attracted much attention by his talents as a preacher, and his lively and ingenious conversation. He also published various works of imagination and criticism, written in a peculiar style of humour, the most celebrated of which is "*Le Comte de Gabalis, ou Entretiens sur les Sciences secrètes*," with an addition entitled "*Les Génies assistants et les Gnomes irréconciliables*." When the book first appeared, it was universally read as a mere sport of the imagination, at once innocent and amusing; but ultimately, certain theologians professed to discover a secret and irreligious aim in it, and the abbé was forbidden the pulpit, and his book prohibited. The second volume which he promised would have set this silly matter at rest, but the unfortunate abbé was soon afterwards assassinated by ruffians in his way to Lyons, the direct perpetrator of the deed being a member of his own family. This catastrophe took place in 1675. It was avowedly from the "*Comte de Gabalis*" that Pope derived the hint of his

machinery for the Rape of the Lock. It is merely the general notion however that has been so felicitously adopted, the spirits in the original work being much more important personages than in the poem.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Warton's Essay on Pope.*

VILLAVICIOSA (JOSEPH de) a Spanish inquisitor, distinguished as one of the best hero-comic poets of his nation. He was born in 1589, and studied at Cuença, where he applied himself to poetical composition. After some essays of less importance, he wrote "*La Mosquera, Poetica Inventiva en octava rima*," 1615, 8vo. This piece, consisting of twelve cantos, is conceived in the same spirit with the *Batrachomyomachia*, ascribed to Homer, and the *Gatomaquia* of Lope de Vega; and it is deserving of perusal, not only on account of the grace and facility of the author's style, but also for the bold originality of invention which it exhibits. Villaviciosa seems to have relinquished poetry after this effort; and continuing his studies as a lawyer and an ecclesiastic, he gradually rose to be archdeacon of Moya, and inquisitor of Cuença, where he died in 1658.—*Biog. Univ.*

VILLEBRUNE (JOHN BAPTIST LEFEBVRE de) a learned Hellenist and Orientalist, born at Senlis, about 1732. He studied medicine, and having taken the degree of doctor in that faculty, he appears to have practised for some years as a physician. At length he abandoned his profession, and applied himself to the study of various languages. Having an excellent memory he acquired a knowledge of almost all the principal dialects of Europe and Asia. He became Oriental professor at the College of France, and in 1796 he succeeded Chamfort as keeper of the national library. In 1797 he was proscribed by the Directory, for having, in a printed letter, proclaimed the necessity of a single governor for France. After residing in various departments, he settled at Angoulême, where he was for a time professor of natural history at the central school and then of classical literature and mathematics. He died October 7, 1809. His works, both original and translated, are very numerous. Among the most important are his versions of *Silicis Italicus* on the Punic War; the *Manual of Epictetus*, and the *Table of Cebes*; the *Aphorisms and Coac Pronotions of Hippocrates*; and the *Deipnosophists of Athenæus*. He also assisted in the magnificent editions of *Herodotus* and *Strabo*, published in folio, at Utrecht and Oxford.—*Biog. Univ.*

VILLEFEU (JOSEPH FRANCIS BOURGOIN de) a French biographer, was born at Paris December 24, 1652, being the son of a king's counsellor and hereditary judge and warden of the mint. He was singularly attached to study and retirement, and although chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, voluntarily withdrew from it in order to retire to a small apartment in the cloisters of the metropolitan church, to pursue his avocations unmolested. In this retreat he composed a great number of works, residing there a layman

and unmarried, to December 1737, when he died at the age of eighty-five. His biographical productions are "The Life of St Bernard," 4to; "The Lives of the holy Fathers of the Desert," 5 vols. 12mo; "The Life of St Theresa," with the "Select Letters" of the same saint, 4to and 12mo; "Anecdotes and secret Memoirs of the Constitution of the Bull Unigenitus," 3 vols. 12mo, subsequently prohibited; "Life of the Duchess of Longueville," 2 vols. 8vo. He also translated several of the works of Cicero, St Augustin, and St Bernard.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VILLEHARDOUIN (GEOFFRY de) an ancient French chronicler, was marshal of Champagne, an office held by his father and descendants. He acted a considerable part in the fourth crusade of 1198, which led to the capture of Constantinople by the French and Venetians in 1204. Of this expedition he wrote, or dictated a narrative which is extant in the rude idiom of his age and country. It is an interesting narrative from its simplicity and apparent fidelity, and is much referred to by Gibbon in his account of the events which it describes. The best edition is that of Du Cange, folio, 1657.—*Moreri. Gibbon.*

VILLENA (HENRY D'ARAGON, marquis de) one of the most distinguished persons in the history of Spanish literature during the fifteenth century. He was descended of a family connected by blood with the royal houses of Castile and Aragon; and he was born in 1384. He manifested an early propensity for study, and attached himself to the service of John II, king of Castile, an eminent patron of literature. Having obtained the earldoms of Cangas and Tineo, in the province of Asturias, he was induced to resign them in order to become grand master of the military order of St Mary of Calatrava; but his election being contested, the pope deprived him of the title, and he retained only the post of commandant of the small town of Iniesta, which he held in right of his wife. He consoled himself for his ill-fortune by employing himself in the study of literature and philosophy, and wrote much both in prose and verse, though nothing more than the titles of some of his works have been preserved. None of his productions appear to have been printed, and the destruction of his papers after his death, in consequence of the imputation of cultivating the cabalistic sciences, occasioned a loss which the Spanish critics represent as a circumstance deeply to be regretted. The marquis de Villena died at Madrid, December 15, 1434.—*Antonio Bibl. Hispan. Biog. Univ.*

VILLENEUVE (GABRIELLE SUSANNE BARBOT, dame de) a French novelist, who was the daughter of a gentleman of Rochelle, and was married to M. Gaalon de Villeneuve, lieutenant colonel of infantry. Becoming a widow, and being destitute of fortune, she settled at Paris, and found resources for her support in the exercise of her talents. Her first essays in literature attracted the favourable notice of the elder Crebillon, who examined them in the course of his official duty as censor. Si-

ilarity of taste and disposition having produced a close intimacy between madame de Villeneuve and Crebillon, they resided together, lodging in the same house, till the death of the former, which happened Dec. 29, 1755, when she was about sixty years of age. Her works are "Les Contes Marins, ou la jeune Americaine," 4 vols. 12mo; "Les Belles Solitaires," 3 vols. 12mo; "La Jardinière de Vincennes, ou les Caprices de l'Amour et de la Fortune," 4 parties, 12mo, reckoned the best and most interesting of her productions; "Le Beau-frère supposé," 4 vols. 12mo; and "Le Juge prévenu," 5 parties, 12mo. Several other novels have also been erroneously attributed to this writer.—*De la Porte Hist. Litt. des Femmes Fran. Biog. Univ.*

VILLERS (CHARLES FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE de) a French writer of modern times, a native of Belchen in Lorraine, where he was born in 1764. In the earlier part of his life he served in the French army as a lieutenant of artillery, but on the breaking out of the Revolution emigrated, and joined the Royalist force under the prince de Condé. On the failure of the hopes of the party to which he had attached himself, he went to Lubec, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Villers, who was a man of considerable talent, and some reading, soon obtained a rising reputation in the republic of letters, which was much increased by his obtaining the prize given by the Institute, for an "Essay on the Influence of the Reformation;" and was at length invited to fill the professor's chair in philosophy at the university of Göttingen. This situation, when the French influence predominated, he was compelled to resign, but received a pension in lieu of it. During the occupation of Hanover by the troops of that nation, under Davoust, the excesses committed by the soldiery induced him to address a letter to Fanny Beauharnois, with the hope of procuring, through her interest, some mitigation of the evils under which the unhappy country of his adoption then laboured. The work was printed, but the only effect it produced was to draw on its author the personal hatred of the French commander. He also addressed to the Institute two reports on the state of ancient literature, and on the history of Germany. The honours which his own country denied him were accorded by the Swedish government, which made him a chevalier of the order of the polar star. M. de Villers died in the spring of 1815.—*Biog. Univ.*

VILLIERS (GEORGE) first duke of Buckingham, the favourite and minister of James I and Charles I, was the third son of sir George Villiers, and was born at Brooksbury in Leicestershire, August 20, 1582. After receiving an indifferent education at home, he was sent to France at the age of eighteen, and he spent three years there, chiefly in acquiring personal accomplishments. After his return he was introduced to the notice of king James at a play represented for his amusement by the students of Cambridge. His handsome person and

agreeable manners gained him the royal favour, and in 1613 he was promoted to the office of cup-bearer. The disgrace and fall of the earl of Somerset made way for the elevation of this new minion, who became the object of his master's gross and doating affection. In 1615 he was knighted, and made a gentleman of the bedchamber, with a pension of 1000*l.* a year. He soon after received the post of master of the horse, and in 1616 he was honoured with the garter, and created a baron and viscount. The earldom of Buckingham and admission into the privy council soon followed; and after having accompanied James into Scotland in 1617, he was created a marquis, and received the office of lord high admiral, and several other posts of importance. He likewise became the grand dispenser of court favour, which advantage he made use of for the promotion of his family and connexions. His travels in Spain and France on a matrimonial expedition with prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, and his intrigues in those countries, as well as the events to which they gave origin, are matter of history. Though the conduct of Buckingham abroad is said to have given offence to the king, yet his favour appears to have been but little diminished, since during his absence he was raised to the rank of a duke, and after his return was made lord warden of the cinque ports. On the death of James he retained all the influence he had acquired over the new monarch, who bestowed on him still greater confidence than his father. But though so highly esteemed by the king, he was the object of national jealousy and dislike. He increased his unpopularity by advising his master to dissolve the parliament, and raise supplies without the consent of the people. In the midst of the public discontents a war broke out with France, and the duke conducted an expedition to the isle of Rhé. He returned unsuccessful, and wishing to redeem his credit, he was preparing to lead a new armament to the relief of Rochelle, when he was killed at Portsmouth by a discontented officer named Felton. This catastrophe happened August 23, 1628. He possessed the qualities of generosity and courage, but he owed his station much more to favour and accident than to his talents or acquirements. By his wife, lady Catherine Manners, daughter of the earl of Rutland, he left two sons.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

VILLIERS (**GEORGE**) second duke of Buckingham, son of the preceding, was born at Wallingford-house, in Westminster, Jan. 30, 1627. After studying at Trinity college, Cambridge, he travelled abroad, and on his return home after the commencement of the civil war, he was presented to the king at Oxford. He served in the royal army under prince Rupert and lord Gerard. His estate was seized by the parliament, but having obtained the restoration of it, he travelled with his brother into France and Italy. In 1648 he returned to England, and was with Charles II in Scotland, and at the battle of Worcester. He followed that prince abroad, and served as a vo-

lunteer in the French army in Flanders. He afterwards returned to England, and in 1637 married the daughter of lord Fairfax, by which means he repaired the ruin of his fortune in the royal cause. He however preserved the favour of Charles II, and at the Restoration he was made master of the horse. He also became one of the king's confidential ministers, who were designated by the appellation of the Cabal. His political conduct was, like his general behaviour, characterized by unprincipled levity and imprudence. In 1666 he engaged in a conspiracy to effect a change of the government; notwithstanding which he recovered the favour of king Charles, which he repeatedly abused. The profligacy of his private life was notorious. He seduced the countess of Shrewsbury, and killed her husband in a duel; and he was more than suspected of having been the instigator of the infamous colonel Blood to his brutal outrage against the duke of Ormond, whom he attempted with the assistance of other ruffians to carry to Tyburn, and hang on the common gallows. In 1676 he was, together with the earls of Shaftsbury and Salisbury, and lord Wharton, committed to the Tower for contempt, by order of the house of Lords; but on petitioning the king, these noblemen were released. After plotting against government with the dissenters, and making himself the object of contempt to all parties, he died neglected and unregretted, at Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, April 16, 1688. His abilities were far superior to those of his father; and among his literary compositions the comedy of "The Rehearsal" may be mentioned as a work which displays no common powers, and which greatly contributed to the correction of the public taste, which had been corrupted by Dryden and other dramatists of the age.—*Id.*

VILLOISON (**JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'ANSE DE**) a distinguished French scholar and critic of modern times, born about the middle of the last century at Corbeille sur Seine, and educated in the Royal college at Paris under Capperonier. His learned labours in illustrating the Greek poets, in bringing to light valuable but forgotten manuscripts of their works, and in collating them with the generally received editions, were as successful as they were praiseworthy. In the pursuit of this object he visited several of the principal continental libraries, especially those belonging to the Venetian republic in the palace of St Mark, and that of the duke of Saxe Weimar, to whose court he went on the express invitation of the sovereign. In the first mentioned of these collections, he was particularly fortunate in finding a MS. of the Iliad of as early a date as the tenth century, which he gave to the press in 1788, in one folio volume. He subsequently sailed into the Levant, and had got together numerous materials for a new edition of the "Palaeographia Græca" of Montfaucon, which it was his design to have published, had he not been prevented by death. During the Revolution, he suffered, in common with many other learned men con-

siderably in his property; but on the restoration of order, resumed his literary career, and was appointed by Buonaparte professor of ancient and modern Greek; but only filled that situation a few months, dying in the spring of 1803. Villoison was a man of great critical acumen and patient research, to which he added a soundness of scholarship and a depth as well as variety of erudition, much beyond the common average of scholastic attainments. He had been admitted a member of the French Institute in his twenty-fourth year, in consequence of his edition of the Homeric Lexicon of Apollonius, the manuscript of which he had found at St Germain des Prés. His other productions are, an edition of the works of Longus, with notes; "Anecdota Græca," 4to, 2 vols. Venice, 1782, being a selection from the writings of some unpublished Greek authors; "Epistolæ Vimarenses," a collection of letters on literary subjects published at Zurich; and a translation of part of the Hebrew Scriptures, made by a Jew as early as the tenth century.—*Eloge by Dacler.*

VINCE, AM. FR.S. (SAMUEL) an eminent mathematical scholar, Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. He was of humble parentage, his friends being settled at Tressingfield, in Suffolk; but the munificence of Mr. Tilney, of Harleston, enabling him to enter himself of Caius College in 1775, he soon distinguished himself by gaining one of Smith's mathematical prizes, and became the senior wrangler of his year. In 1796, being then a fellow of Sidney Sussex college, he was elected to the professorship, which he afterwards filled in so distinguished a manner, and which he held till his death in 1821. His works are, a treatise on the "Elements of Conic Sections," 8vo, 1781; another on "Practical Astronomy," 4to, 1790; "Plan of a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy," 8vo, 1793; "The Principles of Fluxions," 2 vols. 8vo, 1795; "The Principles of Hydrostatics," 8vo, 1796-1800; "A complete System of Astronomy," 2 vols. 4to, 1797-1799; 3 vols. 4to, with additions, 1814. A Vindication of Christianity against the objections of Hume, in two discourses preached before the University, 1798-1809; a treatise on Trigonometry, 'the nature and use of Logarithms, &c. 8vo, 1800; "A Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws of the Heavenly Bodies," 8vo, 1806; and "On the Hypotheses accounting for Gravitation from Mechanical Principles," 8vo, 1806. He obtained several pieces of preferment in the church, and at the time of his decease was rector of Kirby Bedon, vicar of South Creek (both in Norfolk), and archdeacon of Bedford.—*Ann. Biog.*

VINCENT (THOMAS) a nonconformist minister, who received his education at Oxford, and obtained a living in London, from which he was ejected in 1662. He then became a tutor in a dissenting academy at Islington; and during the great plague in London in 1665, he distinguished himself by his zeal in attend-

ing persons attacked with that malady. He subsequently published a tract, entitled "God's terrible Voice in the City, by Plague and Fire," which comprises some interesting details relative to occurrences which fell under his observation. He died in 1678, aged forty-four.—*Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial. Censura Literaria.*

VINCENT (WILLIAM) a distinguished critic and divine, who was born in London in 1739. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1762 he became an usher at Westminster, and nine years after he succeeded to the office of second master. He took the degree of DD. and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1778 he became vicar of Longdon, in Worcestershire; but he soon after resigned his benefice for the rectory of Allhallows, Thames-street, in London. In 1788 he arrived at the station of head master at Westminster, where he continued to preside till 1801, when he was made a prebend of Westminster; and two years after he succeeded to the deanery, on the promotion of Dr Horsley to the see of St Asaph. As an author dean Vincent is principally known on account of his Commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus; and his Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, republished together under the title of "The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean," 1807, 2 vols. 4to. The Voyage of Nearchus was translated into French by Billecocq, Paris, 1800. Dr Vincent died in December 1815. Besides the works just mentioned, he published "The Conjugation of the Greek Verb, and the Greek Verb analysed;" "A Defence of Public Education," and a Charity Sermon. A volume of his Discourses, with his life, was published posthumously.—*Gent. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

VINCENTIUS LIRINENSIS, or ST. VINCENT of LERINS, a monk of the fifth century, who was the author of a tract entitled "Commonitorium adversus Hæreticos," of which an English translation by the rev. William Reeves was published in 1709. Vincentius who after having served as a soldier, entered into the monastery of Lerins in Provence, died about AD. 440.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

VINCI (LEONARDO) an illustrious Italian painter. He was the natural son of one Pietro, a notary at Florence, and was called da Vinci, from the place of his birth, a small borough of Valdarno di Sotto. He was born in 1452, and at an early age having given indications of extraordinary genius, he was placed under Verrochio, an eminent artist of that period. He soon surpassed his master, and executed several pictures at Florence; which gave him so high a reputation that Lodovico Sforza, then regent of Milan, invited him to that capital in 1489, and settled upon him an annual stipend. Here he displayed the universality of his genius, not only by his paintings, but by his skill in music, and skill as an engineer. It was in Milan also that he painted his celebrated Last Supper in the Dominican convent of St Maria;

which being executed on a wall not sufficiently secured from moisture, has been much defaced long ago, although in a certain sense preserved by a copy taken by order of Francis I. On his return to Florence in 1508, he executed many of his best pieces, and in particular, was employed by the senate to paint the council chamber in conjunction with Michael Angelo, then a much younger man; and his admired cartoon of Piccinino's battle of cavalry was a product of the emulation of these great artists. On the elevation of Leo X to the pontificate, Leonardo is said to have visited Rome, and to have painted several pictures for that pope, who was however dissatisfied at the slowness of his execution. The rivalry of Michael Angelo seems also to have disgusted him, so that he willingly accepted an invitation to France from Francis I. He was advanced in years when he undertook this journey, which was soon followed by a languishing distemper, which confined him to his bed at Fontainebleau. During his illness the king went frequently to visit him, and one day as he was raising himself on his couch to thank that monarch for the honour done him, he was seized with a fainting fit, and died in the arms of Francis, who had stepped forward to support him. This event took place in 1520, in his sixty-seventh year. Leonardo da Vinci is allowed to have been one of the greatest geniuses of his country, and few men have united more various excellencies. As a painter he possessed correctness of design, taste, and great powers of expression. He had also a perfect knowledge of the theory of his art, and was the first who made anatomical drawings. His ideas of perfection, and solicitude to finish with nicety, made him slow, and his colouring was defective, which has been attributed to his fondness for chemical experiment. The strength of his conception lay principally in the delineation of male heads, in respect to which and to his other excellencies, it is with apparent justice asserted, that to him Raphael and Michael Angelo owe a part of their subsequent celebrity. Leonardo da Vinci was the author of a "Treatise on Painting," which is still in esteem. He also left a number of drawings and manuscript books, containing figures relative to architecture, mechanics, anatomy, and other sciences, some of which are in the possession of his present majesty. Of his poetry a moral sonnet has been preserved, of considerable merit for the time.—*Tiraboschi. Pilkington by Fuseli.*

VINCI (LEONARDO DA) an eminent musical composer, was born at Naples in 1690. He early showed great ability, and was a pupil at the Conservatory when engaged at Rome to compose the opera of "Semiramis." The applause he obtained by this performance on his return to Naples, led to his composition of the opera of "Astanax," and from which moment the most distinguished theatres of Italy solicited his services. He gave the preference to that of Venice, where he produced "Sofici," and "Ifigenia." He concluded his career at Rome, where it began, with the operas of "Artaserse," and "Didone," the

first of which is deemed his master-piece, and among the first productions of the Italian theatre. This able composer was poisoned in a cup of chocolate, administered to him by the relation of a Roman lady of rank, of whose favours he had boasted. Da Vinci was the first composer who effected any great improvement in the musical drama, after the invention of recitative by Peri, in 1600. The accompanied recitations in "Didone," are peculiarly celebrated. He composed several other operas besides those mentioned in this article, including several of a comic kind.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Rees's Cyclop.*

VINER (CHARLES) an eminent English lawyer, born about the year 1680, at Aldershot, Hants. He is celebrated as the founder of the Vinerian professorship in the university of Oxford, and the industrious compiler of a "General Abridgment of the Law of England," which laborious work occupied him more than twenty-four years. It was originally printed under his own immediate superintendence, and in his own house, in twenty-four folio volumes. The last edition is in octavo. He was a great benefactor to Oxford, where he endowed several scholarships; and to the professorship already mentioned we are perhaps indebted for Blackstone's Commentaries, the learned author of that work having originally commenced it as a university lecture. Mr Viner died in 1756.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibliog.*

VINET (ELIAS) an industrious French scholar of the sixteenth century. He was the son of a labourer at Vinets, a village of Saintonge, but he received a literary education at Barbesceux and Poitiers, which he followed up himself at Paris. He ultimately taught philosophy and mathematics in the university of Bordeaux, an office which he filled with great reputation for a quarter of a century. Vinet was the editor of various classical authors, on whom he noted and commented with great erudition and critical skill. He also translated some ancient authors into French, and published some original works, including treatises on the "Art of making Dials," and on Mensuration, and the "Antiquities of Saintes and Barbesceux," 4to, 1571; and "Antiquities of Bordeaux and Berry," 4to, 1574. He died in 1587.—*Thunian Hist. Moreri.*

VINNIUS, or VINNEN (ARNOLD) an eminent jurist, was born at Holland in 1588. He studied at Leyden, in which university he ultimately became professor of law. He distinguished himself by various very able works on jurisprudence, which he composed in a style that has rendered them more agreeable in their perusal than most of those on legal topics. Of his publications, the principal are, "Commentarius Academicus et Forensis, in quatuor Libros Institutionum Imperialium," of which a valuable edition was given by Heineccius, with a preface and annotations, Lugd. 1726, 4to; *Notæ ad Institutiones*, printed with the above; "Jurisprudentia Contracta;" "Questiones Juris Selectæ;" "Tractatus de l'actis," &c. He died in 1657.—*Moreri. Sarii Onom.*

VIOTTI (G. B.) an eminent musician, justly considered the first violinist of his age. He was a Piedmontese, born at Fontaneto, a village near Crescentino, in 1755, and was placed early in life under the tuition of Pugnani, by whose instructions he profited so rapidly, that in his twenty-first year he obtained the appointment of first violinist at the royal chapel in Turin. After retaining this situation rather more than two years, he visited Berlin and Paris, in which latter capital his fame for the beauty of his compositions, as well as for the brilliancy of his execution, rose to a great height and attracted the notice of the queen, Marie Antoinette. He was ordered to play before the royal family, and complied; but being interrupted in the performance of a favourite solo, by the noise made at the entrance of the count d'Artois, he evinced his independence, as well as his indignation, by breaking off abruptly and quietly leaving the room. From that time he persevered in a resolution he then formed, never again to play at a public concert in France. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Viotti took refuge in England, and from the year 1794 till 1798 had a share in the management of the king's theatre, himself leading in the orchestra. At the latter period however he received a peremptory order from the Alien Office to quit the country, a circumstance which has been by some attributed to the misrepresentations of those who envied him his skill as a performer. He retired in consequence to Holland, and thence to Hamburg, in the neighbourhood of which city he resided about three years, associating principally with his fellow-exile Jarnowick. In 1801, the storm having by that time blown over, he returned to London, and engaged in the wine trade, which he carried on for several years, till the speculation failing, he lost the whole of his property. After the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, Louis XVIII invited him to preside over the Academie Royale de Musique at Paris, which situation he accepted, but did not retain it long, owing to his increasing age and bodily infirmities. In 1822, having obtained permission to retire on a moderate pension, he settled finally in London, and there remained till his death in the spring of 1824. Though Viotti had long seceded from his profession, he to the last did all in his power towards its advancement, and assisted occasionally at the Philharmonic Society, of which he was one of the original members. Viotti was a man of superior intellect, unquestioned honour, and refined manners, though of eccentric habits. He has also obtained from some of his admirers the character of a wit, but such of his repartees as have been recorded do not rank very high in the scale of humour. He was the author of a great variety of music for the violin, but his only two vocal compositions are the polaccas "Che Gioja," and "Consola, amato bene," both of them master pieces in their way.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

VIRET (PETER) a Swiss divine of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Orbe in

the canton of Berne. He was educated at Paris, and having contracted an intimacy with William Farel, who had embraced the doctrines of the Huguenots, he went with him to Geneva, where he contributed his aid towards the destruction of popery. He afterwards removed to Lausanne, and thence to Lyons, whence he was invited to Bearne by the great patroness of the reformers, Jane d'Albret, queen of Navarre. He wrote many works against the doctrines of the Catholic church, one of which, exhibiting a curious commentary on the sacramental service, was translated into English by Thomas Stone, and published under the title of "The Cateches of the Masse," 1584, 12mo. Viret died in 1571.—*Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

VIRGIL, or **PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO**, the most eminent of the Roman poets, was born B.C. 70, at Andes, a village near Mantua. His father was a man of obscure origin, who became bettered in circumstances by marriage, and who appears ultimately to have become the owner of a small estate cultivated by himself. Virgil enjoyed the benefit of a liberal education, and Cremona, Milan, and Naples are said to have successively contributed to his instruction. Physics and mathematics were in the first instance his favourite studies, and he cultivated the Epicurean philosophy under Syro, a master much praised by Cicero. It has been generally supposed that he wrote in early life the poems which go by the title of "Catalecta Virgilii;" but some of these are undoubtedly spurious, and of others the date is uncertain. If, as generally believed, he relates his own adventures in his first eclogue, his earliest visit to Rome was undertaken in his thirtieth year, with a view to recover his lands, which had been occupied during the first triumvirate by the soldiers of Octavius, to whom he obtained an introduction by means of Pollio, or of some other protector. He also became known to his great patron Mæcenas, and through their influence his farm was restored to him. The veteran who had acquired possession, was however so little disposed to give it back to him, that he found his life in danger; and was obliged to fly back to Rome, where a second application proved effective. He subsequently proceeded in the composition of his eclogues, the tenth and last of which, dedicated to Gallus, appears to have been written in his thirty-third or thirty-fourth year. He then commenced his "Georgics," at the request of Mæcenas, which production contains many masterly proofs of an exalted genius in its vigour and maturity. He is supposed to have been in his forty-fifth year when he began to compose the "Æneid," which occupied many of the latter years of his life. Augustus, with whom he was at this time in the greatest favour, entreated him by letter to communicate it to him in its progress; with which request he at length complied, and read himself the sixth book to the emperor, in the presence of his sister Octavia, who fainted when she heard his exquisite tribute to the me-

mory of her son, the young Marcellus, so beautifully introduced into that portion of his poem, and rewarded him with a present of ten sesterces a line, which amounted to upwards of 2000*l*. When he had finished his *Æneid*, he visited Greece, in order to correct and polish it at leisure; but meeting Augustus at Athens, on his return from the east, he resolved upon going back in his company. Unfortunately he was attacked at Megara by an indisposition, which became still more serious during his voyage to Italy, and which terminated his life a few days after his arrival at Brundisium, B.C. 19, in the fifty-second year of his age. According to his request, his bones were conveyed to Naples, and interred in the Puteolan Way. He died with such steadiness and tranquillity, as to be able to dictate his own epitaph in the following words:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc

Parthenope: cecini Pasceua, Rura, Duces."

From the concurrent testimony of various writers, including Pliny the elder and Aulus Gellius, it appears that on his death-bed he wished to commit the *Æneid* to the flames as an imperfect production; but it was either saved by the interposition of his friends, Tucca and Varius, or by the injunctions of Augustus to his executors, a convincing proof of the modest self-estimation which was a characteristic of this great poet. His disposition in other respects was so mild and unassuming, that he was singularly beloved, not only by Augustus and Mæcenas, but by all the distinguished persons of the period. He also obtained all the honours which his modesty led him to shun; and it is said, that on some of his verses being recited in the theatre when he was present, the audience rose up, and paid him the same respect which was usually paid to the emperor. Virgil was tall, of a swarthy complexion, and sickly constitution, affected with frequent head aches and spitting of blood. Notwithstanding some licentious verses written in early youth, no longer in existence, and certain passages in his *Bucolics*, his conduct was as temperate and regular as his manners were modest and amiable. In respect to genius, scarcely any poet has more occupied the critics, both ancient and modern, and all concur in ranking him in the first class of poetical merit. He is however distinguished less by the faculty of invention than most of the leading poets; his *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and *Æneid*, being full of imitation, and even of translation; but in all that can exemplify the art of poetry, he has never been excelled, and his admirers will not allow that the splendour and majesty of his style have ever been equalled. Hence his select passages are dwelt upon with more pleasure than those of almost any other classical poet. His *Georgics* have been the object of imitation to all who have since attempted to mingle practical instruction with the beauties of description; and although inferior to the *Iliad* in point of genius, his *Æneid* is regarded as presenting the finest example of the epic after that immortal poem, from the most

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ancient times to the present day. The fame of Virgil is testified by almost innumerable editions, commentaries, and translations. The best editions are those of Masvicius, Leuwarden, 1717, 2 vols. 4to; of Burmann, Amsterdam, 1746, 4 vols. 4to; and of Heyne, 1793, 6 vols. 8vo. Of his translators the most popular are Dryden, Pitt, and Warton, to which is to be added the recent version of John Ring, Esq. in 2 vols. 8vo. The *Bucolics* and *Georgics* have been published separately by professor Martyn, of Cambridge, with an English version in prose and curious notes.—*Vita à Donat. Warton's Life prefixed to his Virgil.*

VISCONTI (JOHN BAPTIST ANTHONY) an Italian antiquary, born at Vernazza in the diocese of Sarzano, in 1722. He was educated at Rome by an uncle, who was a painter, and who designed his nephew for the same profession. But the latter preferred the study of antiquities to any other pursuit; and that he might be at liberty to follow his inclination, he purchased the office of apostolic notary. He became connected with the celebrated Winckelmann, whom he succeeded in 1768, in the station of prefect or commissary of antiquities at Rome; and Clement XIV. on his elevation to the pontifical throne the following year, having formed the design of founding a new museum in the Vatican, the execution of the plan was entrusted to Visconti, who superintended the researches for ancient monuments carried on at Rome under popes Clement XIV and Pius VI. Among the relics of former ages brought to light was the tomb of the Scipios, relative to which Visconti published Letters and Notices in the Roman Anthology; and he was the author of some other archaeological memoirs. His death took place September 2, 1784. He was appointed editor of the "Museum Pio-Clementinum," but the text accompanying the engravings of that work was written by his son, the subject of the next article.—*Biog. Univ.*

VISCONTI (ENNIVS QUIRINIUS) eldest son of the preceding, was born at Rome, November 1, 1751. He studied under his father, and showed such a precocity of talent, that at three years and a half old he was able to read Greek and Latin, as appeared from a public examination. His subsequent progress in knowledge was not less remarkable; and in 1764 he translated from Greek into Italian verse the *Hecuba* of Euripides, printed at Rome in 1765. His father designed him for the church, hoping through the patronage of pope Pius VI that he might obtain a cardinal's hat. He therefore studied the canon and Roman law, and in 1771 took the degree of doctor. Soon after he was made a papal chamberlain and sub-librarian of the Vatican. Having however formed an attachment to a lady, whom he wished to marry, he refused to enter into holy orders; in consequence of which he was deprived of his posts, through the interference of his father. A reconciliation subsequently took place, when J. B. Visconti being charged with the preparation of the descriptions to accompany the plates of the

"Museum Pio-Clementinum," found it necessary to call his son to his assistance; and the latter published the first volume of the work in 1782, and the second in 1784. He was then appointed conservator of the museum of the Capitol, and obtained the restoration of those emoluments of which he had been deprived. The remaining volumes of the "Museum Pio-Clementinum" appeared between 1788 and 1807, when the seventh and last was published at Rome, though after the removal of the author to Paris. When the French took possession of Rome, and established a provisional government in 1797, Visconti was nominated minister of the interior; and the following year, when the mode of administration was changed, he became one of the five members of the new government. In 1798 he was obliged to retire from Rome to Perugia, on the approach of a Neapolitan army; and in 1799 he quitted Rome entirely, and took refuge in France, where he met with a most flattering reception. He was appointed surveyor of the Museum of Antiquities at the Louvre and professor of archaeology, with a liberal pension; and in 1804 he was admitted into the class of history and ancient literature at the Institute. His death took place February 7, 1818. Among the most important of his very numerous publications may be mentioned the Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Museum at Paris; "Grecian Iconography," 3 vols. 1808; "Roman Iconography," vol. 1st, 1817; "Mémoire sur des Ouvrages de Sculpture du Parthenon, et de quelques Edifices de l'Acropole à Athènes, &c." 1818, 8vo. He also was a co-operator in the Musée Napoléon, and many other works. A complete edition of the works of E. Q. Visconti was commenced at Milan in 1818.—*Biog. Notice by Zannoni in Antholog. No. 18, Florence, 1822. Biog. Univ.*

VISDELOU (CLAUDE) a French jesuit and missionary in China, who was born in Brittany in 1656. After studying among the jesuits, he became one of the brothers of the order at an early age; and he was only nineteen when he was sent to reinforce the mission in China. He arrived at Macao in 1687, and having studied the Chinese language, he devoted himself for more than twenty years with great zeal to the duties of his station. At length he became involved in the disputes between the missionaries of different nations; and when cardinal de Tournon arrived in China, Visdelou, who rendered some services to that prelate, was exposed to the animosity of his enemies. In vain did he receive the titles of vicar-apostolic and bishop of Claudopolis, for his opponents disputed the legitimacy of his appointment; so that he was obliged to quit China, and in 1709 he embarked for Pondicherry. His conduct was approved by pope Clement XI; but in answer to an apology which he sent to France, the regent duke of Orleans ordered him to remain at Pondicherry, where he continued till his death in 1737. Besides several works relating to China, Visdelou drew up a History of Tartary, published

as a Supplement to D'Herbelot Bibliothèque Orientale.—*Biog. Univ.*

VISHNOO-SARMA, the name of a Bramin, to whom is ascribed the composition of the celebrated collection of apologues, known under the title of the Fables of Pilpay or Bidpai. The original of this work, composed in the Sanscrit language, bears the title of "Pancha-tantra," and it has given birth to two other works, one of which, called "Hitopadesa," has been translated by sir William Jones and by Mr Wilkins. The version of the latter was published at Bath in 1787, 8vo; that of the former is printed in the collection of his works; and the Sanscrit text has been published at Serampore in 1806, and in London in 1810. The abbé Dubois published a French version of the "Pancha-tantra," Paris, 1826. Nothing certain is known concerning Vishnoo-Sarma, the alleged author of this curious monument of Hindoo literature.—*Trans. of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. i. Biog. Univ.*

VITELLIO or VITELLO, a Polish mathematician, born in the thirteenth century of the illustrious family of Ciolek, who, according to a common custom of the learned in former times, translated his Polish name into Latin. He resided near Cracow, where he arranged the materials which had been the result of his inquiries in his travels, and the numerous optical experiments which he had made. His work, which did not appear till long after his death, was first printed at Nuremberg, 1553, folio, under the title of "Vitellionis Perspectivæ Lib. x." It was dedicated by the author to William de Morbetta, who in 1262 was grand-penitentiary at the court of Rome. Vitellio is the earliest writer who gives a philosophical explanation of the cause of the rainbow.—*Biog. Univ.*

VITRINGA (CAMPEGIUS) an eminent and learned Protestant divine, was born May 16, 1659, at Leuwarden in Friesland. He took the degree of DD. at Leyden in 1679, and was successively professor of Oriental languages, divinity, and sacred history at Franeker. He died March 3, 1722, of an apoplexy. He is author of "A Commentary on Isaiah," 2 vols. folio, Lat.; "Apocalypseos Anachrysis," 1719, 4to; "Typus Theologus Practicæ," 8vo; "Hypotyposis Historiæ et Chronologiæ Sacræ," 8vo; "Synagoga vetus," 4to; "Archisynagogus," 4to; "De Decemviris otiosis Synagoga," 4to, &c.—CAMPEGIUS VITRINGA, one of his sons, born March 23, 1693, was also professor of divinity at Franeker, and died nine months after his father in 1723, aged thirty-one, leaving an able "Abridgment of Natural Theology," and "Sacred Dissertations."—*Niceroh. Saxii Onom.*

VITRUVIUS POLLIO (MARCUS) a celebrated writer on architecture, who is supposed to have flourished in the times of Julius Cæsar and Augustus; and of whose parentage and place of nativity no certain knowledge can be attained. The most probable opinion is that he was born at Formia, a city of Campania, now called Mola di Gaeta. He plainly appears to have been liberally educated; and that to

travelled for information and improvement we learn from his writings. He acquired by the exercise of his profession some property, though he seems to have been less employed than some of his contemporaries; and the only public edifice which he mentions as being constructed from his designs is a basilica at Fano. He wrote at an advanced age his work "*De Architectura Lib. x.*" which he dedicated to Augustus, under whose reign he had held the office of inspector of the military machines. This treatise was first printed at Venice, 1497, folio; and among modern editions the most valuable is that of Schneider, Leipsic, 1808, 3 vols. 8vo. An English translation of the work of Vitruvius, with a commentary by William Newton, appeared in 1771, folio, repub. 1791, 2 vols. folio; and a new translation by W. Wilkins, with an Introduction containing an historical View of the Rise and Progress of Architecture among the Greeks, was published in 1812, folio.—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

VIVES (JOHN LOUIS) one of the revivers of literature, was born at Valencia in Spain, in 1492. He studied at Paris and Louvain, after which he visited England, having previously become one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was much respected and patronised by Catherine of Aragon; and in 1522 dedicated his Commentary upon St Augustine "*De Civitate Dei*," to king Henry VIII. He was also appointed to instruct the princess Mary in polite literature and the Latin language, for whose use he wrote the tracts "*De Ratione Studii Puerilis*," and "*De Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ*." During his residence at Oxford he was admitted doctor of laws, and acquired much favour with Henry VIII; but venturing to argue and write against his divorce from Catherine, he was disgraced and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he repaired to Brussels, where he married, and remained for the rest of his life, occupied as a teacher of the belles lettres. He died in 1541. His works were printed at Basil in 1555, in 2 vols. folio, but this collection did not include his Commentary on St Augustine, which was esteemed too bold and free by the Louvain doctors; it has however been published separately. Among his works are "*De prima Philosophia*;" "*De Explanatione Essentiarum*;" "*De Censura Veri*;" "*De Iuitis Sectis et Laudibus Philosophiæ*;" and "*De corruptis Artibus et tradendis Disciplinis*," which writings, in the opinion of Brucker, exhibit great strength of judgment, and a mind capable of things beyond the level of the age in which he lived.—*Antonio Bibl. Hispan. Dupin. Brucker.*

VIVIANI (VINCENTIO) a celebrated Italian physician, was born at Florence in 1621 or 1622. He was a disciple of the justly celebrated Galileo, and lived with him from his seventeenth to his twenty-first year. He early distinguished himself by his attempt for the restoration of Aristeus, an ancient geometrical, who was contemporary with Euclid, and had composed five books of problems "*De*

Locis solidis, which were lost, with the exception of the names of the propositions. This labour he however discontinued, in order to restore the lost fifth book of the Conic Sections of Apollonius. This work he published in 1659, in folio, under the title "*De Maximis et Minimis Geometrica Divinata in quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergei*," which was esteemed superior to Apollonius himself. In 1664 he was honoured with a pension from Louis XIV, and in 1666 the grand duke of Tuscany, who employed him both in public works and in negotiation, gave him the title of his first mathematician. In 1669 he was chosen to fill a chair in the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, which honour induced him to finish three books of his Divination of Aristeus, and address them to the king of France. He died in 1703, in the eighty-first or eighty-second year of his age. Fontenelle speaks warmly of the integrity and simplicity of manners of Viviani, who composed several mathematical treatises in the Latin and Italian languages, besides those already alluded to, the principal of which is entitled "*Enodato Problematum*," comprising the solution of three problems which had been submitted to all the mathematicians of Europe.—*Fabroni Vite Italorum. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

VLITIUS or VAN VLIET (JOHN) a philological writer, whose birth-place is unknown, and who died at Breda in 1666. He received a liberal education, and travelled in England and France, in both which countries, as well as in Holland, he was connected with many men of eminence in literature. Among his publications are "*Jani Vlitii Venatio novantiqua*," 1645, 12mo; a treatise in Dutch, on the law of succession according to the custom of Breda, appended to which is the Lord's Prayer, in twenty German or northern dialects; and a new edition of the Gothic Glossary of Francis Junius.—*Biog. Univ.*

VOET (GISEBERT) a Dutch theologian, born at Heusden in 1593. After having studied at Leyden, he settled as a minister at his native place, where he remained till 1634. He was then invited to teach the eastern languages and theology at the Schola Illustris at Utrecht, which was two years after made a university. He also became co-pastor of one of the churches of Utrecht; and being a zealous supporter of the system of orthodoxy promulgated by the synod of Dordrecht, he distinguished himself by his attacks on the Arminians or remonstrants. The Cartesian philosophy engaging the public attention, Voet in 1639 wrote against Descartes, whom he accused of atheism, and treated with great illiberality. He likewise entered into a controversy with the Leyden professor, Coccejus; and he engaged in many other disputes with contemporary divines. He died at Utrecht in 1677. His principal works are "*Selectæ Disputationes Theologicæ*," 5 vols. 4to; and "*Politica Ecclesiastica*," 4 vols. 4to.—His son, **PAUL VOST**, was successively professor of logic, metaphysics, the Greek language, and civil law, at Utrecht, where he died in 1677. He was the

author of several learned works on jurisprudence and theology.—JOHN VOET, the son of Paul, professor of law at Herborn, afterwards at Utrecht, and ultimately at Leyden, was the author of a valuable "Commentary on the Pandects," Leyden, 1698, 2 vols. folio, often reprinted. He died in 1714.—*Burmanni Traject. Erudit. Mosheim. Biog. Univ.*

VOISENON (CLAUDE HENRY FUSÉE de) a man of letters, distinguished for his eccentricities and his talents. He was born January 8, 1708, at the castle of Voisenon near Melun, and was educated for the ecclesiastical profession. He commenced his career as a divine, by the appointment of grand-vicar of the see of Boulogne; and he also obtained the abbacy of Jardi, bestowed on him by cardinal Fleury, after he had declined accepting the bishopric of Boulogne, from a sense of his own unfitness for such a dignified situation in the church. He was of a lively humorous disposition, and he determined to pursue the studies for which nature had qualified him. In 1763 he was admitted a member of the French Academy; and the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension of six thousand livres, to write a French history, in return for which, however, he produced nothing but some "Historical Fragments" of little interest. His other works consist of "Literary Anecdotes;" fugitive poetry, in the style of Chaulieu; romances; and comedies, the most esteemed of which are "Mariages assortis," and "La Coquette fixée." Both in his personal and his literary character he seems much to have resembled Piron; and though he belonged to the Academy, he was no favourite with his coadjutors, who had many of them been the objects of his satirical wit. His private character was singularly dissolute; and like many other libertines, in the fits of illness to which he was subject, he was occasionally a zealous devotee. He died November 22, 1775. His works were published in 1781, 5 vols. 8vo, with a life of the author.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VOITURE (VINCENT) a celebrated French wit, was born at Amiens in 1598. His father was a wealthy wine-merchant, who lived freely, but the health of the subject of this article was delicate, and he drank only water. His agreeable manners and conversation early introduced him to good company, and he was a distinguished visitor at the Hotel de Rambouillet. He was also well received at court and by Gaston duke of Orleans, who made him his master of the ceremonies. In 1634 he was admitted into the French Academy, and was subsequently sent on a mission to Spain, where he was much caressed, and where he composed some verses in such pure and natural Spanish, that every body ascribed them to Lope de Vega. He also visited Rome and England, and was the person employed to notify the birth of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIV., to the court of Florence. He enjoyed several considerable pensions, but attachment to play and to women prevented him from growing rich. He died in 1648. Voi-

ture was one of the first in France distinguished by the title of *bel esprit*. He wrote verses in French, Spanish and Italian; the former are occasionally easy and sprightly, with a refined turn of thought, but for the most part fall into strained wit and affected sentiment, without being nice in point of delicacy, which, however, was rather the fault of the age than of the man. His letters make up the bulk of his works, and also proved the chief cause of his literary reputation; they exhibit a perpetual attempt at wit, which is sometimes successful, and places the writer high in the class of epistolary writers; but on the other hand, they often degenerate into affectation, plays on words, insipid pleasantries, and far-fetched allusions. Nothing, as well observed by Voltaire, flows from the heart, paints the manners of the times, or shows the characters of men; they are rather an abuse than an exercise of wit. They were however extremely admired in their day, and a letter from Voiture was a passport into the politest companies. One of the latest editions of his works is that of Paris, 1729, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VOLKOFF (THEODORA) a Russian dramatist, born at Kostroma in 1729. He was sent when young to Moscow, to study music, and at the age of fifteen he had also acquired a knowledge of geometry, drawing, and the French, Italian, and German languages. Returning home, he secretly employed his pen in writing plays, and having collected a small company of young actors, he exhibited at Jaroslaw some pieces composed by St Dimitri de Rostoff. Going to Petersburg in 1746, he formed an acquaintance with the Italians attached to the court theatre; and on his return to Jaroslaw, he found means to erect a theatre, which would hold a thousand spectators. There he performed the tragedies of Sumorokof, and other pieces, with so much success, that the empress Elizabeth sent for him to Petersburg, where he was appointed first actor of the Russian theatre. In 1759 he was sent to establish a national theatre at Moscow; and Catherine II, on her accession to the throne, bestowed on him an estate, with a patent of nobility. He was engaged by order of the court, in 1763, in preparing a grand dramatic spectacle, called "The Triumph of Minerva," for which he had just completed the arrangements, when he was taken ill, and his death occurred a few days after, April 4, 1763. His funeral obsequies were celebrated with a degree of magnificence not inferior to those of Garrick. He possessed considerable talents as a poet, a musician, and a sculptor; and also a general acquaintance with literature.—*Biog. Univ.*

VOLNEY (CONSTANTINE FRANCIS CHASSEAU, count de) a celebrated French writer, was born at Craon in Brittany, in 1755. Inspired at an early age with a desire to visit foreign countries in search of knowledge, he no sooner became master of a small patrimonial estate, than he converted it into money, and embarked for the Levant. He travelled

through several parts of Egypt and Syria, and after a residence for some time in a Maronite convent on Mount Libanus, for the purpose of studying the Oriental languages, he returned to France, whence he had been absent more than two years. The fruits of his inquiries appeared in his "*Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte*," 2 vols. 8vo, which was translated into English, Dutch, and German. This work procured him much reputation, and taking up his residence at Auteuil near Paris, he became intimately connected with some of the most eminent among his literary contemporaries. On the convocation of the States General in 1789, Volney was elected a deputy from the Tiers Etat of Anjou, when he embraced the cause of liberty, and frequently appeared with advantage as a public speaker. In 1791 he published his deistical work, entitled "*Les Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empires*," the first idea of which he is said to have conceived in the cabinet of Dr Franklin. After the conclusion of the sessions of the National Assembly, he accompanied M. Pozzo di Borgo to Corsica, where he had projected some agricultural improvements. He made attempts to establish in that island the cultivation of the sugar-cane, indigo, and other tropical plants, but he was unsuccessful. Returning to Paris, he suffered persecution under the reign of terror; and after ten months' imprisonment, the fall of Robespierre restored him to liberty. In November 1794 he was appointed professor of history at the Normal School, and the course of lectures on the philosophy of history which he delivered (and which was published and translated into English) added considerably to his reputation. In 1795 he made a voyage to the United States of America, where, as the friend of Franklin, he experienced a flattering reception from Washington, who invited him to visit him in his retirement from the toils of warfare and politics. Volney would probably have settled in America, had not the prospect of a war with France induced him to return home in the spring of 1798. After the revolution which elevated Buonaparte to the consulship, he was nominated a senator; and it is said the office of second consul was designed for him, but his political opinions prevented the appointment from taking place. In the senate he co-operated with Lanjuinais, Cabanis, Destutt de Tracy, Collaud, Garat, and others, whose influence was constantly exerted in the cause of freedom. After the return of the king, Volney, by a decree of the 4th of June 1814, was designated a member of the Chamber of Peers, where he remained faithful to his principles, always appearing among the ardent defenders of the rights of the nation. His death took place, after a short illness, at Paris, April 24, 1820. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "*Simplification des Langues Orientales, ou Méthode nouvelle et facile d'apprendre les Langues Arabe, Persane et Turque, avec les Caractères Européens*," 1795, 8vo; "*Tableau du Climat et du Sol de l'Amerique*," 1803, 2 vols. 8vo, with a Voca-

bulary of the Language of the Miamis: "*Rapport fait à l'Académie Celtique sur l'Ouvrage Russe de M. le Prof. Pallas, Vocabulaires comparés des Langues de toute la Terre*," 1805, 4to; *Supplément à l'Herodote de Larcher, ou Chronologie d'Herodote conformé à son Texte*," 1808, 2 vols. 8vo, "*Questions de Statistique à l'Usage des Voyageurs*," 1813, 8vo; "*Recherches nouvelles sur l'Histoire Ancienne*," 1814—15, 3 vols. 8vo. Volney was a member of the Institute from its foundation; and he belonged to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and to several European literary associations.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ.*

VOLPATO (JOHN) an eminent engraver, born at Bassano, in Italy, in 1733. He was a self-taught artist, and his first essays were so successful as to attract the admiration of the most skillful professors. The celebrated Bartolozzi, then employed at Venice, instructed Volpato in the secrets of his art. He afterwards went to Rome, where he was engaged to make engravings from the paintings of Raphael at the Vatican. His death took place at Rome, August 21, 1802. He published a work, entitled "*The Principles of Design, deduced from the best ancient Statues*," Rome, 1786, folio, with thirty-six plates. The famous Raphael Morghen was the pupil and son-in-law of this artist.—*Biog. Univ.*

VOLPI (JOHN ANTHONY) an elegant modern Latin poet, descended of a noble family, and born at Como in 1514. He studied jurisprudence at Pavia, and afterwards went to Rome in search of preferment. Being disappointed in his expectations, he returned to his native place, and eventually succeeded Bernardine della Croce, bishop of the church, in 1559. His death took place in 1568. His poems, which were published at Padua, in 1725, have been highly praised; two of his satires in particular are said to be the finest modern compositions of the kind, happily imitating the style of Horace.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

VOLTA (ALEXANDER) an Italian philosopher, distinguished for his discoveries relative to Galvanic electricity. He was descended of a noble and ancient family, and was born at Como in 1745. He applied himself particularly to the study of the natural sciences, and especially electricity; and in 1769 he addressed to father Beccaria a dissertation "*De Vi attractiva Ignis Electrici*." In 1774 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Pavia; and he was in that situation when the discoveries of Galvani were published in 1789. Volta immediately turned his attention to the subject of Galvanism, or animal electricity; and to his researches is due the discovery of what has been termed the principle of electro-motion, or the excitement of electricity by the contact of heterogeneous substances, as exhibited in the phenomena of the Voltaic pile, or electric column. Volta addressed to the Royal Society of London, in 1792, an account of his observations, and in 1794 he was presented with the Copleian

medal. In 1801, Buonaparte invited professor Volta to Paris, where he exhibited his discoveries to the members of the Institute. He was subsequently deputy from the university of Pavia to the consulta of Lyons, and then a member of the college of the Dotti, a senator, and at length a count. He died March 6, 1826. A complete edition of his works appeared at Florence in 1816, 5 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

VOLTAIRE (MARIE FRANCIS AROUET de) indisputably the most celebrated literary character of his own age, was born at Chateaufort near Paris, in 1694. His father, Francis Arouet, had been a notary, and was a treasurer of the chamber of accounts. The subject of this article showed a singular fondness for verse from his cradle, which was fostered by his godfather, the abbé de Chateaufort. He received his classical education at the jesuits' college of Louis le Grand, under father Porée, an eminent preceptor, and was presented when very young to the celebrated Ninon de L'Enclos, who left him two thousand livres for a juvenile library. On quitting college his father destined him for the bar; and he was sent to the schools of law, which he completely neglected, and obtained admission to a society of wits and Epicureans, including Chaulieu, the marquis de la Fare, the grand prior of Vendome, the marshal de Villars, and others. His father, fearful of his becoming a poet merely, induced the marquis de Chateaufort, ambassador from France to Holland, to take him in his suite in quality of page; but falling in love with the daughter of madame Du Noyer, a refugee, he was sent back again. Returning to Paris, he was excluded from his father's house, and refused re-admission, except on the condition of entering an attorney's office, which however he would not fulfil. Having early imbibed a turn for satire, he was imprisoned by the regent duke of Orleans almost a year in the Bastille for some philippics against the government. He had some time before composed his tragedy of "Œdipe," which produced him two advantages besides considerable reputation, the regent releasing him from the Bastille, while his father, moved to tears at its representation, was reconciled to him upon the spot, and never more pressed him to become a lawyer. In 1722 he made an excursion to Brussels, where he became acquainted with Jean Baptiste Rousseau; but the poets quickly became disgusted with each other; Rousseau was jealous of a rival, and the bon mots of Voltaire (for so was he from about this time called) were not of a nature to conciliate his good-will. On his return to Paris in 1722, he produced his tragedy of "Mariamne," which escaped success, owing to an exclamatory witticism from an individual among the audience, a similar fate having previously attended another tragedy called "Artemire." His reckless vivacity, his imprudence, and sentiments in regard to religion, also contributed to subject him to many mortifications; and he was soon after again imprisoned in the Bastille, in consequence of a broil with the

chevalier de Rohan. After an imprisonment of six months, he was released on condition of quitting the kingdom, on which he chose England for his retreat; and took with him the "Henriade." He was favourably received by George I, and still more so by the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, who obtained for him a great number of subscriptions; and this liberality laid the foundation of his fortune. In England he was introduced to many persons eminent for rank and literature, but whom, according to tradition, he disgusted by the levity and indelicacy of his conversation. In 1728 he obtained permission to return to France, where he put the money he had acquired into a lottery, established by the comptroller-general of the finances, by which, and other fortunate speculations he realised much property, which he still farther improved by economy and good management. In 1730 he produced his tragedy of "Brutus," which did not become popular; and it has been said that La Motte and Fontenelle recommended him to renounce the drama, instead of which he produced his celebrated "Zaire," deemed the most pathetic tragedy on the French stage, after the "Phædre" of Racine. The freedoms which he took with revealed religion in his "Lettres Philosophiques," which were burnt by order of the parliament of Paris, obliged him once more to quit the capital, to avoid an arrest of his person, which had been directed by the same authority. He retired to the castle of Cirey in Champagne, the seat of the marchioness de Chatelet, with whom he was intimately associated. Here he occupied himself in writing his "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy," then scarcely known in France, where the Cartesian still predominated. It was but a slight work, but answered the intended purpose, by opening the avenue to more profound expositions, which ultimately rendered it as triumphant in France as in England. He continued to write tragedies, of which his "Alzire" appeared in 1736, his "Mahomet" in 1741, and his "Merope" in 1743. The latter tragedy, celebrated for its pathos, without the intermixture of love, a thing almost unprecedented on the French stage, first gave origin to the custom of calling for the author of an approved play. Before this period he had made his peace with the court, by the able manner in which he executed a political mission to Frederick II, who had just then ascended the throne of Prussia, with whom he had previously held a literary correspondence when prince royal. This favourable opening he improved by securing the good graces of madame d'Etioles, afterwards marchioness de Pompadour, the well-known mistress of Louis XV. He was in consequence employed to write a dramatic piece for performance at the festivities which took place on the marriage of the dauphin, and was rewarded by the posts of gentleman of the king's chamber in ordinary and of historiographer of France. In 1746 he also overcame the numerous obstacles which had opposed his admission into the French Academy, and was the

brat who broke the hacknied custom of repeating the praises of cardinal Richelieu on admission. He was however so much annoyed by literary and ecclesiastical enmity, that he retired with madame de Chatelet to the court of king Stanislaus at Luneville. On the death of that lady in 1749 he returned to Paris, and in the June of the following year paid his long-solicited visit to the king of Prussia at Potsdam, where he was assured of an annual pension of 22,000 livres and other important benefits. All that was expected of him was to spend two hours a day with the king, correcting his works, being left in other respects at his own disposal. Tranquillity seldom lasts long in courts, and against Frederick's express wishes, Voltaire took part in a literary squabble between the mathematicians Maupertuis and Koenig, and made the former the butt of his powerful railery. The result was his dismissal, on which he returned to the king his chamberlain's key and the cross of his order, with some lines implying that he parted with them as a lover resigns the portrait of his mistress. The king however sent him back his key and ribbon, and he paid a visit to the duchess of Saxe Gotha, and might possibly have been recalled to Berlin, but for a bon mot wherein he compared Frederick's writings to dirty linen that he had to wash, which piece of wit reaching the king's ears, rendered his return impossible. He was even arrested at Frankfort by order of the Prussian resident, who roughly obliged him to restore some poems by the king, which he had in his possession. He now wished to obtain permission to reside at Paris, but his witty and licentious poem, "*La Pucelle d'Orleans*" having caused a great outcry against him, he purchased a country house near Geneva. His restless and petulant disposition soon involved him in the party squabbles of that disputatious place, on which he heaped ridicule upon both parties, until he was again obliged to remove; on which he purchased an estate at Ferney in the Pays de Gex, an almost savage desert belonging to France, but within a league of Geneva, which place he had the satisfaction of fertilizing. The village of Ferney, which contained but fifty inhabitants, became by his means the residence of 1200 persons, among which were a great number of artists, principally watchmakers, who established their manufacture under his auspices, and exported their labours throughout the continent. He also invited to his house and afforded protection to the great niece of the celebrated Corneille, and nobly distinguished himself by his services to the persecuted Servin and those victims to fanaticism and superstition, the unhappy members of the family of the judicially murdered Calas. He may be said to have erected in this retreat a sort of universal and independent tribunal, in which he freely passed judgment on all human affairs. The most powerful dreaded the force of his pen, and endeavoured to secure his regard, as was the case with Arétin in the sixteenth century; but Arétin often received in-

sults as well as rewards, whereas the far superior wit and address of Voltaire secured universal homage. With an apparently inexhaustible vein, he was continually pouring out a great variety of works, which were eagerly read by all Europe. They were generally directed to the subversion of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, and indeed, every sort of abuse of power, and inculcated a horror of ambitious war, and the most unfettered toleration. In his attacks on the usurpations of the priesthood, however, his hostilities reached to revealed religion generally, and although he admitted natural religion, it is to be lamented that he did little to establish its moral efficacy. Some of the greatest sovereigns of the age might at this time be esteemed his pupils, and more especially the king of Prussia, who renewed his correspondence with him, and Catherine II of Russia, who sent him magnificent presents, and most obliging letters. In the mean time his principles had made such a progress in Paris, that that capital was filled with his admirers, which rendered him once more anxious to visit it. He accordingly arrived there very unexpectedly in February, 1778, much to the dissatisfaction of a powerful party, who regarded him with aversion and alarm. He felt his situation, and when his carriage was stopped at the barriers by the officers of the customs, and he was asked if he had any thing for which duty should be paid, he replied with his usual constitutional vivacity, "No, gentlemen, here is nothing contraband but myself." In fact, the decree of the parliament of Paris was still in force against him, but the government allowed public feeling to take its course, and the scenes which it produced were highly and nationally characteristic. The French Academy deputed three of their members instead of one to congratulate him, and placed his bust by that of Corneille; while the actors paid him their homage in a body. His bust was also crowned in full theatre, on the sixth representation of his new tragedy of "*Irene*;" and dramatic glory could scarcely be carried to a greater height. This excess of stimulus, joined to literary labour and a great change in his manner of living, was too much for the feeble frame of a man of eighty-four; and it became apparent that he had not long to live. "I am come to Paris," he exclaimed, "to find glory and a tomb." He was unable to sleep, and it is supposed that a large dose of opium, which he took to produce it, without consulting his physician, hastened his death. When near his end, the marquis of Villette, with whom he resided, sent for the rector of St Sulpice, and of this interview various very contradictory accounts have been published; but it is certain that he did not receive the last ceremonies of the Catholic church. His death took place May 30, 1778, in the eighty-fifth year of his age; and in consequence, it is said, of the refusal of the archbishop of Paris to allow him Christian burial, he was interred secretly at Sellices, a Benedictine abbey, between Nogent and Troyes, whence he was brought in

1791 by a decree of the National Assembly, and interred at St Genevieve. The part performed by Voltaire in a long and extraordinary life, was of too strong and decided a cast, as regards opinions which agitate and divide mankind of all classes, not to have operated very materially on the numerous portraits which have been drawn of him. His physiognomy is said to have partaken of the eagle and the monkey, whence has been inferred his possession of the fire and rapidity of the one animal, and the mischievous restlessness and petulance of the other. With strong perceptions of moral excellence, he was often replete with petty design, disingenuous, and extremely capricious in his personal attachments. He was also deemed somewhat mean and avaricious, until the latter part of his life, when he certainly did many generous and benevolent actions. Of a temperament which never allowed him to be at rest, either in mind or body, he was a philosopher rather in his opinions than in his actions, which often appeared to be guided more by caprice and impulse, than by settled resolution and firmness of purpose. This censur.e must be confined to a portion of his conduct in respect to social intercourse, literary enmities, and personal deportment, as no one could display more steadiness and firmness of purpose as regarded such party or public principles as he either espoused or opposed. A youth spent among the dissipated wits of Paris, in the sensual and corrupt period of the regency, was scarcely calculated to form a moralist, and no small portion both of its licence and licentiousness pervaded his manners, conduct, and not unfrequently his writings. As an author, he was himself probably most anxious for his reputation as a dramatist and poet. His "Henriade" is the finest, if not possibly the only, epic poem in the French language: it displays correctness and elevation of thought, well drawn characters, striking descriptions, and harmonious versification; but the subject, taken from comparatively recent history, precludes fancy and invention, which indeed are not characteristics of Voltaire. As a dramatist, he immediately follows Corneille and Racine in the estimation of the French; and possibly precedes them in that of most of the foreign readers of their language. Comedy he has attempted with no great success, like many other men of brilliant wit, which quality rather impedes than assists genuine representations of life and manners. As a writer of history, he is celebrated for his light, rapid, and pervading glance at events, their causes and results, but is often careless, and occasionally also inaccurate as to fact, and sometimes, it is contended, designedly. His "Essai sur l'Histoire Générale," "Siècles de Louis XIV et de Louis XV," and "Histoire de Charles XII," are the most admired performances in this line. His style in prose may be regarded as perfect in its kind, which is the middle species, that aims neither at elegance nor fine writing; but is lively, pointed, in unaffected good taste, and admirably adapted for his light and fugitive pieces, which are

among the happiest of their class. They are very numerous, assuming the form of tale, romance, dialogue, and every variety of pastime. The general purpose of these, when not stimulated by personal distaste, were to repel what he deemed usurpation upon human reason in every quarter, and confining the remark to the evils produced to mankind by superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism, it has been the lot of few men to work a more rapid change in the sentiments of mankind than Voltaire. However extraordinary the intellectual diversity of this remarkable genius, possibly that quality by which he was most signally distinguished and set apart from other men, was the astonishing talent which he possessed of placing whatever he pleased in a ludicrous light, and raising a laugh whenever, and at whatever he thought proper. This faculty rendered his raillery an affliction of the most unbearable kind, and the fear of it operated even upon persons of the most powerful and influential description. The mass of the works of all kinds by this rapid and indefatigable writer amounts to 30 vols. 4to of the Genevan edition, and 71 vols. 8vo in the more complete edition of Basle; and French editions, in all sizes, and at all prices, are continually multiplying (although probably with some exclusion) at Paris. The greater part of these have been translated into English by Smollet and Franklin, or at least under their names; and the "Dictionnaire Philosophique," which they omitted, received an English version in 1825, in 6 vols. 12mo. That the whole of works so voluminous will reach posterity, is to be doubted; but there can be no doubt that the name of Voltaire will ever remain the most conspicuous in the literary history of the eighteenth century.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Life by Condorcet. Aikin's Gen. Bing.*

VOLTERRA (DANIEL JE) an Italian painter and sculptor, whose proper name was Ricciarelli, was born at Volterra in Tuscany in 1509. He was educated at the schools of Peruzzi and Razzi in Sienna, but derived the principles of art chiefly from Michael Angelo, to whom he was an assistant. He was slow in execution, and owed his reputation chiefly to two or three great works, of which it is doubtful how much he owed to the advice and assistance of his great patron and adviser. His most noted performance was the fresco in a chapel of the Trinita del Monte in Rome, which engrossed the labour of seven years. He was subsequently nominated superintendent of the paintings at the Vatican by pope Paul III, of which place he was deprived by Julius III, disgusted, as he said, by his slowness. Under the pontificate of Paul IV he was employed to cover the nudities of some of the figures in the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, which obtained for him the ludicrous title of Bragghettone. He died at Rome in 1566, at the age of fifty-seven.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington by Fuseli.*

VONDEL (JOOSR VAN den) a distinguished Dutch poet, born in 1587. He was originally a hosier at Amsterdam; but prefer-

ring literature to commerce, he neglected his shop, and at the age of thirty commenced learning Latin, and ten years after he studied logic. He wrote tragedies, odes, a treatise on the art of poetry, and various other original compositions; and he translated into Dutch the works of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid. On relinquishing trade, he obtained an office under government, and his death took place in 1679. His productions have been published together in nine quarto volumes. He belonged in early life to the sect of the Menonites; but when religious disputes arose between the Arminians and the Gomarists, he took part with the former, and joined their communion. Afterwards he became disgusted at the conduct of the Dutch divines belonging to the Orange faction, and forsaking the Protestants altogether, he turned Catholic. Two of his tragedies, "Palamedes, or Innocence oppressed;" and "Gisbert Van Amstel," relate to the political transactions of his own age and country.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

VORSTIUS (CONRAD) an eminent divine of the Arminian sect, born at Cologne in 1569, was the son of a dyer with a numerous family, who secretly seceded to the Protestant communion. Conrad, who was destined to a literary life, after passing five years at a village grammar-school, was entered, in 1587, at the college of St Lawrence at Cologne, which he quitted without taking a degree, but was subsequently sent to Haerlem and Heidelberg, at which university he was created a doctor of divinity. After visiting the academies of Switzerland, and giving lectures on theology at Geneva in 1596, he accepted the professorship of the latter faculty at Steinfurt, where he also officiated as minister until 1610, when he received a call to succeed Arminius in the professorship of theology at Leyden. Having accepted this offer, he soon became involved in the controversial war which raged in the Netherlands; and the Gomarists, or rigid Calvinists, taking advantage of a book which he had lately published, entitled "Tractatus Theologicus de Deo, sive de Natura et Attributis Dei," they accused him of heresy, and engaged several foreign universities in the party. In particular, they obtained the aid of our own James I, who, on receiving the book of Vorstius in an hour's time drew up a large catalogue of heresies from it, which he sent to his minister at the Hague, with an order to certify to the States how much he detested those alleged errors. He also caused his book to be burnt in London; and informed the States, who had sent a doubtful reply, that they would inquire into the case, that if they did not dismiss Vorstius none of his subjects should visit Leyden. James moreover wrote against Vorstius, who respectfully replied; all which would not have prevailed upon the States to dismiss him, but for the untimely appearance of a book by some of his disciples, entitled "De Officio Christiani Hominis," which contained some anti-trinitarian doctrines; and although formally disclaimed by Vorstius, so much odium was thereby excited against him,

that he provisionally resigned the professorship, from which, by the synod of Dordrecht, he was entirely dismissed, and banished by the States of Holland from their territories. He lived for more than two years in secrecy, frequently changing his abode in fear for his life, until in 1622 the duke of Holstein collected the dispersed followers of Arminianism, and assigned them a spot of ground for building a city. To this place Vorstius retired, but died soon after at Toningem, in September 1622, at the age of fifty-three. According to Bayle and Sandius, the opinions of this theologian probably leaned towards Socinianism, or at least he dogmatized on the doctrines of God in a manner which was quite unusual at the period.—His son, WILLIAM VORSTIUS, also an Arminian minister, published some works on rabbinical literature.—There was also a JOHN VORSTIUS, a German divine, who was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg, in whose service he died in 1676. He wrote a work on the Hebraisms of the New Testament, part of which was republished at Leyden in 1658, under the title of "Philologia Sacra."—*Freheri Theat. Bayle. Moreri.*

VOS (MARTIN DE) an eminent painter of the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp in 1520. He studied under his father, who was an able artist, and having made himself eminent in Flanders, he visited Venice, Rome, and Florence, where he made a curious collection of drawings from various sorts of vases used by the Greeks and Romans at their entertainments, funerals, and sacrifices. His fame as an artist induced some of the Medici family to sit to him, and on his return to Flanders he executed various altar-pieces, which were much admired, as also several festival solemnities of the ancients, to which his drawings afforded much lively representation. He possessed a fertile invention, a ready pencil, and a colouring approaching to that of Tintoret. He died at Antwerp in 1604, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.—Two other painters of this name, SIMON DE VOS of Antwerp, and PAUL DE VOS, of Hulst, a painter of battles and hunting, also obtained considerable distinction.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint. Pilkington.*

VOSS (JOHN HENRY) a German poet and critic of eminence, born at Summersdorf in 1731. He was educated at the school of Neu Brandenburg, and having attracted some notice by his poems, inserted in the Almanac of the Muses, of Gottingen, in 1770, he procured the means of studying in the university at that place, where he attended the lectures of professor Heyne. A literary society having been formed, called "The Friends of Gottingen," he became one of the members, among whom were count Stolberg, Holty, Burger, Klopstock, and other persons who obtained great literary reputation. In 1775 Voss engaged in the publication of the Almanac of the Muses, or Anthology (Blumenlese) of Gottingen, which he conducted till 1800, inserting in it annually a number of pieces of his own composition. In 1778 he was nomi-

nated rector of the college of Ottendorf, in the territory of Hanover, whence he removed to occupy a similar office at Eutin, in the duchy of Oldenburg. He remained there twenty-three years; and in 1805 the grand duke of Baden invited him to Heidelberg, where he remained till his death, which occurred March 29, 1826. Voss translated the works of the following Greek and Roman poets: Homer, 1793; Virgil, 1799; Horace, 1806; Hesiod, and the Pseudo-Orpheus, 1806; Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, 1808; Tibullus and Lygdamus, 1810; Aristophanes, 1821; Aratus, 1824; and extracts from the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, 1798. His original writings comprise "Letters on Mythology;" "Idylls;" and other poems; besides numerous papers in periodical works. He was also engaged in various literary controversies with Heyne, count Stolberg, Creuzer, and others of his learned contemporaries.—*Biog. Univ.*

VOSSIUS (GERARD) a Flemish divine and man of letters in the sixteenth century. He was a native of the bishopric of Liege, and became apostolic protonotary, and dean of the college of Tongres. He died at Liege in 1609. Vossius was the first editor of the works of St Ephrem Syrus; and he also published some of the writings of St Chrysostom, Theodoret, and St Bernard; besides which he was the author of "*Gesta ac Monumenta Gregorii Papæ IX, cum Scholiis*," 1586.—*Biog. Univ.*

VOSSIUS (GERARD JOHN) a celebrated writer on criticism and philology, born near Heidelberg in 1577. He studied at Dordrecht, and afterwards at Leyden, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor in philosophy. At the age of twenty he commenced his literary career by the publication of a Latin panegyric on prince Maurice of Nassau; and two years after he became director of the college of Dordrecht. In 1614 the chair of philosophy was offered him at Steinfurt; but he preferred the direction of the theological college established at Leyden; and after having occupied that post four years, amidst the storms of religious controversy, he procured the more peaceable appointment of professor of rhetoric and chronology. Having declared himself in favour of the Remonstrants, he became obnoxious to the prevailing party in the church; and at the synod of Terkou, or Gouda, in 1620, he was deprived of his office. Through the influence of archbishop Laud, the great patron of Arminianism in England, Vossius was in some measure indemnified for his loss by a prebendal stall at Canterbury, with permission to continue his residence in the Netherlands. In 1633 he was invited to Amsterdam, to occupy the chair of history at the *Schola Illustris*; and he continued there till his death, March 19, 1649. Among his numerous works may be specified the treatises "*De Origine Idololatrise*;" "*De Historicis Græciæ, et de Historicis Latinis*;" "*De Poetis Græciæ et Latinis*;" "*De Scientiis Mathematicis*;" "*De Quatuor Artibus popularibus*;" "*Historia Pelagiana*;"

"*Institutiones Historiæ, Grammaticæ, Poeticæ*;" "*Etymologicon Lingvæ Latinæ*;" "*De Vitiis Sermonis*;" "*De Philosophorum Sectis*." A collective edition of the works of G. J. Vossius appeared in 6 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1695—1701. He was twice married, and had several children. His five sons, DENYS, FRANCIS, GERARD, MATTHEW, and ISAAC were all men of letters; and the last and most distinguished is the subject of the ensuing article.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

VOSSIUS (ISAAC) was born at Leyden in 1618, and possessing great natural talents, and the advantage of his father's tuition, he acquired early reputation among the learned. At the age of twenty-one he published an edition of the *Periplus of Scylax*, with a Latin version, and notes. Christina, queen of Sweden, prepossessed by report in his favour, invited him to Stockholm, and chose him for her preceptor in the Greek language. His quarrels with Saumaise having rendered the court of Sweden disagreeable, he quitted it in 1649, and returned to his native country, where he employed himself in the production of various learned works. In 1670 he visited England, and was admitted to the degree of L.L.D. at Oxford; and in 1673, having been presented to a canonry at Windsor, by Charles II, he passed the remaining part of his life in this country. He died February 10, 1688, O.S. Besides editing the works of Scylax, Justin the historian, Catullus, Pomponius Mela, St Barnabas, and St Ignatius, he published "*Dissertatio de vera Ætate Mundi*;" "*De Septuaginta Interpretibus eorumque Translatione et Chronologia Dissertationes*," in which he defended the chronology of the Septuagint version against the Hebrew text of the Old Testament; "*De Poematum Cantu et Viribus Rhythmi*," the most original of all his productions; "*De Sibyllinis aliisque quæ Christi Natalem præcessere Oraculis*;" and "*Variarum Observationum Liber*." Isaac Vossius was, while in England, intimate with St Evremond and the duchess of Mazarin; but though he lived much in the society of the great, his behaviour was sometimes rude, and his language by no means decent. In his writings he maintained extravagant paradoxes, while he was generally considered as an infidel in religion. Hence Charles II said he was a strange divine, for he believed every thing except the Bible.—*Rees's Cyclop. Biog. Univ.*

VOUET (Samon) a French painter, very considerable in his day, was born at Paris in 1582, and was bred up under his father, who was also an artist. He accompanied the French embassy at Constantinople, and drew the grand signior from memory after an audience in the train of the ambassador. He then visited Venice and Rome, at which latter capital he acquired great distinction. He remained in Italy fourteen years, when he was sent for by Louis XIII to work in his palace, and he furnished some of the apartments of the Louvre, the palace of Luxemburg, and

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the galleries of cardinal Richelieu and other public places, with his works. He was a good colourist, but had little genius for grand composition, although France was certainly indebted to him for introducing a better taste. Most of the succeeding French painters who gained distinction, were bred up under him, including Le Brun, Perrier, Mignard, Le Sueur, Doriguy, Du Fresnoy, and others. He died in 1641, aged fifty-one.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville.*

VOYER. See ARGENSON.

VROON (HENRY CORNELIUS) a Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem in 1566. Being shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal during a voyage to Spain, he succeeded so well in painting the storm which caused his misfortune, that he dedicated himself entirely to sea-pieces on his return home. About this time the earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, being desirous of preserving the details of the defeat of the Spanish armada, in which he bore so conspicuous a part, bespoke a suit of tapestry, descriptive of each day's engagement. For this tapestry Vroon was employed to furnish designs, and the tapestry has often excited great admiration in the house of Lords, where it was placed. The date of the death of this artist is not recorded.—*Walpole's Anec. of Painting.*

VULCANIUS (BOVAVENTURE de SMET, or SMITH, known under the Latinized name of) a learned Fleming, born in 1538. Having finished his studies at the university of Louvain, he went to Spain, and became secretary and librarian to cardinal F. de Mendoza, bishop of Burgos. In 1570 he returned to the Netherlands, whence (in consequence of the

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disturbed state of public affairs) he removed to Cologne, and subsequently to Basil and Geneva. He at length fixed his residence at Antwerp, and was for some time rector of the school in that city. In 1578 he obtained the chair of Greek literature in the university of Leyden; and being declared professor emeritus in 1612, he died October 9, 1614. Vulcanius translated from Greek into Latin, and published with notes, the works of Arrian, Callimachus, Bion, Moschus, Agathias, and other authors; and he edited several Latin works, ancient and modern, among the latter of which is a curious anonymous piece, entitled "De Litteris et Lingua Getarum, sive Gothorum; item de Notis Lombardicis quibus accesserunt Specimina variorum Linguarum." Leyd. 1597, 8vo.—*Andree Bibl. Belg. Moreri. Bing. Univ.*

VULSON (MARC de) sieur de la Colombe, a writer on the heraldic science, and a gentleman of the king of France's bedchamber. Living at Grenoble in 1618, he surprised his wife with a gallant, and having killed them both on the spot, he rode post to Paris to solicit a pardon, which he obtained. He was the author of a treatise, entitled "La Science Héroïque, traitant de la Noblesse, de l'Origine des Armes," &c. 1644, reprinted with augmentations in 1699, folio. This is accounted the most complete French work on the subject. He also wrote "Le Théâtre d'Honneur et de Cavalerie; ou le Miroir Historique de la Noblesse," 2 vols. folio, 1648, a work useful for the knowledge of the ceremonial belonging to ancient chivalry; and "Recueil de plusieurs Pièces et Figures d'Armoires." He died in 1658.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

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WACE, or WAICE (ROBERT) a French poetical chronicler of the twelfth century. He belonged to the clerical order, and was canon of Bayeux, and chaplain to Henry II, king of England. Being a native of Jersey, he wrote in the Norman-French dialect an account of the history of England and the Norman conquest, of which there are copies in the British Museum and the Royal Library at Paris. The title of this work is "Le Brut, ou Histoire des Rois d'Angleterre, traduite en Vers François, par Robert Wace, et continuée par un autre jusqu'à Henry III." Wace is also said to be the author of a poem called "Le Roman de Rou;" and several other romances are ascribed to him.—*Moreri. Archæologia*, vol. xii.

WACHTER (JOHN GEORGE) a learned German antiquary and linguist, a native of Memmingen, who died in 1758. He was the author of "Glossarium Germanicum," Lips. 1737, 2 vols. folio, relating to the dialect which prevailed in Germany in the middle ages; "Archæologia Nummaria," 1740, 4to;

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and "Naturæ et Scripturæ Concordia, Commentario de Litteris ac Numeris primævis, aliisque Rebus memorabilibus cum Ortu Litterarum conjunctis illustrata," Lips. et Hafn. 1752, 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Zupf.*

WADING or WADDING. The name of two eminent ecclesiastics, Irishmen by birth, who both flourished in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. LUKE WADING, born in 1588 at Waterford, assumed the cowl as a cordelier, or monk of the order of St Francis, and held a divinity professorship in the university of Salamanca. In 1618 he accompanied the bishop of Carthage on his mission to Rome, undertaken for the purpose of healing some divisions which existed between the Spanish church and the apostolical see. Of this journey and the negotiations which it gave rise to, he afterwards printed a detailed account in Latin. Wading continued to reside in Rome for the remainder of his life, and founded in that capital a college for Irishmen of his own order, dedicated to St Isidore. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion in 1641, he is

said to have entered deeply into the intrigues of the period, and to have assisted the insurgents both with money and advice; yet personal ambition seems to have had little power over him, as it is notorious that he declined the offer of a cardinal's hat, made him through the favour of the reigning pontiff. His principal work is a "History of the Order of St Francis," folio, 8 vols. 1654, and folio, 19 vols. 1745. He was also the compiler of a "Catalogue of Franciscan Authors," and edited the works of Duns Scotus, folio, 12 vols. and the Concordance of Calasio. His death took place at Rome in 1657.—**PETER WADING**, a native of the same city, and probably of the same family, received his education among the jesuits, and became a member of their order. He read theological lectures at Prague with great reputation, and afterwards settled at Lourain, where he filled the divinity chair for many years. From this university he at length removed to that of Gratz in Styria, being elected to the chancellorship, and died there in 1644. He was an elegant as well as a sound classical scholar, of which he left convincing proofs in numerous metrical compositions in the Latin language, besides other works of merit.—*Harris's Edition of Ware.*

—**WADSTROM** (**CHARLES BERN**) a Swedish traveller and writer, was born at Stockholm in 1746. Having finished his academical studies, he was employed as an engineer in the Swedish service; but after executing several considerable works, he conceived the design of visiting Africa, with a view to acquire particulars to further the abolition of the slave trade. On his return to Europe, he was examined at the bar of the English House of Commons upon that subject. He next published, by the literary assistance of Dr. William Dickson, an "Essay on Colonization, particularly applied to the Western Coast of Africa," 4to, 1794, a work which attracted considerable notice. He followed with "Observations on the Slave Trade during a Voyage made to the Coast of Africa in 1787." He ultimately settled in Paris, and engaged in a pottery. He died in 1799, with the character of an enthusiastic philanthropist, and an able but eccentric man.—*Decade Philosophique.*

WAFFER (**LIONEL**) an English voyager, was bred a surgeon in London, and in 1677 embarked as such on board a ship bound for Bantam. He afterwards became surgeon to a trading vessel to Jamaica, but at length engaged with Linch and Cook, two celebrated buccanniers, which brought him into the company of Dampier; but a quarrel ensuing, the band divided, and Wafer was left on shore on the isthmus of Darien. Here he remained some months among the Indians, who treated him kindly on account of his medical skill, and gave him his liberty when an English vessel arrived on the coast. He returned to England in 1690, when he published an interesting account of his personal adventures, with many curious particulars of the isthmus of Darien.—*Wafer's Narrative.*

WAGENÄAR (**JOHN**) a native of Amster-

dam, born in 1709. He devoted himself to a literary life, and received the appointment of historiographer to the States General, on producing an elaborate history of his native country in 21 volumes. He was also the author of a Biographical Memoir of John de Witt; a "Description of the City of Amsterdam," folio, 3 vols.; and a Statistical Account of the United Provinces, in twelve volumes. His death took place in 1773.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WAGENSEIL (**JOHN CHRISTOPHER**) an able scholar and ingenious polemic, born in November 1633, at Nuremberg in Germany. He received his education at the university of Altorf; and from his great proficiency in literary attainments, as well as his general information, was selected by the count de Traun to accompany his sons in the grand tour as travelling tutor. With his pupils he visited on this occasion France, Italy, Spain, England, and Holland; studiously frequenting the society of the most learned persons of all those countries to whom he could obtain access, during a six years' absence. While in France he was treated with much distinction by the king, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Orleans. On his return in 1667 he obtained the professor's chair in history and jurisprudence at Altorf, in which sciences he lectured alternately, till in 1675 he exchanged the historical professorship for that of Oriental literature, and was subsequently employed by the government to conduct their negotiations with the imperial court. As an author he is most advantageously known by his "Tela Ignea Sathanae," a controversial treatise of great ability, in which he gives a collection of the principal tracts written by the Jewish rabbins against the Christian religion, with an accompanying commentary in individual refutation of their contents. This work was first printed in two quarto volumes, 1681. He also wrote a "History of the City of Nuremberg," in quarto; "Pera Librorum Juvenilium," 12mo, and several other pieces both in French and Latin. His death took place October 9, 1705.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WAGNER (**JOACHIM**) a famous German organ-builder, who erected a large organ in the garrison-church at Berlin, in 1725, which is on several accounts very curious. It is not only remarkable for compass, having fifty keys in the manuals, and for its great number of pipes, amounting to 3,220; but yet more so on account of the ornaments and machinery of the case, which are in the old Teutonic taste. At each wing is a kettle-drum, which is beat by an angel placed behind it, whose motions the organist can regulate by means of a pedal; at the top of the pyramid, or central column of pipes, are two figures in the costume of Fame, spreading their wings when the drums are beat, and raising them as high as the top of the pyramid; each of these figures sounds a trumpet, and then takes flight. There are also two suns, which move to the sound of cymbals, and the wind drives them across the clouds; at the same time two eagles are seen to take their flight.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WAGNER (**JOHN JAMES**) a Swiss physi-

cian, who was librarian to the city of Zurich, and was a member of the *Academia Curiosorum Naturæ*, to which he communicated a number of memoirs. He was also the author of "*Historia Naturalis Helvetiæ Curiosa*," 1680, 12mo. His death took place in 1695, at the age of fifty-four.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WAGSTAFF (THOMAS) a learned nonjur-ing divine, was born in Warwickshire in 1645. He was educated at the Charter-house, and New-inn, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1667. He was inducted into the living of Martin's Thorp in Rutlandshire, after which he became chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of St Margaret Patten in London. At the Revolution he refused taking the oaths, and consequently lost his preferments, on which he practised physic, and in 1693 was consecrated a bishop among the nonjurors. He wrote numerous tracts in favour of passive obedience, and other jacobite principles; but is now best known by his "*Vindication of Charles I. and his Right to the Eikon Basilike*." He died in 1712.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

WAGSTAFFE, FRIS. (WILLIAM) an ingenious and humorous writer, a native of Cublington, Bucks, in which village he was born in 1685. He became a member of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in medicine, and afterwards enjoyed an extensive practice in London, being one of the physicians of St Bartholomew's hospital. Dr Wagstaffe published some notes on the Tatler, and was the author of two octavo volumes of miscellaneous pieces. His death took place in 1725.—*Idem.*

WAKE (sir ISAAC) an eminent scholar and able diplomatist, a native of Billing, Northants, where he was born in 1575. He received his education at Merton college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1598, and six years after was elected public orator. Mr Wake was subsequently much employed by the government in various negotiations carried on with the French, the Venetian republic, and the duke of Savoy, and received the honour of knighthood, with other more substantial marks of approbation in reward of his services. As an author he is principally known by his "*Rex Platonius*," (an account of king James I's visit to Oxford in 1605); a treatise on the Swiss Cantons, "*On the Proceedings of the King of Sweden*;" "*A Statistical Account of Italy*," &c. Sir Isaac died in France in 1632.—*Athen. Oxon.*

WAKE (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate of distinguished learning and ability as well as of exemplary morals, born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1657. He commenced his university education at Oxford on a studentship at Christchurch in 1672, and graduated there as A.M. in 1679. Having taken holy orders, he afterwards accompanied ord Preston's embassy to Paris in quality of chaplain; and on his return to England was elected by the benchers of Gray's-inn to the honourable appointment of preacher to their society. Soon after he began to take a prominent part in the religious disputes of the

period, distinguishing himself by the zeal with which he espoused the Protestant side of the question, in opposition to the wishes and influence of the court. On the abdication of James, and the consequent triumph of those doctrines of which he was the persevering advocate, Mr Wake rose high in the favour of William III, and having taken the degree of doctor in divinity in 1689, was made a king's chaplain and deputy clerk of the closet, with a canonry in his college in the course of the same year. To this piece of preferment the rectory of St James, Westminster, was added in 1693, which he held about eight years, and then vacated it, on being promoted to the deanery of Exeter. In 1705 he was raised to the episcopal bench as bishop of Lincoln, and after presiding over that diocese till the beginning of 1716, was translated in the spring of that year to the primacy. Few prelates have conducted themselves in the discharge of this high office with greater dignity, firmness, moderation, or Christian benevolence, than archbishop Wake. Although on principle averse to the proposed abolition of the Test Act, yet his liberality towards dissenters from the church, and his earnest endeavours to effect a union between the churches of England and France, were deserving as much of praise as they produced him vituperation from those who either misunderstood, or wilfully misrepresented his motives and conduct. Posterity, however, has done justice to both, except in the representations of some Catholic writers, who naturally cast censure upon a project which, if completed, would have affected the influence of the pope in Europe. His controversial writings, which are numerous, though nervously written, betray no acrimony; the principal of these are his reply to the celebrated Bossuet's Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church, printed in 1686; an English version of the Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, 8vo, 1693; "*The State of the Church and Clergy of England considered*," folio, 1697, a work written against the opinions of bishop Atterbury and others, respecting the rights of convocation, &c. and generally admitted to be by far the ablest and most luminous of the numerous tracts published on both sides of that warmly agitated question; three volumes of Sermons; a variety of Tracts against the Doctrines and Practice of the Church of Rome; "*An Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England*," which has gone through many editions, and other devotional pieces. This eminent prelate died on the 24th of January, 1737, at Lambeth-palace, whence his remains were removed to the archiepiscopal precincts at Croydon for interment. A numerous family of daughters survived him.—*Biog. Brit.*

WAKEFIELD (GILBERT) a distinguished scholar and critic, was the son of the reverend George Wakefield, rector of St Nicholas, Nottingham, in which town he was born in 1756. After a grammatical education in various schools, he was entered, in 1772, in Jesus college, Cambridge, where he pursued his

studied with great ardour, and in 1776 graduated BA, and was soon after elected a fellow. In the same year he gave the public a small volume of Latin poems, with a few critical notes upon Homer. In 1778 he received deacon's orders, and on leaving college engaged in a curacy at Stockport in Cheshire, and subsequently at another near Liverpool. He performed the duties of his office with seriousness and punctuality, but some dissatisfaction which he had previously entertained at the doctrines and liturgy of the church of England progressively increasing, he determined to take the first opportunity of resigning his situation in it, which design he fulfilled in 1779, soon after his marriage, and accepted the office of classical tutor at the dissenting academy at Warrington. Having early formed a design of giving a new version of the New Testament, he published a specimen in "The First Epistle of St Paul to the Thessalonians," Warrington, 1781, which was followed the next year by a "New Translation of the Gospel of St Matthew, with Notes Critical, Philological, and Explanatory," 4to. On the dissolution of the Warrington academy, he removed to Bramoote in Nottinghamshire, with a view of taking private pupils. Here he published, in 1784, the first volume of an "Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the First Three Centuries concerning the Person of Jesus Christ," a work which he never concluded. He subsequently removed to Richmond and Nottingham, until, in 1789, he commenced his "Silva Critica," the object of which was to illustrate the Scriptures by the philology of Greece and Rome. Of this learned performance, five parts appeared in succession, until 1795, the three first from the Cambridge press. In 1790 he quitted Nottingham, in order to accept the office of classical tutor at the dissenting college at Hackney. Here his services were highly esteemed, until he advocated the superiority of private to public worship, and wrote a book in support of his opinions, which tended to dissolve the connexion. In 1792 he gave the world his "Translation of the New Testament, with Notes Critical and Explanatory," in 3 vols. 8vo; and in 1795 he published "Memoirs of his Own Life," a curious and characteristic performance. He next defended revealed religion by his "Evidence of Christianity," in answer to Paine's Age of Reason; and planned a new edition of Pope's Works, in which he was anticipated by Dr Warton. He however proceeded so far as to publish a first volume, and a volume of "Notes on Pope;" as also an edition of his versions of the Iliad and Odyssey. He followed up this labour with editions of "Select Greek Tragedies;" of "Horace;" of "Hion and Moschus;" of "Virgil;" and finally of "Lucretius," in 3 vols. 4to, a work which has ranked him among the most erudite and industrious of critical editors. He soon after entered the stormy path of politics, and severely censured the policy of the war against France, produced by the French Revolution, in a pam-

phlet written in 1798, entitled "A Reply to some Parts of the Bishop of Llandaff's Address to the People of Great Britain," for which work he was subjected to a crown prosecution for libel, which terminated in a trial and conviction in February 1799, when he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester gaol. He endured the whole of this sentence, which was however alleviated by a subscription amounting to 5000*l.*, that took away his anxiety for the future support of his family. On his restoration to liberty, he opened a course of lectures upon Virgil, in the metropolis, but in August of the same year was seized with a typhus fever, which terminated his life, September 9, 1801, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Mr Wakefield was a zealous and industrious scholar, who followed what he deemed truth, without regard to consequences, wherever it might lead him: hence his abandonment of the church, and of public worship, and formation of a system of divinity of his own; for he never, formally, joined any body of dissenters. Hence also the peculiarity of his arguments against animal food; and even his classical emendations occasionally exhibited strange singularities of taste and opinion. In conjectural criticism, indeed, he evinced much of the bold and fearless character of Benly and Markland. His private character was peculiarly amiable and estimable, and far removed from the frequently blamable asperity of his controversy, and of even his criticism. Besides the works already mentioned, and a few more of minor importance, a "Collection of Letters," in a correspondence between him and the right honourable C. J. Fox, has been published since his death, chiefly relative to topics of Greek literature.—*Memoirs of Mr Wakefield. Sketch by Aikin. Brit. Critic.*

WAKEFIELD (ROBERT) an eminent Orientalist and Biblical scholar of the sixteenth century. The precise date as well as place of his birth is uncertain, but he is generally supposed to have been a native of a northern county. The university to which he was indebted for his education is also variously stated as Oxford and Cambridge. He appears, however, on its completion to have proceeded immediately to the continent, and in 1519 obtained, through the favour of the imperial court a Hebrew professorship at Louvain. His reputation however having reached his native country, Henry VIII induced him to return to England, and gave him the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, with a canonry of Christchurch annexed. For this preferment he was, perhaps, as much indebted to the zeal which he exhibited in espousing his master's cause with respect to his divorce from queen Catherine, as to his acknowledged learning and talent. He was the author of a eulogy on the Arabic, Chaldaic, and Hebrew languages; "Syntagma Hebraeorum;" a "Paraphrase on the Book of Ecclesiastes," &c. His death took place in 1537.—*Athen. Oxon.*

WALÆUS (JOHN) an eminent anatomist, who was a native of Middleburg in Zealand.

He studied medicine at Leyden, where he graduated in 1631; and the following year he was nominated professor extraordinary of medicine, and in 1648 professor in ordinary. He was one of the first who publicly taught the Harveian doctrine of the circulation of the blood, though he insidiously endeavoured to lower the fame of Harvey by ascribing the knowledge of the circulation to the ancients. His anatomical observations, which are valuable, are contained in "*Epistolæ duæ de Motu Chyli et Sanguinis, ad Thom. Bartholinum*," which have been repeatedly printed. He died in 1649, at the age of forty-five.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat. Eloy Dict. II. de la Med.*

WALDENIS, the assumed name of Thomas Netter, an English monk of the fifteenth century, who so designated himself from the place of his nativity, Walden in the county of Essex. He was born about the year 1367, and prosecuted his theological and classical studies at Oxford. In 1409 he attended at the council of Pisa on the part of the English church. Waldensis was high in the confidence of Henry IV and V, which latter monarch he accompanied on his French expedition, and was with him at the time of his decease. On the death of this monarch he returned to England, but again went to France with the young king Henry VI, when carried there by his uncle for the purpose of being crowned. There is a polemical treatise of his extant on the doctrine and practice of the early Christians, entitled "*Doctrinale Antiquum*," &c. folio, 3 vols. Paris, 1521. His death took place in 1430.—*Bala. Pitt.*

WALDO (PIERRE). See VALDO.

WALE, FRAS. (WILLIAM) an eminent English astronomer and mathematician, born in 1734. Having visited Hudson's bay in the year 1769, and published an account of his observations made there on the transit of Venus, his acknowledged ability and scientific acquirements pointed him out to government as a proper person to be despatched on the voyage of discovery about to be undertaken by captain Cook. Mr Wales accepted the appointment, and accompanied that celebrated circumnavigator on both his first voyages, of which he kept a journal, afterwards printed under the title of "*Astronomical Observations in the Southern Hemisphere*," 4to. He was also the author of a treatise "*On the Achromatic Rising of the Constellation Pleiades*," inserted by Dr Vincent in his *Nearchus*; "*On the Discovery of the Longitude by means of Time-pieces*;" "*Remarks on Forster's Account of Cook's last Voyage*;" "*Enquiry into the Population of England and Wales*;" "*Robertson's Elements of Navigation improved*;" and "*Restoration of a Work of Apollonius*;" besides a variety of papers to be found among the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. At the time of his decease, which took place in 1798, he filled the situations of mathematical master at Christ's hospital and secretary to the Board of Longitude.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

WALKER (ADAM) a native of Westmore-

land, in which county his father had a small woollen manufactory. He was born in 1731, and though taken from school, and placed at his father's business before he could well read, his turn for mechanics developed itself very early, in spite of the obstacles thrown in his way. He employed his leisure hours in the construction of models of corn-mills, paper-mills, fulling-mills, &c. which he erected in miniature on a little brook near his father's dwelling; and having borrowed a few books, built himself a hut in a neighbouring thicket, that he might enjoy their perusal undisturbed. An offer of a situation as usher in the school at Ledsham, in the West riding of Yorkshire, drew him from his retreat at the age of fifteen, in which capacity he so far improved his opportunities as to qualify himself for the mathematical mastership in the free school at Macclesfield, which he obtained three years afterwards. In this town he also engaged in business, but trade appears not to have suited him, and becoming bankrupt, he is said to have entertained at one time a romantic intention of passing the remainder of his life as an anchorite in one of the small islands of his native Windermere. Fortunately the ridicule of his friends induced him to give up this absurd project, and the reception which a public lecture on astronomy, delivered by him, met with at Manchester, decided his future prospects. Relinquishing an extensive seminary which he had established in that place, he visited most of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom as a lecturer on astronomy, and with such encouragement, that at length in 1778 he undertook, at the instance of Dr Priestley, to open the Haymarket theatre in that capacity. His success was decided, and now fixing his abode in the metropolis, he continued to read a course of lectures every winter in a house which he had taken for that purpose in George-street, Hanover square, attending at intervals Eton, Winchester, Westminster, and other great foundation schools. His death took place on the 11th of February 1821. His writings consist of an *Analysis of his Lectures*, printed in 8vo; a treatise on the "*Cause and Cure of Smoky Chimnies*;" "*Philosophical Estimate of the Causes, Effects, and Cure of Unwholesome Air in Cities*," 8vo; "*Ideas suggested in an Excursion through Flanders, Germany, Italy, and France*," 8vo, 1791; "*Remarks made in a Tour to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland in the Summer of 1791, to which is annexed a Sketch of the Police, Religion, Arts, and Agriculture of France, made in an Excursion to Paris in 1785*," 8vo, 1792; a "*System of Familiar Philosophy in Lectures*," 4to, 1799; "*A Treatise on Geography and the Use of the Globes*," 12mo; and various papers in the *Magazines*, *Philosophical Transactions*, *Young's Annals of Agriculture*, &c. His mechanical skill is attested by several ingenious inventions, and especially by his Eidouranion, or transparent orrery, and the revolving lights on the rocks of Scilly.—*Gent. Mag.*

WALKER (CLEMENT) a political write.

of the time of the civil wars, a native of Cliffe, in Devonshire. He received a classical education at Christchurch, Oxford, though he does not appear to have graduated there. He afterwards obtained the appointment of usher to the exchequer, and took his seat in parliament for the borough of Wells; when being a rigid presbyterian in his principles, he opposed the attempts of the party styling themselves independents, to possess themselves of the supreme power. The genius of Cromwell prevailing in the struggle, Walker wrote a strong attack upon his party in three tracts, which fill a quarto volume. This singular work first appeared in 1648; it is entitled "A History of Independency," and contains a highly coloured portrait of the state of England at the period. He was also the author of another treatise of a similar description, called "Cromwell's Slaughter-house;" and at length attracted the resentment of that personage, who was not of a disposition to put up with such attacks. Walker was accordingly arrested by his orders, and thrown into prison in the Tower of London, where he died in 1651.—*Athen. Oxon.*

WALKER (sir EDWARD) garter-king-at-arms, was born in the earlier part of the seventeenth century at Netherstowey, a village in Somersetshire. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, his loyalty and attachment to the royal party procured him the notice of the court; he obtained the post of clerk to the privy council, and distinguished himself at the battle of Edgehill. In 1644 he accompanied the king to Oxford, where he received the honour of knighthood; and on the ruin of the royal cause joined the exiled monarch on the continent till the Restoration. Sir Edward, in his capacity of herald, wrote an "Account of the Celebration of St George's Day at Windsor in 1674;" and "Acts of Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars." He was also the author of "Iter Carolinum;" an Account of the Progress of the King's Troops, &c.; a work on tactics, entitled "Military Discoveries;" and "Historical Discourses," in one volume, folio. His death took place in 1677.—*Ibid.*

WALKER (GEORGE) an Irish divine, who distinguished himself by his military prowess, in opposition to James II after the Revolution. He was a native of the county of Tyrone, and studied at the university of Glasgow. Having taken orders, he obtained the living of Donoughmore, where he was settled when Ireland was invaded by king James and his French allies. Mr Walker raised a regiment, and defended the town of Londonderry against the united forces of the French and Irish, till the siege was raised on the approach of colonel Kirk, July 21, 1689. His gallantry was rewarded by a vote of thanks from the house of Commons; and he was nominated bishop of Derry, but he did not long enjoy his honours and preferment, being killed at the battle of the Boyne in July 1690. He wrote an "Account of the Siege of Londonderry," 1639, 4to.—*Harris de Script. Hibern.*

WALKER (JOHN) a divine of the establishment, was a native of Devonshire, and a graduate of Exeter college, Oxford, about the commencement of the last century. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the living of St Mary, Exeter, and in 1714 published a work, in one volume, folio, entitled "An Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy sequestered in the grand Rebellion," as a kind of counterpart to Calamy's work in favour of the nonconformists. The university of which he was a member complimented him in consequence with the honorary degree of DD. Dr Walker died at Exeter in 1730.—*Biog. Brit.*

WALKER (JOHN) a philological writer, was a native of Friern Barnet, Herts, where he was born in 1732. He joined with a Mr Usher about the year 1767, in setting up a school at Kensington; but the speculation not succeeding to his wishes, he settled in London, where he gave lectures on elocution; having, it is said, in the earlier part of his life studied the art with a view to making the stage his profession, although his questionable success on the boards had induced him, after a short trial, to adopt another calling. Mr Walker died August 1, 1807, at his house in Tottenham-court-road. He is known as the author of several useful elementary works, such as a "Rhetorical Grammar," 8vo; "A Pronouncing Dictionary," 8vo; "Elements of Elocution;" "Key to the correct Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scriptural Names," 8vo; and a "Rhyming Dictionary." He was an amiable as well as learned man, and was the friend of Johnson and Burke.—*Gent. Mag.*

WALKER (THOMAS) a dramatic performer of considerable merit, who was the contemporary of Quin and Garrick. He was born in London in 1698; and after being educated at a grammar school he went on the stage, and about 1716 he made his first appearance at Drury-lane theatre. He was afterwards engaged at the rival theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where, on the production of the Beggar's Opera, he was the original representative of Macheath, in which character he was extremely successful, and acquired an established reputation. His fame however proved his ruin; for becoming a general favourite and the frequent associate of dissipated persons of rank and fortune, he fell into habits of intemperance, which injured his faculties, and occasioned his ultimate dismissal from the London stage. This took place in 1743, on which he went to Dublin, where he died the following year in great distress. He possessed in a high degree the physical requisites for his profession, having a handsome figure, a bold open countenance, and a good voice. Hence he excelled in such parts as those of Falconbridge in King John, and Hotspur in Henry the Fourth; and in comedy, in Worthly, Recruiting Officer; Belmour, Old Bachelor; Harcourt, Country Girl, &c. He altered some of D'Urfey's plays, and produced "The Quaker's Opera," and "The Fate of Villany," a

tragedy; but his literary efforts were not calculated to add to his reputation.—*Davies's Life of Garrick. Theat. Dict.*

WALKER (WILLIAM) an English clergyman of the seventeenth century, of great learning and ability. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and graduated as B.D. at Trinity-college, Cambridge. He resigned the mastership of Louth grammar-school, to which he had been appointed soon after quitting the university, for that of Grantham, over which he presided for several years with great credit, sir Isaac Newton being one of his scholars, and the preceptor holding the living of Colsterworth, where his distinguished pupil was born. Mr Walker was a sound grammarian, as well as an acute critic, and left behind him a variety of useful tracts, principally elementary, for the use and instruction of youth. Of these the best known are "An Explanation of Lilly's Latin Grammar;" "On English Particles;" "A Dictionary of Latin Idioms;" "English Examples of Latin Syntax;" a treatise "On the Art of Teaching;" "On Rhetoric;" &c. His death took place in 1634.—*Athen. Oxon.*

WALL (JOHN) an eminent English physician, to whom the public is indebted for a discovery of the medicinal qualities of the Malvern springs. He was a native of Powick, in Worcestershire, born there in 1708, and after going through the usual course of education at Worcester grammar-school, removed to Merton college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Dr Wall afterwards settled at Worcester, and the establishment of the Worcester porcelain manufactory was principally owing to his exertions. The frontispieces to the original edition of Hervey's *Meditations* are favourable specimens of his talents as a draughtsman. His works were collected by his son Dr Martin Wall, and printed at Oxford in 1780, four years after the decease of their author.—*Nash's Worcestershire.*

WALL, MD. FRS. &c. (MARTIN) a physician of great eminence in his profession. His father was son of the preceding, whose life, with a collection of his medical tracts, was published by his son in 1780. Dr M. Wall was born in the year 1744, and was educated at New college, Oxford, of which society he was a fellow, taking his degree of AM. in 1771, MB. 1773, and MD. 1777. On the death of Dr Parsons in 1785, he contested the clinical professorship with Dr W. Vivian, of Corpus Christi college, regius professor of medicine, and carried the election in convocation by a majority of two only, the number of votes being 196 to 194. The remainder of his life was spent in Oxford, where he enjoyed an extensive practice, as well among the inhabitants of the city as with his brethren of the gown. He was justly popular, as well from the benignity of his disposition as from his general hilarity and the fund of anecdote which he possessed. His professional works are "Dissertations on select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine," 8vo, 1783; "Clinical Observations on the Use of Opium in Slow

Fevers," 8vo, 1786; and an essay on the properties of the Malvern waters, 8vo, 1806. Some tracts of his are also to be found in the Transactions of the Manchester Literary Society. He died at Oxford June 21, 1824.—*Ann. Biog.*

WALL (WILLIAM) an English divine of the last century, vicar of Shoreham, Sussex, and of Milton, next Gravesend, Kent. He was born about the year 1646, but the place of his nativity is uncertain. Dr Wall is principally known as the author of an able reply to Dr Gale on the subject of infant baptism, which he published in 1707, and the merits of which were acknowledged by the university of Oxford, in presenting the writer with the honorary degree of DD. His other writings are "Critical Notes on the Old Testament," 8vo, 2 vols, 1733; and a treatise on the plurality of worlds, annexed to Swinden's work on the locality of hell. His death took place in his eighty-second year, at Shoreham, of which parish he had been the incumbent more than half a century.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WALLACE (SIR WILLIAM) a celebrated Scottish patriot and warrior, who was the son of a small landholder of an ancient family in the west of Scotland. Possessing great strength of body and undaunted courage, as well as a warm attachment to his native country he beheld its subjugation by the English king, Edward I, with the utmost impatience, and resolved to undertake the task of liberating Scotland from a foreign yoke. Having collected a small band of followers, he commenced an irregular warfare with the English troops left to secure the conquests of Edward; and his enterprising spirit and local knowledge soon rendered him a formidable foe. In 1297 he planned an attack on the English judiciary at Scone; but that officer and his colleagues eluded the threatened danger by flight. Many of the barons, encouraged by this success, joined the standard of Wallace, or secretly favoured his designs. Earl Warrenne, the governor of Scotland, under king Edward, assembled an army of 40,000 men, with which he marched against the Scottish champion, who retreated to Cambuskenneth, on the banks of the Forth, where the English were defeated with great slaughter, and their commander led the remains of his army into England. Wallace was now declared regent of Scotland under the captive king, John Baliol. The English monarch, alarmed at the reverse which his partisans had experienced, hastened from Flanders to oppose Wallace, against whom he led an army of ninety thousand men. Jealousy at his elevation had already thinned the ranks of the Scottish hero, who having resigned the regency, retained his command only over his particular followers. The Scottish army, under the steward of the kingdom, and Comyn of Badenoch, waited the approach of Edward at Falkirk, where an engagement took place in the summer of 1298, in which the English were completely victorious. Wallace retired to the mountains, and resumed his system of predatory warfare, and

maintained his independence at the head of those who still continued attached to him. King Edward at length obtained possession of the person of his formidable adversary, through the treachery of sir John Monteith; and the deliverer of his country being conveyed to London, suffered the death of a traitor, August 23, 1305. His memory is still highly revered in Scotland, and his deeds have been the frequent theme of the poet and the historian.—*Rapin. Hume. Henry.*

WALLENSTEIN or **WALSTEIN** (ALBERT) duke of Friedland, a celebrated German commander, was born of an ancient family in 1584. He was placed as a page with the son of the archduke Ferdinand of In-spruck, and soon after changed the Protestant religion, in which he had been educated, for that of the church of Rome, and then travelled into various parts of Europe. At Padua he first exhibited an inclination for study, which he had previously disliked, and applied to politics, and to astronomy with its then concomitant, astrology. He soon after married, but losing his wife, he entered into the service of archduke Ferdinand, and finally into that of the emperor Ferdinand II, to whom he offered an army of volunteers, provided he was allowed to command them, which proposal was accepted. His military talents soon became conspicuous, and he was created duke of Friedland, and served the emperor against the Protestants, when called upon to give up the church lands and benefices, which had been in their hands since the treaty of Passau. He executed his orders with such rigour and military licence, that even the Catholics complained of him, and the emperor was obliged to dismiss him his service; to which disgrace he the more readily submitted, as he was assured by an attendant astrologer, in whom he implicitly confided, that he would be gloriously restored. This event happened as predicted, in consequence of the entrance of Gustavus Adolphus into Germany, and his defeat of count Tilly at Leipsic. In 1632, Wallenstein was declared head of the Catholic army, with a power to act independently of the council at Vienna. He was at first successful, but ultimately defeated in the celebrated battle of Lutzen, dearly purchased by the death of the heroic Swedish monarch. Wallenstein retreated into Bohemia, followed by the Swedes, over whom he again gained some advantages; but instead of following them up, it now became manifest that he was pursuing some scheme of his own, and he is supposed to have aspired to the acquirement of the kingdom of Bohemia. For this purpose he is said to have negotiated with the Protestant party, and with France, as also to have tampered with his own officers and army. These circumstances being reported, with exaggerations, at Vienna, his commission was revoked, and given to count Galas. In this emergency, he made overtures to the Swedes, who doubting his sincerity, he affected to be willing to retire from the command, which was only a feint, his courtiers being instructed to foment a

plot among the officers and soldiers to retain him: in consequence of this intrigue, fifty-two officers formally subscribed an engagement to follow him and defend his person, one of whom, Piccolomini, forthwith betrayed the plot to the emperor. The immediate consequence was a proclamation, declaring him and his army rebels, and Piccolomini was placed at the head of a body of troops to repress them. Wallenstein, whose plans were not mature, retired with his more confidential officers to Egra, garrisoned by some Irish troops, on whom he thought he could depend. Here, with a view to secure pardon and preferment, Lesley and Gordon, two Scottish officers under the command of Wallenstein, in conjunction with Butler, an Irish colonel, formed a plot for the assassination of his confidential officers, and immediately after of himself. He was accordingly killed by Butler with a partisan, in his own apartment, where he fell dead without uttering a word. This adventurer had great military qualities, was sober, thoughtful, and managed most of his affairs himself. He was at the same time severe in punishment, and lavish in reward; proud, haughty, and ambitious; and, owing to a mixture of good and bad qualities, a very dangerous enemy to the house of Austria. It has been thought that he was deluded into a part of his intended treachery by his confidence in the vain prediction of his astrologer. The fine tragedy founded on his story, by Schiller, will probably do more than history to render his name immortal.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

WALLER (EDMUND) an eminent English poet, born at Coleshill in Warwickshire, in March 1605, was the son of Robert Waller, esq. a gentleman of Agmondesham in Buckinghamshire. His father died during his infancy, leaving him the then ample fortune of 3500*l.* per annum. He was educated at Eton, whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge. He was chosen member of parliament in his sixteenth or seventeenth year; and he evinced himself a poet almost as soon as a politician, his verses "On the Prince's Escape at St Andero" being written in his eighteenth year. What is more remarkable, they exhibit a style and versification as perfectly formed as those of his more mature productions, which proves that he must have possessed instinctively a fine ear for poetical melody. He continued to employ his muse on courtly topics; and not insensible of the value of money, augmented his fortune by a marriage with a rich city heiress. He was a widower at the age of twenty-five, when he became the suitor of lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of the earl of Leicester, whom he has immortalized under the poetical name of Sacharissa. He describes her as a haughty and scornful beauty; and his addresses being unsuccessful, he acted as poetical, as well as other lovers, under such circumstances, frequently act, and married somebody else. In the parliament of 1640 he was again chosen to represent Agmondesham, and took a decided part with those who thought that a re-

dress of grievances ought to precede a vote of supply. He also sat for the same borough in the long parliament, and joined Hampden, who was his uncle, in his opposition to ship-money. He continued to vote with the opposition, but did not fall in with all their measures, but absented himself from the house of Commons on the commencement of open hostilities. He is also thought to have sent the king some pecuniary aid at Nottingham. He was one of the commissioners employed to treat with Charles at Oxford, who treated him with great kindness. His mind being then entirely disposed towards the royal party, he entered into a sort of plot with his brother-in-law, named Tomkyns, clerk of the council to the queen, who possessed considerable influence, to produce a rising in the city. When arrested, there was little to convict them of the design; but the fear of Waller was so great, according to lord Clarendon, that to save himself, he betrayed every body and every thing. The conclusion of this business, in which he displayed great baseness, was the execution of Tomkyns and Challoner, with his own expulsion from the house; after which he was tried and condemned, but on paying a fine of 10,000*l.* he was allowed to leave the kingdom. He retired first to Rouen, and subsequently to Paris, where he lived on his wife's jewels, until after a lapse of ten years, perceiving himself getting to the end of his resources, he applied for permission to return to England, which, by the interest of colonel Scroope, who had married his sister, was granted him. He was also restored to his estate, although now reduced to half its value, and he fixed his abode at a house he had built near Beaconsfield. He next paid his court to Cromwell, to whom his mother was related, and the very noblest tribute of his muse was offered to the protector. On the Restoration, he was equally complaisant to Charles II, but not so successful; which being remarked to him by the king, "Poets succeed much better in fiction than in truth," was the courtly reply. In a reign of oblivion for past offences, and no regard for character, his wit and poetry soon made him a favourite at court, and in the highest circles; and he had also interest to obtain a seat in all the parliaments of the reign. In 1665 he was emboldened to request the provostship of Eton college, which was given him; but Clarendon refused to set the seal to the grant, which produced a rupture of the friendship which had long subsisted between them, and he joined Buckingham and the enemies of that minister, the ground of whose refusal was afterwards legally established. On the accession of James II, Waller, then in his eightieth year, was chosen representative for Saltash; and he appears to have taken advantage of his freedom with that besotted monarch, to give him very sound advice. He now, like many other men of gaiety, turned his thoughts to devotion, and composed "Divine Poems," which are spoken of very favourably by Dr Johnson. He died at Beaconsfield in 1687, in the eighty-third year of

his age. The moral estimate of Waller's character it is easy to form from the circumstances of his life, which, although summed up with rigorous severity by Clarendon, are not to be gainsayed. His intellectual powers were of a superior order, being at once a prompt, elegant, and graceful speaker, while the wit and pleasantness of his conversation made him a favourite, even with those whom his abject pliancy must necessarily have disgusted. His merit as a poet is estimated with very superior critical acumen by Dr Johnson, who possibly thinks more highly of him than the opinion entertained since the rise of a more varied and less Gallic school of poetry will altogether sanction. English versification is, however, generally allowed to be much indebted to him; and for ease, gallantry, gaiety, brilliancy, and wit, his amatory poetry has not been frequently surpassed. The dignity which he assumes in some heroic themes he not unfrequently attains, and his thoughts are often worthy of the sonorous versification in which they are clothed. He was not, however, sufficiently natural for pathos, or elevated for sublimity; but he trifles with ingenuity, and is serious with an air of grandeur; nor will he ever be entirely neglected by the student of English poetry. He left several children by his second wife, one of whom, a daughter, was married to Dr Birch; and Edward, who succeeded to his estate, ultimately became a quaker. His descendants still reside at Beaconsfield, in great affluence.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives. Clarendon's Life and Hist.*

WALLER (sir WILLIAM) an eminent military officer, who distinguished himself in the civil wars between Charles I and the parliament. He was born in 1597, and, as well as the preceding poet, was descended from the ancient family of the Wallers of Spendhurst in Kent. He received his academical education at Magdalen college and Hart-hall, Oxford, after which he completed it at Paris. He began his military career in the service of the confederate princes against the emperor, where he acquired the reputation of a good soldier, and upon his return home he received the honour of knighthood. He was elected a member of the long parliament for Andover, and having suffered under the severity of the star chamber, acquired a predilection for the presbyterian discipline. He soon became strenuous in his opposition to the court, and when hostilities commenced was appointed second in command of the parliamentary army, under the earl of Essex. The west of England was the principal theatre of his exploits, where he obtained several signal advantages, but ultimately sustained defeats by the king's forces at Roundway Down near Devizes, and at Cropredy Bridge in Oxfordshire. The blame was thrown by him on the jealousy of other officers; and soon after, having refused to fall in with the views of the independents, he among others was removed by the self-denying ordinance. Being deemed a great support to the presbyterian party, he was one of the

eleven members impeached of high treason by the army, and finally expelled the house of Commons, and committed to prison. He was again taken into custody, on suspicion of being engaged in sir George Booth's insurrection, but was released upon bail. On the Restoration he was elected one of the representatives for Middlesex, but he interfered little with public business. He died at his seat of Osterly park, September 19, 1668. He published "Divine Meditations," which were written during his retirement, and give a faithful picture of his sentiments, frailties, and failings. He also left behind him a manuscript, which being in possession of one of the noble families descended from him, was by its permission published in 1793, under the title of "Vindication of the Character and Conduct of Sir William Waller, Knight, Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary Forces in the West; explanatory of his Conduct in taking up Arms against King Charles. Written by Himself." It is composed in a very singular and characteristic style, and proves that Waller, like many other of the original parliamentary leaders, had no views beyond the protection of general freedom. The noble families of Courteney and Harcourt are descended from sir William Waller, by the marriage of two of his daughters by his first and second wives.—*Vindication. Critical Review.*

WALLERIUS (NICHOLOAS) a Swedish philosopher, born at Nerika in 1706. After studying at the academy of Strangnaes, he went to the university of Upsal in 1725; and in 1737 he became adjunct of the philosophical faculty, and gave lectures on philosophy and mathematics. He was afterwards appointed professor of logic and metaphysics; and in 1751 he entered into holy orders, and the following year took the degree of DD. In 1755 he was nominated to a new theological professorship, founded by Dr Kalesius, bishop of Westeras, which he held till his death in 1764. His principal works are "Systema Metaphysicum," 4 vols. 8vo; "Psychologia Empirica," 8vo; "Psychologia Rationalis," 8vo; and "Prænotiones Theologicæ."—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WALLERIUS (JOHN GOTTSCHALK) an eminent Swedish chemist and mineralogist, who was a knight of the order of Vasa, and held the professorship of chemistry at Upsal. His death took place at an advanced age in 1785. He was the author of several scientific works, among which are "Chemia Physica," 2 vols. 8vo; "Elementa Metallurgicæ," 8vo; and "Systema Mineralogicum," 2 vols. 8vo. His System of Mineralogy, of which a French translation was published at Paris, exhibits a classical arrangement of mineral substances, according to their chemical relations, displaying to advantage the science and judgment of the author.—*Zopf Hist. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

WALLIS (GEORGE) an eminent physician and medical writer, born at York in 1740. His first literary essays were of the poetical kind, and he published successively "The Juveniliad, a Satire," 1773, 4to; "Perjury, a Poem,"

1774; and "The Mercantile Lovers, a Dramatic Satire," which was exhibited at the York theatre. Among his professional publications are "The Art of preventing Diseases and restoring Health;" and a treatise "On the Evil Consequences attending injudicious Bleeding in Pregnancy." He also edited the works of Sydenham, with notes, in two vols. octavo; and he produced an improved edition of Dr Motherby's Medical Dictionary, folio. He died in London, January 30, 1802.—*Genl. Mag. Reuss.*

WALLIS (JOHN) a celebrated mathematician, born in 1616, at Ashford, in Kent, where his father was minister. He was educated for the church at Emanuel college, Cambridge; and having regularly taken his degrees, he entered into holy orders, and in 1641 became chaplain to a Yorkshire baronet. In 1643 he obtained the living of St Gabriel, Fenchurch, in London; and the following year he was one of the secretaries to the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was one of the first members of the scientific association which gave birth to the Royal Society; and in 1649 he was appointed by the parliamentary visitors, Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford. In 1653 he published a grammar of the English tongue, written in Latin, for the use of foreigners, a work of standard authority on that subject. He was admitted to the degree of DD. in 1654, and on the death of Langbaine he was chosen custos archivorum to the university. He was particularly skilful in the art of cryptography, or decyphering; and having by this means been enabled to render considerable service to the royal cause, he was, on the restoration of Charles II, very favourably received at court, and not only confirmed in his offices and benefices, but also made one of the royal chaplains. In 1661 he was one of the divines appointed to review the book of Common Prayer, and as he complied with the terms of the act of uniformity, he continued a steady conformist to the established church till his death. When the Royal Society was founded, in 1663, the name of Dr Wallis was included in the list of the earliest members; and he contributed much to the reputation of that body by his valuable contributions to the Philosophical Transactions. After a long life devoted to science and to the duties of his clerical profession, he died at Oxford, in October 1703. Among his mathematical works the most important are "Arithmetica Infinitorum;" "Mathesis Universalis, sive Opus Arithmeticum;" "Mechanica, sive de Motu tractatus geometricus;" "De Sectionibus Conicis tractatus;" and his Algebra. He also published some of the writings of Archimedes, Ptolemy, Aristarchus, and Porphyry. His works, including various treatises on theology, were published at Oxford, 1692—99, 3 vols. folio; and a volume of his sermons, printed from the original MSS, appeared in 1791.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

WALLIS (JOHN) a topographical writer, who was a native of Cumberland. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, where he pro-

seeded to the degree of MA.; and having taken orders in the church, he obtained a curacy in Hampshire. Thence he removed to Simonsbury in Northumberland, and afterwards to the neighbourhood of Durham. In 1779 he published a "History of the County of Northumberland," 2 vols. 4to; and he was the author of a series of "Letters to a Candidate for Holy Orders," 8vo. His death took place in 1793, at the age of seventy-eight.—*Gent. Mag.*

WALLISER (CHRISTOPHER THOMAS) an eminent composer and musical author of Germany, director of music in the cathedral at Strasburg during the first half of the seventeenth century. He is known as the first who attempted in Germany to imitate the ancient Greek custom of introducing choruses in dramatic pieces. His work is entitled "Chori musici novi, in Chariclis tragica comedia, in Argentoratensis academice theatro exhibitae, interpositi," 1641. He also set the choruses in "The Clouds" of Aristophanes to music, and was the author of an elementary work on the principles of harmony. His death took place at Strasburg in 1648.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

WALMESLEY (CHARLES) a learned Benedictine of the last century, vicar apostolic of the western district of England, of which country he was a native, being born about the year 1721. He was an excellent mathematical scholar, and well read in the divinity of the church of which he was a member. Besides a theological treatise on the Revelations, he was the author of some valuable treatises on scientific subjects, the principal of which are "De Inequalitatibus Motuum Lunariorum," in Latin; "Analyse des Mésures, des Rapporis, et des Angles;" and "Théorie du Maniement des Apsides," written in the French language. Dr Walmesley was a fellow of the Royal Society of London and a doctor of the Sorbonne at Paris. His death took place at Bath in 1797.—*Gent. Mag.*

WALPOLE (ROBERT) earl of Orford, was the third son of Robert Walpole, esq. M.P. for Castle Rising in Norfolk. He was born at Houghton, his father's seat, in the same county, August 26, 1676. He received part of his education at a private school and part at Eton; and in April 1696 he was admitted a scholar of King's college, Cambridge. In 1698, in consequence of the death of his elder surviving brother, he became heir to the family estate, on which he resigned his scholarship. He was then taken from college by his father, and in the joviality of the life of a wealthy country gentleman soon lost his inclination for literature. In 1700 he married Catherine the daughter of sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London, and soon after succeeded to his paternal estate by the death of his father. He was also returned representative for Castle Rising, and quickly became an active member of the whig party. In 1702 he obtained his election for King's Lynn, which he also represented in several succeeding parliaments. In 1705 he was nominated one of the council to

prince George of Denmark as lord high admiral of England, and in 1708 was appointed secretary at war, and the following year treasurer of the navy. In 1710 he was one of the parliamentary managers in the trial of Sacheverel; but on the dissolution of the whig ministry he was dismissed from all his employments, and soon after was voted by the house of Commons guilty of a high breach of trust, and notorious corruption in his office of secretary at war, for which imputed offence he was expelled the house and committed to the Tower of London. This severity being esteemed a party proceeding, and not altogether justifiable, but little affected his character, so that in 1714 the borough of Lynn re-elected him, and he became a formidable opponent of the tory administration. On the accession of George I a new whig ministry was formed, and Walpole, who had previously ingratiated himself with the family of Hanover, was appointed paymaster of the forces, treasurer of Chelsea hospital and a privy counsellor. Being nominated chairman of the secret committee formed to inquire into charges against the late ministers, he drew up and moved the impeachment of lord Bolingbroke, the earl of Oxford, the duke of Ormond, and the earl of Strafford. In the subsequent year, 1715, he displayed so much energy and vigour in support of government during the rebellion, that he was raised to the important posts of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. In the course of the following two years a disunion took place in the cabinet on the question of supplies, to enable George I to vindicate his purchase of the duchies of Bremen and Verden against Charles XII of Sweden, and Mr Walpole resigned. On the day of his resignation he brought in the famous sinking fund bill, which he subsequently rendered nugatory by misapplication, as much more elaborate projects of the same kind have been treated by his successors. In the next session he became a strenuous opposer of measures which, had he been in place, he would as certainly have supported, and mainly contributed to the rejection by the Commons of the noted peerage bill of 1719. He was the opposer in 1720 of the South Sea scheme for liquidating the national debt, on which subject he wrote a pamphlet. At length the earl of Sunderland finding his ministry involved in great difficulties, made overtures to Walpole, who resumed his former post of paymaster of the forces. His reputation as a financier induced all eyes to be directed towards him on the occurrence of the unprecedented disasters arising from the bursting of the South Sea bubble; and lord Sunderland being obliged to retire, as being implicated in the affairs of that company, he resumed his post of first lord of the treasury and premier. An account of his succeeding administration would be the history of the country for the period of it. He was indisputably a most serviceable minister to the house of Brunswick, and mainly contributed to the discomfiture of the plots and intrigues of the Jacobite party in favour of the pre-

tender. His general policy was principally characterised by the desire of preserving peace abroad, and avoiding subjects of contention at home. He was an able financier, and certainly exerted himself with considerable success to improve the trade and revenues of the country, although the introduction of the excise scheme will always form a very dubious claim to popular applause. A pursuit of utility rather than of splendid objects, joined to a sincere zeal for the Protestant succession, formed the leading principles of his government, and the means which he employed were prudence, vigilance, and a degree of corruption, certainly not greater than what was practised by many of his predecessors, although more general and systematic. He is the reputed author of the saying that "all men have their price;" but his biographer, archdeacon Coxe, asserts that the words were, "all those men," speaking of a particular body of his opponents. He was an artful rather than an eloquent speaker, and discerned, as if by intuition, the prevalent humour of the house, and pressed or receded accordingly. He was particularly clear in financial debates, and a most excellent and diligent man of business. In private life he was distinguished by frankness of manners, and a species of jovial good-nature; but his mirth was coarse, and his moral conduct assumed much of the easy licence of rank and fashion. Letters he neither loved nor patronised, except the productions of subaltern writers in his praise or defence, whom he rewarded liberally. On the whole, without being an exalted character, he was an able minister; and owing to the biographical labours of archdeacon Coxe, his character has of late rather gained in historical reputation than otherwise. His ministry was finally shaken by the unpopularity of his exertions to maintain peace with Spain in 1739; from which time the opposition to him gained ground, until in 1742 he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. A parliamentary inquiry into his conduct was subsequently instituted, but after repeated fruitless attacks, all proceedings against him were dropped. His health soon after began to decline, owing to repeated attacks of the stone, which at length carried him off, on March 18, 1745, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was the author of several political pamphlets, which are enumerated in our authority.—His brother, HORATIO, lord Walpole, was born in 1678. He filled several offices under government, and was an able diplomatist. He was raised to the peerage in 1756, and died the following year. He wrote several political tracts, and an answer to Bolingbroke's *Letters on History*.—Coxe's *Memoirs of Walpole*.

WALPOLE (HORACE) earl of Orford, third and youngest son of sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1718. He received his early education at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge. He quitted the university without a degree, and by the interest of his father was nominated to no fewer than three valuable sinecures, which he held to the time

of his death. In 1739 he set out on a tour to the continent, accompanied by the poet Gray, with whom he had a difference, and they parted; Walpole, subsequently, taking all the blame upon himself. He entered parliament in 1741, as member for Callington, and spoke spiritedly in opposition to a motion against his father; but was, in general, a very silent and inactive member. It was soon apparent that he was not destined for the paths of public life. With much vivacity and love of occupation, his chief delight was in the indulgence of literary curiosity and a taste for antiquity and the fine arts. In 1747 he represented the borough of Castle Rising, and in 1754 and 1761 that of King's Lynn, and always adhered to the whig principles, in which he was educated; and his parliamentary conduct was uniformly correct and independent. In 1748 he purchased his small but celebrated villa at Twickenham, called Strawberry-hill, which it formed no small part of the business of his future life to render a miniature specimen of Gothic architecture, and a splendid collection of pieces of art and relics of antiquity, many of them curious and valuable, and others of rather a trifling description. He first made himself known as a writer by some papers in *The World*, and a few poems in *Dodley's Collections*. His first separate publication appeared in 1752, entitled "*Ædes Walpolianæ*," being a description of his father's seat at Houghton. In 1757 he set up a printing press at Strawberry-hill, at which he printed Gray's *Odes*, and various other works. From his own press also appeared, in 1758, the first edition of his "*Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*." This was followed by a collection of "*Fugitive Pieces*;" and in 1761 by his "*Anecdotes of Painting in England*," 2 vols. 4to, compiled from the papers of the artist George Vertue. Two more volumes were afterwards added, and the whole forms a valuable collection. In 1764 his friendship for general Conway, the only person to whom he appears to have been sincerely and constantly attached, elicited from him a pamphlet on the dismissal of that officer from the army, on account of the vote which he gave on general warrants. In 1765 appeared his romantic fiction of "*The Castle of Otranto*," the prolific parent of the *Radcliffe* romance and a vast variety of similar invention. Being at Paris in 1765, he composed a French letter to Rousseau, in the name of the king of Prussia, by way of exposing the vanity and self-consequence of that singular character, who acted on the occasion with his usual extravagance. Walpole was, however, scarcely excusable for this attack upon the morbid sensibility of a man who had given him no provocation; but his correspondence with Hume supplies a very extraordinary specimen of his aristocratical contempt for authors by profession. In 1767 he declined being again chosen to sit in parliament, soon after which appeared his "*Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III.*" It is an acute and ingenious performance, but failed in convincing the public; and the brief

but conclusive investigation of it by Gibbon, in his miscellaneous works, has possibly disposed of the question for ever. Mr Walpole forgot his aristocratic dignity so much in regard to this performance, as to expunge his name from the list of members of the Antiquarian Society, because two papers were read before them counteracting part of his evidence. In 1768 he printed his "Mysterious Mother," a very powerfully written tragedy, on a disagreeable subject, and one which altogether precludes it from the stage. About this time occurred the transaction with the unhappy Chatterton, which subjected him to so much censure; no part of which appears to have been deserved beyond his general apathy towards literary men of all grades. He visited Paris in 1771 and 1775, and became much distinguished in the circle of the celebrated madame du Deffand, who particularly admired him. The principal incident of his advanced years was his accession to the earldom of Orford, by the death of his nephew, an elevation which gave him more trouble than satisfaction, and that made no alteration in his mode of living or literary pursuits. His death, which was hastened by an hereditary gout that had reduced him to a cripple, took place in March 1797, in his seventy-ninth year. He bequeathed to Robert Berry, esq. and his two daughters, all his printed and manuscript works, of which a collective edition was published in 1798, in five volumes, quarto. The most valuable addition to what had formerly appeared, consisted in his letters to a great variety of correspondents, written with great epistolary ease and vivacity, but occasionally exhibit of affectation and effort. He is certainly however one of the most lively and witty of letter-writers, but too frequently deemed his letters a grace and a favour accorded to his literary correspondents, which superseded the necessity of any thing more substantial. But although his plan of life was evidently formed upon a selfish principle of self-enjoyment, his attachment to general Conway showed that he was open to the kind and social affections, and he was at least capable of generous actions to persons in his own sphere. He also respected virtue, and possessed liberal feelings towards the best rights and interests of mankind. As an author, if he does not merit a first-rate place in any of the lines of literature which he cultivated, he has done enough to rank respectably among general writers, a degree of credit which had he anticipated, he would have affected to disregard. He was in fact a votary of curious rather than of profound literature, although his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," and his "Anecdotes of Painting," are doubtless among the most useful of the class to which they belong.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors. Walpoliana.*

WALSINGHAM (sir FRANCIS) an illustrious statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who was descended of an ancient family, and was a native of Chislehurst in Kent. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge,

and at an early age he travelled on the continent, where he acquired a knowledge of the languages, manners, and policy of foreign nations. His first employment was that of ambassador to the court of France, whence he returned in 1573; and being appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, and a member of the privy council, he received the honour of knighthood. In the important situation which he filled he rendered great services to his sovereign, and contributed by his policy to the stability of her government. It must however be admitted that the means he adopted for the attainment of his purposes were not of the most honourable description. Lloyd, in his *State Worthies*, says, "Sir F. Walsingham outdid the jesuits in their own bow, and over-reached them in their equivocation and mental reservation; never settling a lie, but warily drawing out and discovering the truth. Few letters escaped his hands, whose contents he could read, and not touch the seals. He had the wonderful art of weaving plots, in which busy people were so entangled that they could never escape, but were sometimes spared upon submission; at others, hanged for example. He would cherish a plot for years together, admitting the conspirators to his own and the queen's presence familiarly, but dogging them out watchfully." Such was the policy of this celebrated statesman, who is stated to have maintained fifty-three agents and eighteen spies in foreign courts. In 1581 he went on a second embassy to France, to treat of a marriage between Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou; and in 1583 he was sent to the court of James VI of Scotland, whence he is said to have brought back a higher opinion of the abilities of the future sovereign of Britain than the event justified. He acted a very important, but by no means honourable part, in the detection of Babington's plot against the life of the queen in 1586, and in the subsequent proceedings against Mary queen of Scots. His death took place in April 1590, in the ninetyeth year of his age; and his remains were interred privately, by night, in St Paul's church, apprehensions being entertained that his corpse might be arrested on account of his debts. His poverty and consequent disinterestedness cannot, however, be decidedly inferred from this circumstance, as he might possess considerable landed property, not subject to the claims of his creditors. He left an only daughter, successively married to sir Philip Sidney, the earl of Essex, and the earl of Clancarde, by all of whom she had children. An account of his negotiations and his dispatches from France, appeared under the title of the "Complete Ambassador," 1635, folio; and a work called "Arcana Aulica," has been ascribed to him, but its authenticity is questionable.—*Biog. Brit. Ropin.*

WALSINGHAM (THOMAS of) an English chronicler of eminence in the fifteenth century. He was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St Albans, where he held the office of precentor; and he also styles himself royal historiographer. His works are "Historial

Brevis," containing the annals of England, from the end of Henry III's reign, forming a continuation to the history of Matthew Paris; and "*Hypodigma Neustriæ*," giving an account of the occurrences in Normandy from the time of Rollo to the sixth year of Henry V. These pieces were published by archbishop Parker, London, 1574, folio.—*Nicolson's Hist. Libr.*

WALSH (WILLIAM) a minor English poet, the friend of Pope and Dryden, both of whom have spoken much more highly of his talents than posterity has considered they deserve. He was the son of Mr Joseph Walsh, a gentleman of Aberley, Worcestershire, where he was born in 1663. At the age of fifteen he entered as a gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford, but never graduated, and on quitting the university became a wit and a man of pleasure about town. His writings, which are principally of an amatory cast, consist of "*A Dialogue concerning Women, being a Defence of the Fair Sex, addressed to Eugenia*," (supposed to have been his mistress), 1691; "*Æsculapius, or the Hospital of Fools*," in imitation of Lucian; an "*Essay on Pastoral Poetry*;" "*Letters and Poems, Amorous and Gallant*," with a variety of Odes, Elegies, Epitaphs, &c. to be found in the collection of minor poets, printed in 1749. Mr Walsh became a member of parliament, and held the post of gentleman of the horse to the queen. His death took place in 1710.—*Cibber's Lives.*

WALTHER (AUGUSTINE FREDERICK) an eminent physician and anatomist, who in 1723 was appointed to the chair of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic, where he died about 1746. He published a great number of academical dissertations on anatomical subjects, which afford valuable information, though they have been censured for obscurity of style. He was also the author of "*De Lingua Humana Libellus*," 1724, 4to; and "*De Articulis, Ligamentis et Musculis, in incensu statuque dirigendis*," 1728, 4to; besides some botanical publications.—*Halleri Bibl. Anat. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WALTHER (BERNARD) an eminent astronomer of the fifteenth century, who was a native of Nuremberg. He studied mathematics and astronomy under Regiomontanus, whom he assisted in most of the observations he made at Nuremberg. When that philosopher was called to Rome, to assist in the reformation of the calendar, Walther continued to make astronomical observations with great accuracy for nearly thirty years, that is from 1475 to the time of his death in 1504. He is regarded as the first discoverer of the regular effect of atmospheric refraction. After the death of Regiomontanus he purchased his papers and instruments, the former of which he unfortunately kept secluded from the public. After his death they were purchased by the senate of Nuremberg, and parts of them were published by Schoner.—*Montucla. Aikin's G. Hist.*

WALTHER (CHRISTOPHER THEODOSIUS) a German missionary, born at Schildeberg in

1699. He was sent as a missionary to the Danish settlement of Tranquebar in the East Indies, about the year 1720; and he returned to Europe in 1740, having suffered considerably in his health from the climate of the intertropical regions. At Tranquebar he printed a "*Sacred History*," in the Malabar language; and he was the author of a treatise entitled "*Doctrina Temporum Indica*," published in Bayeri Historia Regni Bactriani, Petrop. 1738, 4to. Walther died at Dresden in 1741.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WALTHER (JOHN GODFREY) the author of an historical and biographical musical dictionary, which is superior to most works of the kind. It was published in German at Leipsic in 1782, under the following title, "*Musicalisches Lexicon oder Musicalische Bibliothek*," 8vo. It comprises not only all the technica of ancient and modern music, but biography, as far as the names, dates, and works of almost all eminent musicians, ancient and modern; and though the author's information is most ample concerning Germany, what relates to other countries is not neglected. A new and enlarged edition of this work was published at Leipsic, 1790—92, 2 vols. 8vo, by Ernest Ludwig Gerber.—*Ross's Cyclopedia.*

WALTHER (JOHN LUDOLF) the author of a curious and useful work relative to the modes of writing in use in the middle ages. He was librarian and private secretary to his British majesty George II, as elector of Hanover. The title of his work is "*Lexicon Diplomaticum Abbreviationes Syllabarum et Vocum in Diplomatus et Codicibus a Sæc. viii. ad xvi. usque occurrentes exponens: Juntis Alphabetis et Scripturæ Speciminibus integris: cum Præf. Jo. Dav. Koeleri*," Gottingæ, 1745—47, folio, republished at Ulm in 1756. The whole work is engraved on copper-plates.—*Idem.*

WALTON (BRIAN) a learned divine and critic, distinguished as the editor of a Polyglott Bible. He was born about 1600, in the district of Cleaveland in Yorkshire; and in 1613 he was admitted a student of Magdalen college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Peter-house in the same university. He took the degree of MA. in 1623, when he held a curacy in Suffolk. Removing to London, he obtained the rectory of St Martin's Orgar in 1626; and ten years after he was instituted to the rectories of St Giles's in the fields, and Sandon in Essex, the former of which he soon after resigned. In 1639 he commenced DD. and he is said to have been collated to a prebend in St Paul's cathedral. In the civil wars he favoured the royal cause, and was consequently stripped of his preferment, and obliged to take shelter at Oxford. There he formed the scheme of a grand Polyglott Bible, to which he owes his literary reputation. This work was completed and published in 6 vols. folio, in 1657, under the following title, "*Biblia Sacra Polyglotta complectentia (textus originales) Hebraicum, cum Pentateucho Samaritano, Chaldaicum, Græcum; (versionumque antiquarum) Samaritanæ, Græcæ LXX interpp., Chaldaicæ, Syriacæ, Arabicæ, Æthio-*

picæ, Persicæ, Vulg. Lat. quicquid comparari poterat: cum Textuum et Versionum Orientalium Translationibus Latinis: ex vetustissimis MSS. undique conquisitis, optimisque exemplaribus impressis, summa fide collatis; quæ in prioribus editionibus deearant suppleta; multa antehac inedita de novo adjecta; Omnia eo ordine disposita, ut textus cum versionibus uno intuitu conferri possent." Dr Walton had several assistants in his laborious undertaking, of whom the principal was Dr Edmund Castell. On the restoration of Charles II, to whom he presented his Bible, with a new dedication (the original one to Oliver Cromwell having been cancelled) he was made one of the royal chaplains; and in December 1660 he was raised to the bishopric of Chester. He survived his elevation but a short time, as his death took place in London, November 29, 1661, and he was buried in St Paul's cathedral. He published "Introductio ad Lectionum Linguarum Orientalium," 8vo; an elaborate Defence of the Polyglott, against the animadversions of Dr Owen; and a pamphlet on Tythes.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WALTON (ISAAC) an ingenious and amusing writer, who was born at Stafford in August 1593. He was probably of low parentage, for he settled in London as a sempster or milliner and linen-draper, and kept a shop in Fleet-street. About 1632 he married the sister of bishop Ken, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who survived him. In the beginning of the civil wars he removed from the metropolis; and his death took place at Winchester, December 15, 1683. He was the editor of several publications; but he gained considerable celebrity by a treatise, entitled "The Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation," which has passed through numerous editions; and his Biographical Memoirs of Bishop Sanderson, Hooker, Sir H. Wotton, George Herbert, and Dr Donne, which have attained an equal share of popularity. Though possessed of much general information, Walton made no pretensions to learning, and the charm of his writings depends on the air of verisimilitude and unaffected benevolence which they exhibit. Some short pieces of poetry are interspersed in his works, which evince much taste and feeling. Towards the close of his life he published "Thealma and Clearchus, a Pastoral History, written by John Chalkhill, an Acquaintance of Edmund Spenser," with a preface containing a character of the author.—*Life by Sir John Hawkins.*

WANLEY (NATHANIEL) a clergyman, who was vicar of Trinity church, Coventry, where he died about 1690. He was the author of a popular work, called "The Wonders of the Little World, or the History of Man," which has passed through many editions.—WANLEY (HUMPHREY) son of the preceding, was born at Coventry, March 21, 1671-2. He was apprenticed to a draper, but displaying a partiality for study, bishop Lloyd sent him to Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he

assisted the principal, Dr. Mill, in collating MSS. for his edition of the Greek Testament. He removed to University college, and being admitted to the Bodleian library, he made copious extracts from the MSS. in that collection. Dr George Hickes afterwards employed him to travel through the kingdom in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. of which he drew up a catalogue for the "Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium," forming the third volume of that work. He was then appointed secretary to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and at length he obtained the more congenial situation of librarian to Harley, earl of Oxford, which he held till his death in July 1726. He formed various literary schemes, and made numerous collections relative to archaeology and bibliography, which have proved serviceable to subsequent writers. He also kept a curious journal of transactions connected with the Harleian library, which remains in manuscript in the British Museum.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. Dibdin's Bibl. Decam.*

WANSLEBEN, or WANSLEBIUS (JOHN MICHAEL) a learned critic, born at Erfurt, in Germany, in 1633. After finishing his studies at the university of Königsberg, he visited England, in order to superintend the printing of the Ethiopic Lexicon and Grammar of Job Ludolf, which was published in London, 1661, 4to. Wansleben subsequently assisted Dr Castell in his "Lexicon Heptaglotton;" and on his return to Germany, Ernest duke of Saxe Gotha engaged him to go to Abyssinia to study the language and natural history of that country. He proceeded no farther than Cairo, in Egypt; and after staying there some time, he went to Italy, and forsaking the Lutheran religion, in which he had been educated, he became a Dominican friar. He then went to Paris, and in 1670 Colbert gave him a commission to go to Abyssinia in search of Oriental MSS. for the French king's library. He went again to Egypt, whence he transmitted 334 MSS. Arabian, Persian, and Turkish; but not being able to enter Abyssinia he proceeded to Constantinople, whence he was recalled to France, the irregularity of his conduct having given offence to Colbert, as it had to his former patron, the duke of Saxe Gotha. He died neglected, and in obscurity, in 1679. He published "An Account of the present State of Egypt," in Italian; "A Journal of a Voyage to Egypt in 1672 and 1673," in French; besides other works.—*Moreri.*

WARBURTON (JOHN) an English antiquary and herald, who was a native of Lancashire. His original employment was that of an exciseman; but applying himself to the study of provincial and family history and genealogy, he was admitted a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and in 1720 he obtained the appointment of Somerset herald. In 1749 he published a work entitled "London and Middlesex illustrated by an Account of the Names, Residence, Genealogy, and Coat Armour of the Nobility, principal Merchants, and other eminent Families therein," 8vo; which publication drew on the author a reprimand from

the earl marshal. He was also the author of "Vallum Romanum, or the History of the Roman Wall in Cumberland and Northumberland," 1753, 4to. His death took place in 1759, at the age of seventy-seven.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WARBURTON (WILLIAM) a celebrated prelate of the English church, descended from an ancient Cheshire family, but born at Newark-upon-Trent in Nottinghamshire, December 24, 1698. He was the second son of George Warburton, an attorney and town-clerk of Newark; and after being educated at a school at that place, and at another at Okeham in Rutlandshire, he was in 1714 articled to an attorney at East Markham in his native county. After completing a clerkship of five years, he was admitted in one of the courts at Westminster, and returning to Newark, he engaged in legal practice. Not finding, however, the profession adapted to his taste or talents, he relinquished it, and in 1723 took deacon's orders in the church. His first work, consisting of "Miscellaneous Translations, in Prose and Verse," from Roman authors, was published with a Latin dedication to sir George Sutton, who in 1726 bestowed on him a small vicarage. Shortly after he visited London, and formed an acquaintance with some of the inferior retainers of literature of that period, among whom was Theobald, then engaged on an edition of Shakspeare, to which Warburton became a contributor. With these minor wits he joined in the confederacy against Pope, of whom Warburton said that whilst "Milton borrowed by affectation, and Dryden by idleness, Pope borrowed by necessity." In 1727 he began to distinguish himself as an original writer, by his "Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, as related by Historians," which he dedicated to sir Robert Sutton, through whose interest he was placed in the list of the king's masters of arts, on his majesty's visit to Cambridge in 1728; and he thus supplied the want of an academical education. His patron also presented him to the rectory of Brand Broughton in Lincolnshire, where he remained several years, during which he composed most of those works which contributed to the establishment of his fame in the republic of letters. In 1736 appeared his "Alliance between Church and State, or the Necessity and Equity of an established Religion and Test Law demonstrated from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations;" which work passed through four editions during the life of the author, though it is said to have given satisfaction neither to the zealots of the church nor to the advocates for religious liberty. At the conclusion of "The Alliance" was announced the scheme of his great work, the first volume of which was published in 1738, under the title of "The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments in

the Jewish Dispensation." This bold and paradoxical performance met with adversaries among all parties, who concurred in criticising and censuring the theory on which it is founded. Undismayed by animadversion, he published a "Vindication" of his opinions, and persevered in the prosecution of his work, which, whatever may be thought of the leading principle, will ever remain a monument of genius and learning scarcely to be paralleled among the theological productions of any age or nation. With the view probably of conciliating Pope, he published in the literary journal called *The Works of the Learned*, in 1739 and 1740, a defence of the *Essay on Man*, against the remarks of M. de Crousaz of Geneva. Whatever may have been Warburton's object, Pope acknowledged his obligations to his advocate, and an intimacy ensued, which eventually proved very advantageous to the latter. The second volume of "The Divine Legation" appeared in 1741; and the same year the author was introduced by his friend Pope to Mr Allen of Prior-park near Bath, at whose house he became a frequent visitor. He returned the favour by vindicating the poet's works by notes and comments; and in consequence of the friendship thus excited and cemented between them, Pope, at his death in 1744, bequeathed to our author half his library, and the copyright of such of his works already printed as were not otherwise disposed of, a legacy supposed to have been worth 4000*l.* Among the numerous antagonists of Warburton and his "Divine Legation," were Drs Middleton, Pococke, R. Grey, Sykes, and Stebbing, against whom he published, in 1744 and 1745, two defences, in which he treats all his opponents, except Middleton, with a high degree of asperity and self-confidence, exhibiting the conscious superiority of talents and learning, which characterises more or less all the productions of his pen. In 1745 he married Miss Gertrude Tucker, the niece of Mr Allen; and this connexion ultimately made him possessor of the splendid seat of Prior-park. He became in 1746 preacher to the Society of Lincoln's-inn; and in the following year he appeared as the editor of Shakspeare. He now rapidly advanced in the course of preferment in his profession, becoming prebend of Gloucester in 1753; king's chaplain in ordinary in 1754; then prebend of Durham; DD. by archiepiscopal mandate; dean of Bristol in 1757; and two years after bishop of Gloucester. In 1762 he severely animadverted on the principles of Methodism in his "Doctrine of Grace, or the Office and Operation of the Holy Spirit vindicated from the Insults of Infidelity and the Abuses of Fanaticism." The third, fourth, and fifth volumes of the "Divine Legation" were published in 1765; and some remarks which he introduced on the character of Dr W. Lowth, father of the learned bishop of London, involved him in a new controversy, in which he was assisted by Dr Richard Hurd. In 1768 he established a lecture at Lincoln's-inn, on the evidence in favour of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old and New Tes-

tament. The last years of his life were embittered by the decease of an only son, who fell a victim to consumption at the age of nineteen. Bishop Warburton died at Gloucester, June 7, 1779, and was interred in the cathedral church, where a monument was erected to his memory. His works were collected and published by his friend bishop Hurd in 1788, 6 vols. 4to; and a biographical memoir, forming a seventh volume, appeared several years after. Dr Johnson, in his *Life of Pope*, says of Warburton, "He was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination, nor clouded his perspicuity. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations; and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. But his knowledge was too multifarious to be always exact, and his pursuits were too eager to be always cautious. His abilities gave him a haughty consequence, which he disdained to correct or mollify; and his impatience of opposition disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority, as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against the advocate some who favoured the cause. He seems to have adopted the Roman emperor's determination '*Oderint dum metuant*.' He used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than to persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured."—*Encyc. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Bing.*

WARD (EDWARD) a burlesque poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Oxfordshire, about 1667. He kept a tavern in Moorfields, London, and his compositions, while they evince considerable talent of the humorous kind, are strongly tinged with the vulgarity and indecency of low life and profligate society. He was the author of some dramatic pieces, which are deservedly forgotten. His poems possess more merit, but he is chiefly remembered as the author of a work in prose, called "*The London Spy*." He died June 20, 1751, and was interred in the churchyard of St Pancras, near London.—*Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

WARD (JOHN) a philological writer of eminence, who was born in London in 1679. He obtained a situation in the Navy office, which he relinquished in 1710 to become a schoolmaster. He then delivered lectures in the metropolis on civil law, and the law of nature and nations; and in 1712 he published a small tract in Latin, containing rules for composition. Continuing to distinguish himself as a classical scholar and antiquary, he was chosen in 1720 professor of rhetoric at Gresham college. In 1736 he was admitted into the society of antiquaries, of which he subsequently became a vice president. He was in 1751 created LL.D. by the university

of Edinburgh, and in 1753 he was elected one of the first trustees of the British Museum. He died at Gresham college, October 17, 1758. Besides several works of minor importance, he was the author of the "*Lives of the Gresham Professors*," 2 vols. folio, 1740; and "*A System of Oratory*," 2 vols. 8vo, published after his death.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WARD (SERP) an eminent English prelate, distinguished as a philosopher and mathematician. He was the son of an attorney at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, where he was born in 1617. After previous education at a grammar-school at his native place, he was sent in 1632 to Sidney college, Cambridge. He afterwards obtained a fellowship, from which he was expelled in 1644, for refusing to take the covenant. After leaving the university, he became a tutor in various gentlemen's families; and on the deprivation of Greaves, the Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, he succeeded him, but was obliged to take the oath called the engagement. In 1654 he was made DD. together with Dr Wallis, Savilian professor of geometry; and he was one of the members of the philosophical association which gave origin to the Royal Society. On the establishment of that institution he was nominated a fellow, and he had the honour to be the second president. In 1659 he was chosen master of Trinity college, which post he resigned at the Restoration, when he obtained the rectory of St Lawrence Jewry, London; and he was installed into the precentorship of Exeter, to which he had a few years before been presented by the expelled bishop. Soon after he was made dean of Exeter, and in 1662 promoted to the bishopric. In 1667 he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1671 he obtained the chancellorship of the order of the garter, which has ever since been annexed to the see of Sarum. He distinguished himself greatly by his public spirit and munificence in his last diocese, having largely contributed to several public undertakings, besides founding and liberally endowing a college of matrons, for ten clergymen's widows. He died in 1689, having been for some years unfortunately reduced to a state of mental imbecility. Bishop Ward was the author of several works on astronomy and different branches of mathematical science, which were formerly in high esteem, but have been superseded by modern improvements. He also published a Latin treatise against the philosophy of Hobbes; sermons; "*A Philosophical Essay on the Being and Attributes of God, the Immortality of the Soul, &c.*"—*Life by Dr Walter Pope. Cassan's Lives of the Bps. of Salisb.*

WARD (THOMAS) a Catholic writer on polemical divinity, born in Yorkshire in 1632. He was educated in the Protestant faith, on renouncing which he was disinherited by his father, after whose death however he converted his mother, and the whole of his family. He then went to Rome, and obtained a commission in the pope's guards. On the accession of James II he returned to England, and

employed his pen in support of the church of Rome, attacking the Protestants both with satire and argument. He criticised the authorized translation of the Scriptures in his "Errata to the Protestant Bible;" and he published a Hudibrastic poem, entitled "England's Reformation," besides other works. He died in France in 1708.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

WARE (JAMES) an eminent surgeon and oculist, distinguished for his skill as an operator, and for the variety and importance of the professional works of which he was the author. Among these may be mentioned "A Treatise on Ophthalmv, Psorophthalmv, and the Purulent Eye;" "Chirurgical Observations relative to the Epiphora, or Watery Eye," &c.; "A Treatise on the Cataract," translated from the French of baron Wenzel, with remarks; "An Enquiry into the Causes which have most commonly prevented the Success of the Operation of extracting the Cataract;" "Remarks on the Fistula Lachrymalis;" and "Chirurgical Observations," 1798, 2 vols. 8vo, including his various tracts previously published. Mr Ware was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the London Medical Society; and some of his contributions appear in the memoirs of the latter society, and in the Philosophical Transactions. After having been long engaged in the practice of his profession in London with the highest reputation, he died at the age of sixty, April 13, 1815.—*Gent. Mag. Reus.*

WARE (sir JAMES) the name of two eminent scholars, father and son, who in succession filled the offices of auditor general, and secretary to the lords deputies of Ireland. The second and most celebrated of the two was born at Dublin in 1604, and received his education at Trinity college in that capital. On the death of his father in 1632, he succeeded him in his appointments, having been knighted three years before through his interest. In 1639 he was chosen representative for the university of Dublin, and sworn a member of the privy council, and in the course of the same year published his useful work, entitled "De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ." When Pym, at the head of the Commons, commenced those attacks upon the earl of Strafford, which eventually cost that nobleman his life, sir James distinguished himself by the zeal and ability which he displayed, though unsuccessfully, in his defence; and on the retreat of king Charles to Oxford in 1644, he came over from Ireland on a mission from Ormond to that monarch, on which occasion the university complimented him with the honorary degree of LL.D. On his return he was intercepted while crossing the Channel by the parliamentarians, who committed him close prisoner to the Tower. Having at length obtained his liberation, which was not effected without considerable difficulty, he returned to Dublin, where he remained till on the surrender of that city he was once more in duress as a hostage for the performance of the conditions of the capitulation. From this period

till the death of Cromwell he resided partly in Normandy and partly in the French metropolis, during which period he employed himself in completing and preparing for publication a valuable work on the ancient monuments and early history of Ireland, entitled "De Hibernia et ejus Antiquitatibus Disquisitiones," printed first in 1654, and reprinted with considerable additions four years after. When monarchy was restored, he accompanied Charles II to England, and was restored to his former posts, which he continued to hold till his decease in 1666, having previously exhibited his moderation in declining several offers of advancement made him by the court. In addition to the works already mentioned, he was the author of "Rerum Hibernicarum Annales," &c. folio;" "De Prasulibus Hiberniæ," folio;" an edition of the works of the venerable Bede, &c. beside some curious and highly interesting remains in manuscript, which at his death came into the possession of Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and subsequently of archbishop Tenison. There are two editions of his writings, that of 1739, folio, 3 vols. and that of 1764, in two. He left a son, Robert who is known as a controversial writer on the Protestant side of the question.—*Biog. Brit. Harris's Edition of Ware.*

WARGENTIN (PETER) a Swedish philosopher, secretary to the Academy of Stockholm, among whose transactions are to be found many valuable papers of his composition. He was born in 1717, and having acquired a considerable reputation as an astronomer, became FRS. and honorary member of several foreign literary societies, while at home his merits were acknowledged by the order of the polar star, conferred on him by his sovereign. He completed some useful tables for calculating the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, to be found in the Nautical Almanac, 1779, and died in the enjoyment of great reputation, in the Royal Observatory at Stockholm, December 13, 1785.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

WARHAM (WILLIAM) an English prelate and statesman of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Hampshire, and was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1475. He subsequently practised as an advocate in the court of arches; and after an embassy to Burgundy, he was appointed chancellor of Wells, and master of the rolls. Henry VII at length raised him to the dignity of lord chancellor, and he successively became bishop of London and archbishop of Canterbury. He was one of the early patrons of Wolsey, whose excessive influence under Henry VIII gave umbrage to Warham; and in 1515 he resigned the great seal, and at length withdrew his attention from affairs of state. He died in 1532. This prelate was an encourager of learning, and was the friend and patron of the celebrated Erasmus.—*Godwin. Birch.*

WARNER (WILLIAM) an English poet of the sixteenth century. He was an attorney of

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the court of Common Pleas, and was the author of a poetical production of considerable merit, entitled "Albion's England, or an historical Map of the same Island," first published in 1586. He also wrote a fictitious narrative, in prose, called "Syrinx, or a sevenfold History," 1597. Warner was a native of Oxfordshire, received a liberal education, and appears to have been patronized by Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon. He died suddenly, at Amwell, in Hertfordshire, March 9, 1608-9.—*Ritson's Bibliog. Poet.*

WARNERY (**CHARLES EMANUEL**) a writer on military tactics, who was a native of the Pays de Vaud. He entered at the age of fourteen into the service of the king of Sardinia, which he quitted for that of Prussia, and at the beginning of the seven years' war he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His services were rewarded with the knighthood of the order of merit; but having been concerned in the capitulation of Schweidnitz in 1758, he resigned his commission, and went to Poland, where he became a major-general. He subsequently retired to an estate in Silesia, and devoted his time to study. His death took place in 1786. Besides other works he was the author of an account of the seven years' war, published under the title of "Campagnes de Frederic II, Roi de Prusse, de 1756 à 1762," Vienna, 1788, 8vo.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WARREN, FSA. (**CHARLES**) an eminent engraver, who first succeeded in removing the difficulty of engraving on steel, an art of which he may be considered the inventor. Dying suddenly of apoplexy, the gold medal awarded him by the Society of Arts, was presented by H.R.H. the duke of Sussex to his brother, in trust for his orphan daughter. He died in the prime of life, April 21, 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

WARREN, bart. G.C.B. (**sir J. BORLASE**) a distinguished officer in the British navy, descended from the ancient family of the Borlases in Cornwall. From Winchester school he entered the naval service at an early age, but soon after availed himself of a temporary opportunity to complete his studies, and entered himself of Emanuel college, Cambridge. On the breaking out of the French war he was appointed to the *Flora* frigate, and received the command of a flying squadron, for the purpose of annoying the coast of France. In 1794 he obtained for his services the ribband of the order of the Bath, and the year following acted as commodore of the division of ships which landed a body of emigrants in Quiberon bay, his flag then flying on board *La Pomone*. Having removed into the *Canada* seventy-four, he joined the Brest fleet under lord Bridport, and being detached with a squadron, came up on the 10th of October 1798, off the coast of Ireland, with the *Hoché*, a French man-of-war, and three frigates laden with troops, for the conquest of that island. After a smart engagement he succeeded in capturing the whole squadron, and received the thanks of parliament on the occasion. Soon after he

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hoisted his flag as rear-admiral, whence he arrived in due course at the rank of admiral of the white. On the conclusion of peace, sir John, then recently nominated a privy-counsellor, went out as ambassador extraordinary to the Russian court, a situation which the dispute with that power respecting the retention of the island of Malta rendered one of great delicacy. In this negotiation he appears to have conducted himself with great prudence, and to have smoothed the path very adroitly for his successor. He sat in four parliaments, being returned in those of 1774 and 1780 for the borough of Great Marlow, and in those of 1796 and 1802 for that of Nottingham. He died February 27, 1822, in the apartments of sir R. Keats, at Greenwich hospital, and was buried in the family vault at Stratton-Ardley, Oxfordshire.—*Ann. Biog.*

WARREN (**sir PETER**) an English admiral, distinguished alike for his professional talents and his private virtues. He was descended from an ancient family in Ireland, and he received an education suitable to the employment for which he was destined. Having entered young into the navy, he gradually rose to the rank of commodore, which he held in 1745, when he was appointed commander of an armament destined for the attack of Louisbourg, (N.A.) then belonging to the French. He joined the fleet of transports from Boston in Canso bay on the 25th of April, having under his command the *Superb* man-of-war, and the *Launceston* and *Eltham* frigates; and being afterwards joined by several other ships of war from England, he took possession of Louisbourg on the 17th of June. The French considered the loss of this place of so much importance, that in 1747 they fitted out a powerful fleet for the purpose of re-taking it; and at the same time another squadron was sent to the East Indies. The views of the French government were rendered abortive by the courage and activity of admiral Anson and sir Peter Warren. The latter, who had been made a rear-admiral, with a large fleet, fell in with the French squadron, completely defeated them, and captured the greater part of their men-of-war. This was his last service in the line of his profession, peace being concluded the succeeding year. He was now elected MP. for Westminster; and in the height of that popularity which he had so deservedly acquired, he paid a visit to his native country, where he was seized with an inflammatory fever, of which he died in 1752.—*Encyc. Brit.*

WARREN (**RICHARD**) a medical practitioner of great eminence in London, who was physician in ordinary to the king and to the prince of Wales. He died in 1797, at the age of sixty-five. Dr Warren was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and his professional talents were of the highest order; but his productions as an author consist only of two papers in the *Medical Transactions*, relative to the bronchial polypus, and the colica pictorum.—*Genl. Mag.*

WARTON (**JOSEPH**) son of the rev. Tho-

mas Warton, professor of poetry at Oxford, who died in 1745. He was born in 1722, at Dunsfold in Surrey, of which his maternal grandfather, the rev. Joseph Richardson, was rector. At the age of fourteen he entered on the foundation at Winchester school, and in 1740 at Oriel college, Oxford. He left the university after taking his first degree, and became curate to his father, afterwards exercising the same office at Chelsea. He was created MA. by diploma in 1737; and in 1768 he was admitted to the degree of DD. He published in 1744 a small volume of "Odes;" and in 1748 he was presented by the duke of Bolton to the rectory of Winslade, Bucks; and soon after he married. In 1751 he accompanied his patron the duke of Bolton to France, as his chaplain, for the purpose of uniting him in the bands of wedlock to his mistress, Miss Fenton, a public singer, on the occurrence of the expected death of the duchess. The chaplain, however, returning to England before that event took place, another clergyman solemnized the nuptials of the amorous peer. In 1753 Warton published a new translation of the *Eclogues* and *Georgics* of Virgil, accompanied by Pitt's version of the *Æneid*, with dissertations and notes; and he became a contributor to Dr Hawkesworth's *Advertiser*. In 1754 he was presented to the rectory of Tamworth, and the following year he was chosen second master of Winchester school. His "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" first appeared anonymously, in 1756; and twenty-six years after he added a second volume, part of which had been printed at the same time with the former. In 1766 he was advanced to the station of headmaster at Winchester, where he presided with high reputation nearly thirty years. His subsequent preferments in the church were the living of Thorley in Hertfordshire, and a prebend of St Paul's, bestowed on him by bishop Lowth in 1782; and a prebendal stall at Winchester, and the rectory of Easton, which he obtained in 1788. He resigned the mastership of Winchester school in 1793, and retired to the rectory of Wickham in Hampshire, which he had procured in exchange for another. In 1797, an edition of the works of Pope, with notes, issued from the press under his superintendence, in 9 vols. 8vo; and he then undertook an edition of Dryden's works, of which he had prepared for the printer only two volumes at the time of his death, which took place at Wickham, February 23, 1800, and his remains were buried in Winchester cathedral. His poetical productions, consisting of miscellaneous pieces, are now seldom read, with the exception of his "Ode to Fancy," which is an elegant and spirited composition. Memoirs of his life and writings were published, in 2 vols. 4to, by his pupil Dr Woolf.—*Lempriere. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WARTON (THOMAS) brother of the preceding, was born at Basingstoke in 1728. He received his education at Winchester school, and Trinity college, Oxford; and in his twenty-first year he distinguished himself by his

poetical vindication of his Alma Mater against the reflections in Mason's elegy of "Isis." Warton's poem, "The Triumphs of Isis," displayed great merit, and procured the bard much reputation; though he afterwards excluded it from his volume of collected pieces. His "Progress of Discontent," said to have been composed as a college exercise in 1746, added to his fame. In 1750 he took the degree of MA, and the next year he was chosen a fellow of his college. His "Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen," published in 1754, made him advantageously known as a critic, and as conversant with poetical antiquities; and prepared the way for his election, in 1757, to the professorship of poetry at Oxford, which office he filled for ten years with great ability. Having taken the degree of BD. in 1761, he was instituted to the living of Kidlington, in Oxfordshire, in 1771. Several years afterwards he published an archaeological and topographical account of his parish, under the title of a "Specimen of the History of Oxfordshire," 1783, 4to; but it does not appear that he ever contemplated the completion of such a work. He had indeed previously engaged in an undertaking of more importance and of deeper interest to the learned world, and which was left unfinished at his death. This was his "History of English Poetry," the first volume of which, in quarto, was published in 1774, and the second and third, respectively, in 1778 and 1781. His plan was much more extensive, including the period from the eleventh to the eighteenth century; but the history goes no lower than the reign of Elizabeth, and a few sheets only of a fourth volume were prepared for the press, when he suspended and ultimately relinquished his undertaking. What he has executed is however extremely well done, the work exhibiting an extent of research and reading, and a correctness of taste and critical judgment, highly creditable to his talents, which render it a subject of regret that he should have been diverted from carrying on his design to its destined conclusion. A new edition of the History of Poetry, with notes and a useful index, was published a few years since, in four volumes, octavo. He now obtained some augmentation of his income by his promotion to a donative in Somersetshire, and in 1785 he became Camden professor of history at Oxford, and also succeeded Whitehead in the office of poet laureate. His last publication was an edition of the smaller poems of Milton, elucidated with curious notes. In his sixty-second year he was seized with a paroxysm of the gout; and though a journey to Bath removed the complaint, yet it probably laid the foundation for a paralytic attack, which occasioned his death at Oxford, May 21, 1790. He was interred with academic honours in the chapel of Trinity college. Among his various literary labours not already noticed, were an edition of the Greek Anthology, 1766; another of Theocritus, 1770, 2 vols. 4to; "The Life and Literary Remains of Dr Ralph Bathurst," 1761, 8vo; "Life of

Sir T. Pope," 1780, 8vo; and "An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Rowley," 1782, 8vo. He published a collection of his poetical productions in 1777, 8vo; and his "Poetical Works," with an account of his life, by Richard Mant, appeared, in 2 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1802.—*Rees's Cyclop. Lond. Mag.*

WARWICK (sir PHILIP) an historical and miscellaneous writer of the seventeenth century. He was born in Westminster, and after studying at Eton college he travelled to Geneva. On his return home he obtained a subordinate office under government, in the reign of Charles I. He had a seat in parliament, where he opposed the impeachment of the earl of Strafford; and when the civil war took place, he retired to Oxford with the king, whose confidence he enjoyed. In 1646 he was one of the royal commissioners empowered to treat with the parliament about a pacification; and the following year he attended his majesty in the Isle of Wight as his secretary. After the restoration he became MP. for Westminster, and obtained the office of clerk of the signet, which he formerly held. His death took place in 1682, at an advanced age. He was the author of a "Discourse on Government;" and of some interesting "Memoirs of King Charles I."—*Lempriere.*

WASE (CHRISTOPHER) a learned and ingenious scholar of the seventeenth century, a native of Hackney, in the vicinity of the metropolis. He commenced his education at Eton, whence he was elected off on the foundation to King's college, Cambridge. Of his fellowship there he was afterwards deprived, in consequence of his monarchical principles, displayed in a preface annexed to the "Electra" of Sophocles, of which he published an edition in 1650. The parliamentarian party took great offence at some of the expressions contained in this essay, as well as at the general tenor of its contents, and would in all probability have proceeded to extremities with the author, had he not withdrawn himself suddenly to the continent. While abroad, he acted as tutor in the earl of Pembroke's family, and after the Restoration obtained the headmastership first of Dedham grammar-school, and subsequently of that founded by sir Andrew Judd at Tonbridge. Some time before his death he resigned this situation for the law readership at Oxford, which he held, together with a situation in the Clarendon printing-office, till his death in 1690. His writings consist of an English translation of the "Cynegeticon" of Grotius; one of Grotius's Catechisms into Greek verse, 8vo; an English and Latin Dictionary, in 4to; "Structura Nonianæ;" and "Senarius, sive de Legibus et Licentia veterum Poetarum."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

WASHINGTON (GEORGE) commander-in-chief and first president of the United States of America. He was born February 11, 1732, in the parish of Washington in the county of Westmoreland in Virginia, where

his great-grandfather, descended from an ancient Cheshire family, settled in 1657. His father, Augustine Washington, dying when he was only ten years of age, the care of his education devolved upon his mother. His scholastic instruction was probably very bounded, which, however, included some knowledge of the mathematics. His youth displayed a grave, prudent, and thoughtful character; notwithstanding which a degree of latent ardour induced him, at the age of fifteen, to seek the appointment of a midshipman in the British navy, which station he was prevented from accepting by the entreaty of his mother. Little is known of the manner in which he passed his time until his nineteenth year, when his reputation must have been thoroughly established, as he was appointed one of the adjutants-general of Virginia, with the rank of major. He was first actively employed in some hostilities which ensued in consequence of the plans of the French to establish a chain of forts from the Canadian hills to the Ohio, which would have limited the English colonies to the east of the Alleghany mountains. In 1755 open war took place, and general Braddock was sent to command in America, in whose fatal expedition Washington served with great bravery as a volunteer, having then obtained the rank of colonel. All the regular troops being withdrawn from Virginia, sixteen companies were raised for the defence of its frontiers, the command of which was conferred upon him, with the title of commander-in-chief of all the forces raised or to be raised in that state. After having acted a considerable part in a subsequent expedition to the Ohio, when the successes in the northern colonies had secured the back settlements in the south, he retired in 1758 with injured health from the service. He soon after married an opulent widow, and by the death of his elder brother inherited an estate on the Potomack, called Mount Vernon, of his beautiful seat at which place many descriptions exist. During the fifteen following years he attended only to agricultural pursuits and to his duties as a magistrate and member of the state assembly. On the disputes breaking out between the American colonies and the mother country, he took a decided part against the claims of the latter. As a distinguished citizen, he was elected a member of the first congress, which assembled at Philadelphia in 1774, and was upon all the committees appointed to concert on measures of defence. At length, when it was determined to raise a general army, he was unanimously appointed commander-in-chief, which important charge he accepted with all the modesty and disinterestedness by which his conduct was ever so invariably distinguished. At the time he assumed the command of the American army it consisted of about 14,500 men, who were entrenched at different posts near Boston, opposite to the British army under general Gage, entrenched on Bunker's hill. A farther detail of his military services would be to supply a summary of the events of the American war. It is only

therefore necessary to remark, that by his bravery, prudence, firmness, and soldierly abilities he overcame obstacles and surmounted difficulties of the most perplexing and complicated nature, and, as it has often been remarked, seemed born for the crisis in which he acted so distinguished a part. The surrender of the British army under earl Cornwallis, in 1781, was the virtual termination of his important services in the field; but even the auspicious era of a triumphant peace was attended with circumstances which it required all his characteristic consideration and prudence to encounter. This originated in a disposition in the army to resist disbandment, until its services were expressly remunerated. Happily his weight, character, and salutary influence ultimately produced a unanimous declaration on the part of the officers to trust their cause to congress, and the forces were quietly disbanded in November 1783. In the same month he made his public entry into New York, and soon after took a solemn leave of his officers, the scene of which is described as equally tender and dignified. His manly demeanour, softened by sensibility, filled every eye with tears, and after grasping the hand of each in silence, he proceeded to the place of embarkation, followed by the officers in mute and silent procession. On entering the barge, he waved a last adieu with his hat to his companions in arms, many of whom answered with their tears, and the whole kept their eyes upon him until he was no longer distinguishable. On his way to Annapolis, then the seat of congress, he delivered to the comptroller of Philadelphia an account of all the public money which he had received while in arms, amounting in eight years to less than 16,000*l.*, nothing being charged for personal services. He then proceeded to congress, which received him as the greatest and best citizen of America, and after a suitable address he resigned his commission into the hands of the president, who energetically expressed the national sense of his great talents. Such were the feelings of public gratitude towards him, he could have asked nothing that would not have been granted; but making no sort of request, either for himself, family, or relatives, he limited himself to an indirect recommendation to congress of some young officers without fortune, who had served him as aides-de-camp, and hastening to Mount Vernon, quietly descended into private life. The patriotism of this estimable character would not however allow him to confine his attention exclusively to his own property; besides attending to an improved system of general agriculture, he was the zealous promoter of an extended plan of inland navigation. The legislature of Virginia not only engaged in the works that he recommended, but passed an act to vest in him 150 valuable shares in the navigation of the rivers James and Potomack, as a testimony of gratitude for his exertions. These however he would only accept on condition of appropriating the proceeds to the establishment of a seminary of learning in the vicinity of

each river; as it was reasonable to expect, the period succeeding the peace with Great Britain, was one of much confusion, arising out of the democratic jealousy and opposing interests of the different states. No one felt the mischief and danger of such a state of things continuing more than Washington, who was indefatigable in furthering his sentiments from his retirement, to the leading men throughout the Union. The result of these and correspondent exertions was a general convention, in order to revise and settle the federal government, which assembled at Philadelphia in May 1787, general Washington being unanimously chosen president. Their labours were completed in the September of the same year, and the result was the recommendation of a new form of federal government, by which ample powers were given to congress, without recurrence to the consent of each particular state, for national acts. The plan was submitted to a convention of delegates in each state, and its merits were warmly discussed in writings and speeches, in which Washington took no part, wisely wishing the final decision to appear as much as possible the act of the people. The constitution having been accepted by eleven of the states, their next task was to choose a chief, and Washington was unanimously elected the first president of the United States of America. This honour was officially announced to him on April 14, 1789, and without delay he set out for New York, receiving on his way addresses of congratulation, and all manner of tokens of public respect and esteem. The difficulties at this time pressing upon the American states were very great. An empty treasury, with large demands upon it; divisions in relation to the new constitution, which two of the states had refused to accept; disputes with Great Britain; interfering claims of Spain, in regard to the Mississippi; restricted trade; and hostilities with the Indians, formed a mass of public evil which it was no easy task to surmount. All these, however, the new president, assisted by the ablest men in the country as coadjutors, was enabled gradually to overcome. He made a peace in 1790 with the Creek Indians; obtained the free navigation of the Mississippi from Spain; and in 1794 settled the differences with Great Britain, by a treaty signed in London, an agreement which had been much impeded by the intrigues of the French republican resident, Genet. Calm and wise in his love of freedom, the president did not hesitate to risk some unpopularity in checking the current of animosity against England, and of predilection for France, which marked this era in America; and even exercised his prerogative in refusing to communicate to the house of representatives the treaty with the former country. At length, having steered the country during an unquiet period of eight years, being then sixty six, he declined re-election to his high office. He announced this intention in a long address to the people of the United States, replete with the most excellent advice for their future conduct, and with the

sondest views of their political state. There was no point on which he more enlarged in his parting counsel, than the impolicy of entering into the political intrigues of foreign countries, and of indulging a spirit of favoritism towards particular nations; and upon the whole, although many state papers may have shown greater eloquence and force of genius, none ever displayed more wisdom, ingenuousness, honesty, and fervent affection for country and for mankind. It was in the beginning of 1797 that he resigned his authority to his successor, Mr Adams; and although the stirring nature of the times had latterly given rise to no small portion of party enmity, a few party zealots excepted, he received on this occasion abundant proofs of continued esteem and affection from the whole Union. He returned with joy to the comforts of domestic life, from which however he was recalled the following year, and once more nominated to the command of the armies of the United States, in consequence of some aggressions on the part of France, which called for defensive preparations. These were however rendered unnecessary by the fall of the Directory, and an accommodation with Buonaparte. The life of this great and valuable man did not long outlast the period of his services, but yielded to an inflammation of the windpipe, produced by cold, after an illness of only thirty-five hours, on the 14th of December, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He left a widow, but no issue; and honours of every kind were paid to his memory by his grateful country. It has been said of general Washington, "that the whole range of history does not present a character on which posterity can dwell with such entire and unmingled admiration." With the exception of some occasional strictures on his military severity to major André, and the ultra democratic censure originating in party spirit towards the close of his career, every order of testimony unites in praise of the public character of this great man, in whom the moral and intellectual qualities were so happily blended, that while capable of the most strong and decisive measures when necessary, they were uniformly tempered with the moderation and lenity which flow from unaffected humanity and general benevolence. Equally inaccessible to the flat-teries of life, or the suggestions of despondency, he held on his firm, patriotic, and disinterested career, under all fortunes, with unvarying consistency. In the character of his intellect, judgment and good sense predominated, to the exclusion of fancy or vivacity, to which he made no pretension. It was however a proof of a strong power of acquisition, that, with a very scanty education, he became master of an English style at once pure, elegant, and energetic; and few better specimens of public addresses can be shown, than those which are the products of his pen. With more brilliant characters the pages of history frequently abound, but with few which claim from unbiassed reason a more exalted respect than that of Washington.—*Ramsey and Brose Dict.*—Vol. III.

Marshall's Lines of Washington. Aikin's Gen. Biog.

WASSE (JOSEPH) an ingenious scholar, a native of the county of York, born in 1672, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.D. in 1707. He is known as the author of several literary articles to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and as the editor of Sallust's works. Kuster and Duker were also indebted to him for assistance in their editions of Suidas and Thucydides. His death took place in 1738, at Aynhoe, Northants, of which parish he had been many years incumbent.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WATELET (CLAUDE HENRY) a French writer of eminence on the fine arts and the belles lettres. He held the office of a receiver-general of the finances; and he was a member of the French academy, and of several foreign learned societies. He died at Paris, January 13, 1786, aged sixty-eight. He published in 1760 a poem "Sur l'Art de Peindre," which was translated into German; and he was the author of several other works, the most important of which is the Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving, forming part of the Encyclopédie Méthodique.—*Dict. Hist.*

WATERHOUSE (EDWARD) a writer on heraldry and on miscellaneous subjects, was born in 1619. He received a learned education, and resided some time at Oxford for the sake of the Bodleian library. In 1668 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and although a man of good fortune, he afterwards entered into orders. He died in 1670, aged fifty. He was author of the following works, some of which are much sought for by collectors: "An Apology for Learning and Learned Men," 1653, 8vo; "Piety, Policy, and Charity of Elder Times and Christians," 1655, 12mo; "A Defence of Arms and Armoury," 1660, 8vo; "Portescutus Illustratus, or a Commentary on Sir John Fortescue De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," 1663, folio.—*Gent. Mag. Athen. Oxon.*

WATERLAND (DANIEL) a learned English divine, and writer on controversial theology. He was born in 1683, at Wasely in Lincolnshire, of which place his father was rector; and he was educated at Lincoln free-school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge. In 1704 he obtained a fellowship, and taking the degree of MA. in 1706, he became distinguished as a private tutor. He was appointed master of his college in 1713, and presented to the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk. He was subsequently made chaplain in ordinary to George I; and in 1717 he received the royal nomination to the degree of DD. His future preferments were the united rectories of St Austin and St Faith, London, the chancellorship of York, the archdeaconry of Middlesex, a canonry at Windsor, and the vicarage of Twickenham. His death occurred in 1740. Among his works may be mentioned "A Vindication of Christ's Divinity," against Dr Samuel Clarke; "History of the Athana-

sian Creed;" "On the Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity;" and Sermons at lady Moyer's Lecture. Among the literary opponents of Dr Waterland were Whitby, Conyers Middleton, Sykes, Hoadly, and Dr M. Tindal. It should be mentioned, to the honour of this sturdy polemic, that though a zealous defender of orthodoxy, he did not display that uncharitableness and illiberality which the advocates for established systems of faith too often exhibit in their treatment of those who dissent from their opinions.—*Biog. Brit. Seed's Fun. Sermon.*

WATSON (RICHARD) a celebrated English prelate, born at the village of Heversham in Westmoreland, in 1737. His father was a clergyman, and master of a free grammar-school, where the son received his early education. In 1754 he became a sizar of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was distinguished for his intense application to study, and for the singularity of his dress, which consisted of a coarse mottled Westmoreland coat, and blue yarn stockings. He regularly took his degrees, and became a college tutor, and in 1760 he obtained a fellowship. In 1764 he was elected professor of chemistry, when he first applied himself to the study of that science, and with great success, as appears from the five volumes of "Chemical Essays" which he subsequently published. On the death of Dr Rutherford, in 1771, he succeeded him as regius professor of divinity. He early distinguished himself by a display of his political opinions, in a sermon preached before the university on the anniversary of the Revolution, which was printed, under the title of "The Principles of the Revolution Vindicated." This discourse excited a degree of public attention, only exceeded by Hoadly's celebrated sermon on the Kingdom of Christ. A short time previous to this exhibition of his politics, Dr Watson appeared with advantage in the field of controversy as the opponent of Gibbon, to whom he addressed a series of letters, entitled "An Apology for Christianity." The patronage of the duke of Rutland was exerted to obtain his promotion to the see of Llandaff, where he succeeded bishop Barrington in 1782; and he was permitted to hold at the same time the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. Shortly after, he addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury a letter containing a project for equalizing the value of church benefices. In 1785 he published a collection of "Theological Tracts," selected from various authors, with additions, in 6 vols. 8vo. The following year he experienced a large addition to his income by the bequest of a valuable estate from Mr Luther, of Ongar in Essex, who had been one of his pupils at Cambridge. During the illness of the late king in 1788, the bishopric of St Asaph became vacant by the death of Dr Shipley, when bishop Watson, in a speech in the house of Lords, strongly defended the right of the prince of Wales to the regency, in opposition to the doctrine maintained by Mr Pitt. If his

conduct on this occasion arose from interested motives, he was disappointed; for the unexpected recovery of his majesty left the advocates for the prince regent little to hope for from the royal favour, and Dr Watson never obtained any farther promotion. In 1796 the bishop appeared a second time as the defender of revealed religion, in his "Apology for the Bible," designed as an answer to Paine's Age of Reason. In 1798 he published "An Address to the People of Great Britain," in which he animadverted on the danger which threatened this country, in common with other parts of Europe, from the influence of those principles which had occasioned the Revolution in France. Gilbert Wakefield having published a reply to this address, was prosecuted for sedition, and sentenced to imprisonment; but in the proceedings against him bishop Watson took no part whatsoever. Though he always continued to be the advocate for liberality, both in politics and religion, yet the fervour of his feelings became somewhat abated towards the close of his life, and his fears from the ascendancy of French principles were strongly expressed in a publication which he issued under the title of "The Substance of a Speech intended to have been spoken in the House of Lords, November 22, 1803." The latter part of his life was chiefly spent in retirement at Calgarth-park, a seat delightfully situated near the lakes of his native county, where he amused himself with making extensive plantations of timber trees. He died at that place, July 4, 1816. Besides the works already mentioned, he published several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; Sermons; and Theological Essays: and after his death his autobiographical memoirs were edited by his son.—*Univ. Mag. Rees's Cyclop.*

WATSON, LL.D. (ROBERT) a native of St Andrew's in Scotland, who studied at the university there, and afterwards at Glasgow and Edinburgh. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and became a preacher; but after having delivered lectures on rhetoric and the principles of composition at Edinburgh, he obtained the professorship of logic at St Andrew's, to which was added, by royal patent, those of rhetoric and the belles lettres. On the death of principal Tulideph, Dr Watson succeeded him, through the interest of the earl of Kinnoul. He did not survive this appointment many years, dying in 1780. He published the history of Philip II of Spain, which work was so favourably received, that he was encouraged to undertake the history of Philip III, which being left imperfect at his death, it was completed and published by Dr William Thomson.—*Encyc. Brit.*

WATSON (sir WILLIAM) an eminent physician and natural philosopher, born in London in 1715. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and then studied pharmacy, and engaged in practice as an apothecary. His researches into physical science procured him admission into the Royal Society; and having been honoured with the diploma of MD. from two German universities, he practised as a

physician. In 1762 he was elected physician to the Foundling hospital; he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1784; and two years after he was knighted. He made some electrical discoveries, for which he was rewarded with the Copleian medal by the Royal Society; and he published, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, "An Account of the Blue Shark." He was likewise the author of "An Account of Experiments on Inoculating for the Small-Pox;" and a treatise "On Time," 1785, 8vo. Botany was also one of the favourite pursuits of sir W. Watson; and he was one of the trustees of the British Museum. His death took place May 10, 1787.—*Pulteney's Sketches of the Prog. of Botany in Eng. Reuss.*

WATT (JAMES) a distinguished cultivator of natural philosophy and the kindred arts and sciences, who, especially by his improvements in the steam-engine, has gained a high degree of celebrity. He was the son of a tradesman, and was born in 1736, at Greenock in Scotland. He was brought up to the occupation of a mathematical instrument maker, and in that capacity became attached to the university of Glasgow, in which he had apartments, where he resided till 1763; at which time, having entered into the married state, he settled in business for himself in the city. In 1764 he conceived the idea of improving the steam-engine, and having carried it into effect, he acquired so much reputation for knowledge of mechanics, as induced him to adopt the profession of a civil engineer, and he was frequently employed in making surveys for canals and other undertakings. To facilitate his labours he invented a new micrometer, and likewise a machine for making drawings in perspective. In 1774 he quitted Glasgow to remove to the vicinity of Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with Mr Boulton, in conjunction with whom he carried on his improvements in the steam-engine, which he brought to a high degree of perfection. Here he became associated with Dr Priestley and other philosophical experimentalists; and he shared in the chemical researches which they prosecuted with so much success. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose *Transactions* he contributed an interesting paper, entitled "Thoughts on the constituent Parts of Water, and of dephlogisticated Air, with an Account of some Experiments on that Subject;" and another "On a new Method of preparing a Test-liquor to show the Presence of Acids and Alkalies in Chemical Mixtures." Mr Watt was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and in 1806 he received from the university of Glasgow, the honorary degree of LL.D, as a tribute to his merit as a successful labourer in the cause of science. Various inventions of great practical utility originated from his ingenuity, among which may be mentioned a polygraph or copying-machine. His death took place Aug. 25, 1819.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

WATTEAU (ANTOINE) a painter of great

merit, talents, and industry, born in 1684, at Valenciennes. His parents, who filled a very humble situation in life, with difficulty contrived to give him the instructions of a very inferior master in the country, who qualified him for the situation of a scene-painter at the Parisian opera. The genius of Watteau, however, soon carried him beyond the lowly sphere to which he appeared to have been condemned; and at length, without any further assistance, he was fortunate enough to produce a picture which gained the prize at the academy. His subsequent rise in his profession was as rapid as well merited. The king, whose notice his performance had attracted, settled a pension on him for the purpose of enabling him to complete his study of the art in Italy. The opportunities he enjoyed at Rome, and the intimate acquaintance he formed with some of the best works of Rubens and Vandyck, whose style he afterwards more especially imitated, rescued him entirely from the disadvantages which his early penury had thrown in his way, and obtained him a great reputation, particularly for his conversational pieces, in which his heads and the attitudes of his figures are highly admired. From Rome he came over to this country, and was much noticed during the year he passed in it; but the incessant application with which he devoted himself to his easel had already begun to make formidable inroads on a constitution naturally weak; and although he succeeded in returning to France, he did not long survive, dying at Nogent, in the neighbourhood of the capital, in 1721.—*Pilkington.*

WATTS (ISAAC) a nonconformist divine, eminently distinguished for his learning and piety. He was born at Southampton in 1674, and after being educated there, under a clergyman of the established church, he removed, at the age of sixteen, to an academy for dissenters, in London, kept by the rev. Thomas Rowe. After pursuing his studies five years with great credit and advantage, he returned to Southampton, and remained two years at home, employed in the farther cultivation of his talents. In 1696 he became tutor to the son of sir John Hartopp, at Stoke Newington, near London; and in 1702 he succeeded Dr Isaac Chauncy (to whom he had previously been assistant) as minister of a dissenting congregation in the metropolis. An attack of fever in 1712 obliged him to relinquish for a time his pastoral duties, when he obtained an asylum at the house of sir T. Abney, a London alderman at Newington; and there he resided during the remainder of his life. His literary reputation became greatly extended by numerous works which he produced, not only on subjects immediately connected with his profession, but also on several branches of science and letters; in consequence of which he received diplomas of DD. from the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh: and he was generally respected by the friends of learning and virtue of all denominations. He died November 25, 1748. Among his works are "Lyric Poems;" "Psalms," and "Hymns;"

' Sermons ;' " Philosophical Essays ;" " A Discourse on Education ;" " An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy and Geography ;" " A Brief Scheme of Ontology ;" " Logic ;" and a valuable supplement to it, entitled " The Improvement of the Mind ;" besides theological tracts, and various controversial pieces.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WAY (GREGORY LEWIS) an English poet, born in 1756. He deserves to be noticed for having contributed to excite a taste in this country for the chivalric romances of the middle ages. His death took place April 26, 1799 ; and in the following year was published " Fabliaux, or Tales, abridged from French MSS. of the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries, by M. Legrand, selected and translated into English verse, by G. L. Way, with a Preface, Notes, and Appendix, by George Ellis," 2 vols. 8vo.—*Reuss.*

WAYNFLETE (WILLIAM of) an eminent English prelate of the fifteenth century. He derived the name by which he is distinguished from his birthplace, Waynflete in Lincolnshire, his family name being Patten. He became provost of Eton college, and in 1447 he was raised to the see of Winchester, and he also held the office of lord chancellor. He died in 1486. This bishop is noted as the munificent founder of Magdalen college, Oxford.—*Fuller's Church Hist.—Chalmers's Hist. of Oxford Univ.*

WEBB (DANIEL) an ingenious writer, born at Maidstown, in the county of Limerick, in Ireland. The publications by which he distinguished himself are " An Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting," 1760, which was translated into German ; " Some Reasons for thinking that the Greek Language was borrowed from the Chinese, in Notes on the Grammatica Sinica of Fourmont," 1787, 8vo ; and " Miscellanies," including his former productions, with pieces of poetry and other additions, 1802, 4to. He died at Bath, August 2, 1798.—*Gent. Mag.*

WEBB (PHILIP CARTERET) the name of an attorney of the last century, eminent both as a constitutional lawyer of great reading and experience and as a sound antiquary. He was born in 1700, and made his first appearance in quality of an author in 1747, when he produced a professional treatise on the proceedings and practice of the high court of admiralty. A strong predilection for the study of antiquities, more especially of those of his native country, caused him to take a very prominent part in the organization of the Antiquarian Society in 1751, while his professional abilities rendered his assistance very valuable in drawing up and procuring the ratification of their charter. Of this society he was one of the original members, and several papers of his composition are preserved among their transactions. In 1754 he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Haslemere, in the neighbourhood of which his residence was situate, and soon after, through the patronage of the earl of Hardwicke, was appointed one

of the joint solicitors to the treasury and a secretary of bankrupts ; notwithstanding which he took the popular side of the question in the memorable contest between the government and John Wilkes, and even wrote against ministers on the illegality of general warrants. His other writings consist of a curious " Account of Domesday Book ;" " An Account of a Tablet of Copper discovered in the Bay of Tarentum," the subject of which he presented to the king of Spain ; " A Short Account of Danegeld ;" and a reply to bishop Warburton on the Divine Legation, &c. He was a great collector of objects of curiosity, as well in scarce literary productions as in articles of virtu, all of which were brought to the hammer and dispersed after his decease in 1770.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WEBBE (SAMUEL) one of the most eminent English musicians and composers (especially of glees) of the last century. He was born in 1740 of a respectable family, his father holding an official situation under government in the island of Minorca, where he died ; and the succession to his property being litigated, the circumstances of his widow were so reduced, that she was compelled to bind her son apprentice to a cabinet-maker. The expiration of his indentures however having released him from a business he disliked, young Webbe turned his attention to music, of which he was passionately fond, as a profession, employing the time he did not absolutely devote to the acquisition of the science with the most unwearied industry to the study of languages. Thus by his own unassisted efforts he contrived to acquire a tolerable acquaintance with the Latin classics, as well as with the French, Italian, and German tongues ; and is even said to have had some slight knowledge of Hebrew. His glees and part songs, which have been collected and published in three large volumes, are above a hundred in number, many of which regularly acquired the Glee Club prize medals, till the time of the discontinuance of those rewards of genius, and still enjoy at least as high a reputation as those of any other composer. His death took place May 25, 1816, in his seventy-sixth year.—*Bug. Dict. of Mus.*

WEBER (GEORGE HENRY) a German naturalist, who was professor of medicine and botany in the university of Kiel. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with cryptogamic botany, and was the author of " Spicilium Floræ Gottingensis Plantas imprimis Cryptogamicas Hercyniæ illustrans," Gothe, 1778, 8vo, a classical work in the department of science to which it relates. His death took place in 1786, at the age of thirty-five. Schreber bestowed the name of Webera on a genus of East Indian evergreen shrubs, in commemoration of this botanist.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WEBER (CARL MARIA von) one of the most original and talented composers of the German school since the time of Mozart, born of a respectable family at Eutin, a small town in Holstein, December 16, 1786. He was the younger of two sons, and as well as his brother

ther Edmund, afterwards director of the opera at Salzburg, displayed at a very early age an unconquerable attachment to music. The easy circumstances of his father enabled him to give his children a liberal education, and the peculiar bent of his younger son's genius being discovered, every facility was afforded to its due cultivation, by his being placed under Heuschkel of Hilburghausen, an eminent musician, and an able though severe instructor. As he advanced in years he farther benefited by the lessons of Michael Haydn and Kalcher, to the latter of whom he was especially indebted for his proficiency in the theory of music, while Valesi subsequently taught him singing at Munich. His first production, six fugues in four parts, published in 1798, was well spoken of by the Musical Gazette, as a composition of great promise. This was immediately succeeded by an opera, entitled "The Power of Love and Wine;" and some other pieces, which the maturer judgment of the author committed to the flames. In the following year his musical studies suffered some interruption from the success of Sennefelder, in the newly invented art of lithography. Weber fancied that he could improve upon the original method, and prevailed on his father to remove with him to Freiburg in Saxony, for the more conveniently carrying on his new pursuit; and from the ardour with which he at first followed it up, the world (to use the words of one of his biographers) "was on the point of obtaining perhaps a bad engraver in exchange for an admirable musician." Fortunately the comparative tediousness of lithography soon disgusted him, and returning with added vigour to the study of composition, he produced in the November of 1800, his opera "Das Waldmädchen," which met with great success at Prague, Vienna, and Petersburg, and was afterwards recast by him at Carlsruhe, under the name of "Silvana." "Peter Schmoll," his next production, was a failure, although his master Haydn speaks in high terms of the overture. In 1802 he occupied himself in making a professional tour through many of the great German cities, in the course of which he completed and published his "Analysis of the Vogler's 12 Chorale" of Bach. The year following he visited Vienna, where he pursued his studies with the most indefatigable perseverance under the abbé Vogler. In 1805 he accepted an invitation to be chapel master at Breslau, where he brought out his "Rubezahl," or "Number-Nip," but the breaking out of the Prussian war in the succeeding year induced him to resign his situation for a similar one under the duke of Wirtemberg. After four years spent in the service of this prince at Carlsruhe, he made a second tour through part of Germany, and at Darmstadt produced his opera of "Abon Hassan." From 1813 to 1816 he conducted the opera at Prague, where he wrote his "Preciosa," and a splendid cantata in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, called "Kampf und Sieg," lately performed in London. At length being requested by the king of Saxony

to form a national opera at Dresden, he settled in that capital, and held the appointment of director of music to the court there until his death. The next, and perhaps the greatest effort of his genius, was his celebrated opera "Der Freischütz," still so popular in this country. This work was first produced June 21, 1821, at Berlin, where, as well as at Vienna, Stuttgart, Munich, and Dresden, it was received with a degree of enthusiasm excited by no other composition since the "Zauberflöte," and Weber at once rose by general acclaim to the head of his profession. His "Euryanthe," performed at Vienna in the autumn of 1823 did not meet with equal approbation, partly perhaps from the extravagant height to which public expectation had been raised by his previous fame, and partly from the insipidity and confusion of the plot, which was written by madame de Chezy. It is however an excellent and scientific composition. The high reputation which "Der Freischütz" had procured its author in this country, induced the managers of Covent Garden theatre to enter into a negotiation with him in 1825 to write an original opera for that theatre, and to superintend its production in person. Accordingly, early in the spring of the next year, Weber came to London, and although at that time labouring under a severe pulmonary affection, set himself in earnest about his task. It was completed, and brought out on the 12th of April, the composer himself presiding in the orchestra, on which occasion he was received with the most distinguished honours. The plot of this piece is founded on Wieland's poem of "Oberon," which name it bears, and being supported by Mr Braham and very ably by Miss Paton, with a view to whose particular powers the principal parts were composed, produced a powerful sensation, although much inferior to that created by "Der Freischütz." This opera closed his theatrical career; death was advancing with hasty strides; his debility became every day more apparent; and although he exerted himself to compose a song from Moore's Lalla Rookh, first sung by Miss Stephens, on the 26th of May, and even to appear at Miss Paton's benefit concert a few days afterwards, life ebbed apace, and he was at length found dead in his bed at the house of sir George Smart, who had hospitably entertained him during his residence in England, on the 3d of June, 1826, four days previous to the one appointed for his return to Germany. He was interred on the 21st of the same month, with the accustomed solemnities of the Roman Catholic church, in the chapel at Moorfields, attended by all the leading instrumental and vocal performers in the metropolis. In addition to the works already noticed, this eminent composer published some vocal compositions in four parts, with accompaniments for the piano-forte, as also a great number of pieces for various instruments. He is also said to have left a work in manuscript, entitled "Künstler Leben" (Lives of Artists), which contains narratives of the principal events of his own life, with observations on the most

celebrated ancient and modern composers.—*Ann. Bag.*

WEBSTER (JOHN) a dramatic poet of the seventeenth century. He was clerk of the parish of St Andrew, Holborn, and a member of the company of Merchant Tailors. His works are, "The White Devil, or the Tragedy of P. Giordano Ursini, Duke of Brachiano, with the Life and Death of Vittoria Corombona, the famous Venetian Courtesan," 1612; "The Devil's Law-Case," tragi-com. 1623; "The Duchess of Malfy," trag. 1623; "Appius and Virginia," trag. 1654; "The Thracian Wonder," comical hist. 1661; and "A Cure for a Cuckold," com. 1661. He was also the author of a pageant, exhibited in 1624 by the Tailors' company; and he assisted Dekker in writing Wyatt's History.—*Biog. Dram.*

WEDDERBURN (ALEXANDER) earl of Roselyn, a distinguished lawyer, was the eldest son of Peter Wedderburn, of Chester-hall, esq. one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland. He was born in 1733, and bred up to the law in his native country, but early removed to the Middle Temple, by which Society he was called to the bar in 1757. He rapidly acquired reputation, and also obtained the patronage of the earls of Bute and Mansfield. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1771, in which office he gave an offence to Franklin, in arguing before the privy council on American affairs, which that distinguished person never either forgot or forgave. In 1778 he was made attorney-general, and in 1780 chief justice of the Common Pleas, with the title of lord Loughborough. He adhered to the party of Mr Fox when Mr Pitt first came into power; but joined the administration, with many others, under the alarm produced by the French Revolution in 1793, when he succeeded lord Thurlow as chancellor, which high office he held until 1801, when he retired with the title of earl of Roselyn. As a lawyer, he was able, plausible, subtle, and eloquent; but as a politician, rather a partizan than a statesman, but very serviceable to the side which he espoused. He died without issue, January 3, 1805. Lord Roselyn wrote a work on the management of prisons, published in 1793.—*Brit. Peerage.*

WEDEL (GEORGE WOLFGANG) an eminent physician and copious writer, born at Golsau in Lusatia in 1645. He studied at Jena, where he took the degree of MD. in 1667; after which he entered on professional practice at Gotha. He soon removed to Jena, to become professor of medicine, which station he occupied with high reputation for nearly fifty years. To great skill as a physician he added considerable knowledge of mathematics and philology, as well as of the Oriental and classical languages. He was a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum and the Royal Society of Berlin, physician to several German princes, a count palatine, and an imperial counsellor. He died in 1721. Besides numerous academical dissertations he was the author of "Opiologia;" "Pharmacia in Artis

Formam redacta;" "De Medicamentorum Facultatibus cognoscendis et applicandis;" "De Morbis Infantum;" and "Exercitationes Medico-Philologicae." Wedel is chiefly celebrated for his pharmaceutical science, and the elegance of his prescriptions, so that many of his formulæ have been adapted in dispensatories.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med. Rees's Cycl.*

WEDGWOOD (JOSIAH) an ingenious improver of the English pottery manufacture. He was born in July 1730, and was the younger son of a potter, to whose business he succeeded. He almost immediately distinguished himself by his discoveries of new species of earthenware and porcelain, as well as by the taste and fancy displayed in the forms and decorations of the various results of his ingenuity. So important was the result, that in a very few years he turned the current of importation of the finer earthenwares into that of exportation. In 1763 he obtained a patent for a new species of ware, which received the name of queen's ware, and continuing his experimental researches, added six more different species of ware to the English manufacture. His ingenuity was not altogether confined to his own business, being versed in several branches of natural philosophy, and in particular he invented a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts. He was also the proposer of the Grand Trunk canal uniting the Trent and Mersey, and subsequently communicating with the Severn and the Grand Junction canal. To this navigation, which was of the greatest benefit to the pottery district, he added a turnpike-road, ten miles in length, which gave still greater facilities to that extensive branch of manufacture. His own pottery was near Newcastle-under-Lime, in Staffordshire, where he built a village, which he called Etruria. In 1786 he was the promoter of an association in London, denominated "The General Chamber of the Manufactures of Great Britain," and he much distinguished himself by opposing Mr Pitt's proposition for adjusting the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland. His death took place January 3, 1795, in his sixty-fourth year. To great public spirit and an ever open hand in the distribution of the large fortune which he acquired by his spirit and enterprise, in beneficial objects and institutions, Mr Wedgwood united great private benevolence, and was a benefactor to the poor in the most enlarged sense of the term. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies.—*Gent. Mag.*

WEENINX (JOHN BAPTIST) an artist of the Flemish school of painting, a native of Amsterdam, born there in 1621. He was a scholar of Bloemaert, whose style he imitated, and attained to considerable eminence, both as an historical and portrait painter, besides producing some good landscape pieces. Weenix resided principally at Utrecht, where he died at the age of thirty-nine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WEEVER (JOHN) whose name is also spelt Weaver, was born in the palatinate of

Lancaster, about the year 1576, and received a classical education at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he imbibed so strong a passion for the study of antiquities, that as soon as he had completed the usual course of academical learning, he set out for the continent for the avowed purpose of acquainting himself more thoroughly with the yet subsisting remains of the classic ages. On his return he visited most of those parts of the United Kingdom which contain any vestiges of the works of our own ancestors, which he was indefatigable in hunting out. His "Antient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent Islands," first printed in folio, 1631, and afterwards in quarto, 1766, though occasionally inaccurate, is a highly useful treatise, and exhibits the perseverance and industry of its author in a remarkable degree, and has been often referred to by the historian. This laborious antiquary resided during the latter part of his life in the metropolis, where he died in 1632, and was interred at Clerkenwell.—*Gough's Topog.*

WEICKARD (MELCHIOR ADAM) a German physician of great eminence, who was director of the medicinal establishments in the territory of Fulda. He was an advocate for the Brunonian system of medicine, in favour of which he published several works; and he was likewise the author of one entitled "The Philosophical Physician." He died in 1803. Besides an autobiographical memoir, which he published himself, he also composed an interesting history of his life, entitled "Denkwürdigkeiten seines Lebens," intended for posthumous publication, and distinguished by a greater degree of freedom and unreservedness than the former production.—*Zopf Hist. Univ. Month. Mag.*

WEIDLER (JOHN FREDERICK) an eminent mathematical writer, who belonged to the university of Wittenberg. In 1741 he published "Historia Astronomiæ, sive de Ortu et Progressu Astronomiæ Liber sing." Vitemb. 4to; and this learned work was followed by "Institutiones Astronomiæ selectis Observationum et Calculorum Exemplis illustratæ," 1754, 4to; and "Bibliographia Astronomica Temporis quo Libri vel compositi vel editi sunt, ordine observato, ad supplendam et illustrandam Astronomiæ Historiam digesta," 1755, 8vo.—*Saxii Onomast. Lit.*

WEIGEL (CHRISTIAN EHRENFRIED) a German physician, distinguished for his researches concerning chemistry and the natural history of vegetables. He was professor of chemistry in the university of Gripswald in Upper Saxony; and his reputation as a profoundly learned practical botanist rests chiefly on his "Observationes Botaniciæ," published as an inaugural dissertation under his presidency in 1772. He was a correspondent of Linnæus; and he is commemorated by Thunberg, who bestowed the appellation of Weigelia on a Japanese genus of plants. Besides some works in the German language, he was the author of "Flora Pomerano-Rugica, exhibens Plantas per Pomeraniam, anteriorem

Suecicam et Rugiam sponte nascentes," Berol. 1769, 8vo; and "Observationes Chemicæ et Mineralogicæ," p. ii. Gotting. et Gryph. 1771, 1773, 4to.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WEIGEL (ERHARD) an eminent mathematician of the seventeenth century, who was educated at Halle and Leipsic. In 1653 he became professor of mathematics at Jena; and having gained the favour of William duke of Saxony, whom he instructed in astronomy, he was appointed mathematician to the court and chief director of buildings. He laboured with great diligence in improving the calendar, and invented many curious instruments for facilitating the study of astronomy. The latter years of his life were spent chiefly in travelling, and he died in 1699, aged seventy-four. Among his works, which are very numerous, may be mentioned "Geoscopia Selenitarum," 1654, 4to, describing the appearances of the earth as seen from the moon; and "Pancosmus sive Machina totius Mundi superioris Phænomena velut ad vivum exprimens," 1671, folio.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WEIMAR (ANNA AMELIA, duchess of) a German princess, highly distinguished for her talents and virtues, whose patronage was powerfully exerted for the improvement of taste and learning among her countrymen. She was the daughter of the duke of Brunswick, and the niece of Frederick II of Prussia, and her birth took place October 24, 1739. At the age of seventeen she was married to the duke of Weimar, who left her a widow, after a union of about two years. The commencement of the seven years' war which then took place rendered her situation peculiarly embarrassing, as, while herself a minor, she was called to the guardianship of her infant son, the sovereign of the little state over which she presided. To add to her difficulties, she found herself obliged, as a princess of the empire, to take part against her uncle, the great Frederick. But he treated her personally with kindness; and though her provinces suffered severely, they were preserved from absolute ruin. When peace was established, she directed her cares to the education of her sons, and the public affairs of the duchy. Her regency was attended with great advantages to the country. In the administration of justice, the management of the revenue, in public establishments, she was alike sedulous; and under her fostering patronage a new spirit sprang up among her people, and diffused its influence over the north of Germany. Foreigners of distinction, artists and men of learning, were attracted to her court, either as visitors or fixed residents. The use of a large library was given to the public; a new theatre was erected, and provision was made for the improved education of youth. The university of Jena underwent a revision, and the liberality of the princess was exerted in modifying and extending the establishment. She delighted in the society of men of talents and literature, and succeeded in drawing within the circle of her court many individuals of high celebrity, among whom were Wieland,

Goethe, Schiller, and Herder. In 1778 she took a journey to Italy, partly with a view to the restoration of her health, which had suffered from a recent severe attack of illness; but she also anticipated great gratification from the study of those arts to which she had always been attached, especially music, with which she was intimately acquainted. The conclusion of her life was clouded by misfortune; and the deaths of several of her relatives, the ruin of royal houses with which she was connected, and the miseries occasioned by the French invasion of Germany, contributed to embitter the last moments of her existence. She died in April 1807, and was interred on the 19th of that month at Weimar.—*Athenæum*, vol. ii.

WEIMAR (BERNARD, duke of) a distinguished officer of the seventeenth century. He was descended from a branch of the electoral house of Saxony, dispossessed of its privileges by Charles V. His hatred of the house of Austria induced him to take arms under Gustavus Adolphus. He lost the battle of Nordlingen; but being placed at the head of a powerful army by Louis XIII of France, he obtained several signal victories. He drove the imperialists out of Burgundy; and in 1638 he took Rheinsfeld, after having defeated a body of troops sent to its relief. He then besieged Brisach, of which he made himself master, and an important victory succeeded this conquest. All Alsace submitted to him; and he was on the point of gaining farther advantages, when his career was stopped by death, in July 1639.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WEISIUS (CHRISTIAN) a native of Zittau in Lusatia, where his father was a teacher of polite literature. He was born in 1642, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to the university of Leipsic. While there he published two volumes of Latin poetry, under the title of "*Parerga Juvenilia*." On leaving Leipsic he became secretary to the count of Leiningen; and in 1670 he obtained the chair of politics, rhetoric, and poetry, at the college of Weissenfels, whence he removed to the presidency of the college of Zittau. He died in 1708. Among his writings are "*Ethica Christiana*;" "*Compendium Politicum*;" "*Quæstiones Politicæ*;" and various other elementary works; besides several publications in the German language.—*Moreri*, *Stollii Int. in Hist. Lit. Saxii Onomast. Lit.*

WEISSE (CHRISTIAN FELIX) a German poet and dramatist, born at Annaberg in Saxony, in 1726. He studied at the gymnasium of Altenburg, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he became acquainted with several students, who rose to eminence in the republic of letters. He concurred with Lessing in translating from the French and English pieces for the stage, and afterwards in furnishing original compositions. Having finished his education he became a private tutor in a family of distinction at Leipsic, continuing to cultivate poetry and the drama with great success. In 1761 he obtained an office in the revenue department, though he did not inter-

mit his literary occupations. Becoming the father of a family, his attention was directed to the subject of education, and in 1772 he published a collection of short tales and moral maxims, which was followed by a periodical work, called "*The Children's Friend*," which became extremely popular, and to which Berquin was indebted, not only for the plan, but also for many of the materials of his *Ami des Enfants*. In 1790 Weisse succeeded to the possession of a fine estate at Stotteritz near Leipsic, which placed his family in affluent circumstances, and afforded him a pleasant residence for the remainder of his life, which terminated in the month of December 1804. His Amazonian Songs and his Lyric Poems have been highly commended; and his dramatic productions are said to have formed an epoch in the history of the German stage. After his death appeared biographical memoirs of Weisse, written by himself.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Zopf Hist. Univ.*

WEITBRECHT (JOSIAH) an eminent physician and anatomist, who was professor of physiology at Petersburg, in the middle of the last century. He was also a member of the Imperial Academy of that city, and contributed many interesting papers to the acts of that society. His anatomical researches chiefly related to the ligaments of the human body, and he published an account of them, in a valuable work entitled "*Syndesmologia, sive Historia Ligamentorum Corporis Humani*," Petrop. 1742, 4to, of which a French translation, by M. Tarin, appeared in 1752.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

WELCHMAN (EDWARD) a clergyman of the church of England, rector of Lapworth and of Solihull in Warwickshire, and archdeacon of Cardigan. He was a native of Banbury, Oxfordshire, and was educated at the university of Oxford, where he held a fellowship of Merton. Mr Welchman was a divine of considerable polemical talent, as well as a sound classical scholar, and is known as the author of "*A Defence of the English Church*;" a reply to Clarke On the Trinity; "*The Husbandman's Manual*;" and a treatise on the Thirty-nine Articles. He also superintended the publication of a new edition of Novatian in 8vo. His death took place in 1739.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WELLS, DD. (EDWARD) an able theologian, and eminent scholar, who flourished in the earlier part of the last century. He was born at Corsham in Wiltshire, in 1663, and received the rudiments of a classical education on the foundation at Westminster, whence he was in due course elected off on a Christchurch studentship to Oxford. His literary attainments gained him a high reputation at the university, and he at length obtained the Greek professorship, with the living of Cotesbach, Leicestershire. Besides entering with considerable zeal and ability into the Trinitarian controversy against Dr Clarke, Peirce, &c. he was the author of a voluminous paraphrase and commentary on the New Testament: a valuable work "*On the Geography of the*

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Holy Scriptures," first printed in four, and since in two thick octavo volumes; "A Help for the right Understanding of the Divine Laws and Covenants," in 8vo; "The Young Gentleman's Mathematics," 8vo, 3 vols; and an edition of the Survey of Dionysius Periegetes, with a Latin version, London, 1708. His death took place at Cotesbach in 1727.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

WELSTED (LEONARD) an ingenious English poet, descended of a respectable Leicestershire family, but born at Abington, Northants, in 1689. He was first placed by his friends at Westminster, and afterwards, as appears from major Cleland's preface to the *Dunciad*, as well as from the "Characters of the Times," said to be written by himself, to have been a member of both universities. The interest of his friend lord Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle, procured him early in life an official situation in the Ordnance, which he enjoyed till his death in 1747. As an author, Mr Welsted rose above mediocrity, though his genius never reached the sublime; and although he suffered from the sarcastic attacks of Pope, who gave him a place in the *Dunciad*, parodying for the occasion Denham's well known description of the river Thames; yet his talents appear to have secured him the respect and esteem of some of the most illustrious characters and brilliant wits of the age in which he lived. He produced but one dramatic composition, a comedy entitled "The Dissembled Wanton, or My Son get Money," performed in 1726, and afterwards printed. His other works consist of epistles, odes, and a variety of poems on miscellaneous subjects, the principal of which are, "The Duke of Marlborough's Arrival," folio, 1709; "To the Memory of Mr Philips," folio, 1710; odes to general Wade, the duke of Newcastle, the duke of Chandos, &c.; as well as a translation of Longinus's treatise on the Sublime, taken from the French version. There is also a small poem of considerable merit and humour, called "The Apple Pie, a Tale," erroneously attributed to Dr King, and even printed in his works, but since ascertained to have been a juvenile effusion of Mr Welsted's, written before he left Westminster.—*Life by Nichols.*

WELWOOD (THOMAS) a physician and historical writer, who was born near Edinburgh in 1652. He studied at Glasgow, whence he removed to Holland with his parents, who were obliged to flee from Scotland in consequence of being suspected as accessory to the murder of archbishop Sharp in 1679. Having completed his education at Leyden, and taken the degree of MD, he returned to England with king William at the Revolution. He was appointed one of the royal physicians for Scotland, and settling at Edinburgh, he arrived at eminence in his profession, and acquired a considerable fortune. He died in 1716. Dr Welwood was the author of "Memoirs of England from 1583 to 1688," 8vo, a work of considerable merit, though occasionally tainted with the prejudices or prepossessions of one who had been a sufferer in the civil con-

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tests of the period to which his history refers.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

WENDELIN (GODFREY) a native of Brabant, who studied at Louvain, and after travelling in Italy became professor of philosophy at Digne in France, and died canon of Tournay in 1660. Besides several works on mathematics and astronomy, he published an edition of the *Salic Laws*, enriched with learned notes and a glossary, Antwerp, 1649, folio.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WENTWORTH (sir THOMAS) earl of Strafford, an eminent minister and statesman, was the eldest son of sir William Wentworth, representative of the ancient family of that name in Yorkshire. He was born in Chancery-lane, London, April 13, 1593, and after a preliminary education, was entered of St John's college, Cambridge. On leaving the university he travelled, and on his return received the honour of knighthood, and married. The death of his father, in 1614, gave him possession of a large fortune, and he was soon after appointed *custos rotulorum* of the west riding of Yorkshire, in lieu of sir John Savile. In 1621 he was chosen representative for the county of York; and when Charles I asserted that the Commons enjoyed no rights but by royal permission, sir Thomas Wentworth, already signalized by the vigour and strength of his capacity, strenuously called upon the house to maintain that their privileges were rights by inheritance. In 1622 he lost his first wife, of the noble family of Clifford, and in 1625 married Arabella, second daughter of Holles, earl of Clare. On the convening of the new parliament in the same year, he was one of the six popular members who were prevented serving their country in that assembly by being chosen sheriffs for their respective counties. He submitted to this arbitrary act in silence; and soon after the duke of Buckingham, who began to feel some alarm at the measures taken against him in parliament, made him overtures which proved ineffectual, and the favourite revenged himself by obliging him to restore his office of *custos rotulorum* to sir John Savile, which act increased the enmity which had previously existed between them. When Charles, among other injudicious expedients for raising money, had recourse to a forced general loan, Wentworth decidedly refused to pay his contribution, and was first imprisoned in the Marshalsea, and then confined to a range of two miles round the town of Dartford. This restraint was, however, removed when it was necessary to summon a new parliament in 1628, and he again took his seat for Yorkshire, and became one of the most conspicuous advocates of the famous petition of right. Having now proved the strength of his abilities and the potency of his opposition, high terms were offered him by the court, which he finally accepted, and in 1628 was created baron Wentworth, and some months afterwards a viscount and privy counsellor, and on the resignation of lord Scrope nominated president of the North. The assassination of Buckingham soon after, freed

him from a powerful enemy at court, and he became so influential in the king's councils that his powers in the four northern counties over which he presided became enormous; and, according to Clarendon, his commission contained fifty-eight instructions, of which scarcely one did not exceed or violate the common law. In the exercise of this authority he displayed equal haughtiness, impetuosity, and ability; and by his strictness in levying exactions increased the revenue in his district to four or five times the previous amount. Having assiduously cultivated the friendship of archbishop Laud, who unhappily for the king had succeeded Buckingham in his favour, it was thought that the vigour and decision of his character would be beneficial to Ireland, and he was selected by that prelate to proceed there as lord-deputy in 1632. The particulars of his Irish administration form a subject for history. That he greatly improved the state of the country, both as regarded law, revenue, and trade, (the manufacture of linen being of his own creation), cannot be denied; but at the same time nothing could be more arbitrary than his system of government, it being his boast that he had rendered the king as absolute in Ireland "as any prince in the whole world could be." His severe and vindictive proceedings against several persons of high rank, however, it is thought, produced an influence at court which prevented him acquiring the earldom which he solicited, and gradually produced an opposition, that by the disquiet which it occasioned him, added to the cares of business, produced a dangerous illness. On the first symptoms of resistance to the royal authority, he counselled the strongest measures; and after the failure of the king's first expedition against Scotland, he was sent for from Ireland and created earl of Strafford and knight of the garter. He returned with the full title of lord lieutenant, with a view to gain subsidies and troops, in which he fully succeeded; and again repairing to England, took the command in the North, but found himself obliged to retire before the Scottish army, and retreat to York. Charles was now by his necessities obliged to call the long parliament; on which Strafford, aware of the enmity which he had inspired among the popular leaders, wished to return to his government; but the king, hoping that his great talents would be serviceable, encouraged him by a solemn promise that "not a hair of his head should be touched by parliament." His apprehensions were well founded: the very first movement of the party opposed to arbitrary power was to impeach him of high treason, with which charge Pym appeared at the bar of the house of lords, November 18, 1640. The articles of impeachment, at first nine in number, were afterwards increased to twenty-eight, the great object of which was to convict him of an attempt to subvert the fundamental laws of the country. As in the case of Laud, it was easy to prove that he acted as a friend and promoter of arbitrary measures, but not to substantiate any particular fact to justify a capital charge. Although treated with

the extreme of legal rigour, and debarred the assistance of counsel, his own great abilities and force of mind supplied every deficiency; "and never man," says Whitelock, the chairman of the impeaching committee, "acted such a part on such a theatre, with more wisdom, consistency, and eloquence, or with greater reason, judgment and temper." His defence, indeed, was so strong, that the original impeachment was deserted, for the unjustifiable proceeding of a bill of attainder. The moderate members of the house of Commons were indignant at this violation of the principles of justice, but the bill passed by a great majority; and so great was the animosity borne towards this nobleman as a popular deserter, that the house of lords was intimidated into similar compliance. His only hope was now in the king, who had imprudently endeavoured to stop the bill by his personal interference. Charles had not sufficient firmness to redeem the pledge of safety which he had previously given, but yielded to the advice of his counsellors, backed by a letter from Strafford himself, who urged him for his own safety to ratify the bill. This act has the semblance of being truly heroic, yet it is probable that he did not think that the king would have been swayed by it, since being assured of the fatal truth, he lifted his eyes to heaven, and with his hand on his heart exclaimed, "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men; for in them there is no salvation." His conduct from this time to his execution was in the highest degree composed and noble. At the scaffold he addressed the people, expressing entire resignation to his fate, and asserting the good intention of his actions, however misrepresented. He fell in the forty-ninth year of his age, lamented by some, admired by more, and leaving behind a memorable but certainly not an unspotted name. The parliament not long after his death mitigated his sentence as regarded his children, and in the succeeding reign his attainder was reversed. He married three times, and by his second wife left an only son and several daughters.—*Biog. Brit. Whitelock's Mem. Aiken's Gen. Biog.*

WEPFER (JOHN JAMES) a physician and medical writer of eminence, born in 1620, at Schaffhausen in Switzerland. He was educated at Strasburg and Basil, and after having visited several Italian universities, he took the degree of MD. at Basil in 1647. He then settled at his native place, and attained an extensive reputation, which procured him the nomination of physician to several German princes. He contributed much to the improvement of science by his dissections and experiments. In 1658 appeared his celebrated work, entitled "Observationes Anatomice ex Cadaveribus eorum quos sustulit Apoplexia, cum Exercitatione de ejus loco affecto," 8vo. In his "Epistola de Dubiis Anatomicis," 1664, 8vo. he asserts the entire glandular structure of the liver prior to Malpighi. His death took place in 1695, owing to dropsy, his constitution having been injured by the fatigue of attending on the duke of Wurtemberg

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and the imperial army under his command. Besides the works mentioned, he published a valuable piece entitled "*Cicutæ Aquaticæ Historia et Noxæ*," 1679, 4to; and papers in the *Ej hemerides Naturæ Curiosorum*. After his death appeared his "*Observationes Medico-Practicæ de Affectibus Capitis internis et externis*," 1727, 4to.—*Halleri Bibl. Eloy. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WERDENHAGEN (JOHN ANOELUS) a famous German lawyer of the seventeenth century, who was professor of jurisprudence at Helmstadt, afterwards syndic of Magdeburg, and at length privy-counsellor of the archbishop of that city. Entertaining some peculiar opinions on theology, he became engaged in controversy, and suffered the imputation of heresy; in consequence of which he thought proper to retire into Holland, where he ended his days. Among his works are "*Breviarium in Libros Bodini de Republica*," "*Verus Christianismus*," "*Psychologia Vera*," and "*De Urbibus Hanseaticis*."—*Moreri*.

WERENFELS (SAMUEL) an ingenious writer, who was the son of Peter Werenfels, archdeacon of Basil, where he was born in 1637. After completing his education he travelled in Holland, Germany, and France, and at Paris he formed an acquaintance with Malebranche, Montfaucon, and Varignon. He returned to Basil in 1702, and the following year he succeeded his father as professor of theology. In 1708 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and his reputation for learning procured him the correspondence of many of his illustrious contemporaries in foreign countries, and drew a multitude of students to the university to which he belonged. He died at Basil, June 1, 1740. Werenfels was the author of a famous treatise, "*De Logomachiis Eruditorum*," 1702, 8vo, reprinted in a collective edition of his works, Geneva and Lausanne, 1739, 2 vols. 4to. His sermons, composed in the French language, have been translated into German, Dutch, and English.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WERKMEISTER (ANDREAS) an eminent German composer, and writer on musical subjects, the son of a brewer at Benneckestein in Thuringia, where he was born in 1645. He received his education in the college of Quedlinburg, and afterwards accepted the situation of organist at Hasselfelde in Blankenburg. In 1674 he went to Elbingerood, being appointed organist and recorder of the town, whence he again removed to fill a similar situation at Walderstadt, and died there in 1706. He was the author of "*Orgel Probe*," printed in 1681; "*Musicæ Mathematicæ*," 1687; a treatise "*On the Use and Abuse of Music*," 1691; "*Hypomnemata Musica*," 1697; "*Cribrum Musicum*," 1700; a translation of Steffani's letters, with notes, in the same year; "*Harmonologia Musica*," 1702; and "*Musical Paradoxes*," printed after his death in 1707.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

WERLHOF (PAUL GOTTLIEB) a German

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physician of eminence, who was nephew to Henry Meibomius, and was born at Helmstadt in 1699. He was educated at the university of his native place, where his father was professor of jurisprudence. In 1723 he published a learned dissertation, "*De Medicina sectæ Methodicæ veteris, ejusque Usu et Abusu*," Helmst. 4to. After taking his degrees he settled in practice at Hanover; and in 1729 George II appointed him his first physician in that country. He died in 1767. Among various works which he published on the practice of medicine, may be noticed his "*Observationes de Febribus præcipue Intermittentibus*," Hanov. 1732, 4to, reprinted at Venice in 1757, 8vo, in which he recommends the use of Peruvian bark in intermittents.—*Saxii Onomast. Lit. Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

WERNER (ABRAHAM GOTTLÖB) a celebrated mineralogist, born in Germany, September 25, 1750. His father was overseer of iron works in Upper Lusatia, and the son being intended for the same employment, he was sent, after some previous education at school, to the mineralogical academy at Freyburg. Thence he removed to Leipsic, where he applied himself to natural history and jurisprudence, but more especially to the former, which he found the most attractive. The external characters of mineral bodies attracted much of his attention; and in 1774 he published a work on that subject, considered as the basis of his cryptognostic or mineralogical system. It has been translated into various languages, and adopted and commented on by other writers; but the author could never be persuaded to publish a new and enlarged edition. Soon after this publication, Werner was invited to become keeper of the cabinet of natural history at Freyburg, and to deliver lectures on mineralogy. In 1780 he published the first part of a translation of Cronstadt's Mineralogy; and in his annotations on this work he gave the first sketch of his mineralogical system, and published many descriptions in conformity with the methods proposed in his treatise on external characters. In 1791 appeared his catalogue of the vast mineral collection of Pabst von Obaine, captain-general of the Saxon mines. Besides his lectures on mineralogy, he also delivered lectures on the art of mining, which he is said to have rendered peculiarly intelligible and interesting by his simplification of the machinery, and by drawings and figures. His system of geognosy or geology was unfolded only in his lectures; but those he caused to be written out by his approved pupils, and revising them himself, he communicated authority to their manuscripts. Many parts of these lectures have been published in different countries. Werner himself likewise published some mineralogical papers in the Miner's Journal; and in 1791 appeared his "*New Theory of the Formation of Metallic Veins*," which was translated both into French and English. He was nominated counsellor of the mines of Saxony in 1792; and he had a great share in the direction of the Academy of Mineralogy, and in the administration

for public works. The cabinet of minerals which he had collected was unrivalled for its completeness and arrangement, consisting of one hundred thousand specimens. This he sold for 40,000 crowns, reserving the interest of 33,000 as an annuity to himself and his sister, who had no children; and at her death to revert to the Mineralogical Academy of Freyburg. He died, unmarried, in August 1817. A knowledge of the Wernerian mineralogy was first introduced into this country by Kirwan; but a more complete view of it is exhibited in professor Jameson's *System of Mineralogy*, 1804, second edition, 1817. As a geologist Werner is scarcely entitled to the merit of originality, as his geognosy consisted more in the invention of a new language adapted to support a theory, than in the adduction of novel facts, or the discovery of a new and practical method of investigation. But the science of mineralogy is highly indebted to his labours; and in having given a definite and systematic arrangement of mineral bodies, showing their characteristic analogies, he has done that for the branch of natural knowledge he cultivated, which Linnaeus did for the science of botany; and thus attached a permanent celebrity to his name.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WERNSDORF (JOHN CHRISTIAN) a German critic, who was a professor in the university of Helmstadt, where he died in 1793. He published a good edition of the "*Poetae Latini Minores*," 10 vols. 8vo.—*Zopf Hist. Univ.*

WESLEY (SAMUEL) an English divine, was the son of the rev. John Wesley, the ejected nonconformist minister of Whitchurch in Dorsetshire, where he was born in 1662. He was admitted a servitor of Exeter college, Oxford, and on taking orders obtained the living of South Ormesby in Lincolnshire, and afterwards the rectories of Epworth and Wroote. He obtained some celebrity by his poetical efforts, and published "*Maggots*," a volume of poems; "*The Life of Christ*," an heroic poem; "*The Histories of the Old and New Testament in Verse*," 3 vols. 12mo; elegies on queen Mary and archbishop Tillotson; and "*Dissertationes in Librum Jobi*," which last work did not appear till after his death in 1735.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WESLEY (SAMUEL) eldest son of the preceding, was born at Epworth about 1692. He received his education at Westminster, whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated AM. in 1718. He afterwards became a tutor in Westminster-school, and was so much attached to bishop Atterbury and the Jacobite party, that it impeded his preferment. In 1732 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Tiverton in Devonshire, where he died in 1739. He wrote poetry with considerable feeling, and was the author of the "*Battle of the Sexes*, and other Poems," published in 1736, 4to. He was a rigid high churchman in his notions, and totally disapproved of the conduct of his brothers John and Charles.—*Ibid.*

WESLEY (JOHN) the second son of the former, and brother of the latter Samuel Wes-

ley, was born at Epworth, June 17, 1703. He received his school-education at the Charterhouse, whence he was removed to Christchurch college, Oxford. After taking his first degree, he was in 1724 elected fellow of Lincoln college, and in 1726 he graduated MA. About this time he was distinguished for his classical attainments, skill in dialectics, and no inconsiderable share of talent in poetry. Soon after he was elected fellow, he was appointed Greek lecturer, and took pupils; and in 1725 he was ordained by bishop Potter. For some time after his residence at Oxford he was only distinguished as a grave, sedate, young man, but after a while the perusal of some devotional tracts, and more especially Law's "*Serious Call*," induced him to consecrate himself more entirely to what he deemed the essentials of a holy life. In 1729 he associated with some friends of similar disposition, who met and read together the classics on week-days, and divinity on Sundays, but shortly after their meetings became exclusively religious. This society, consisting of fifteen members, who by the strictness of their manners and deportment, were variously designated by the gayer students, but more especially obtained the name of methodists, which appellation they themselves sanctioned and retained. His father wished him to make interest for the next presentation of his living of Epworth, but he was too much attached to Oxford and the manner in which he was engaged, to listen to his advice. A mission to Georgia had soon after greater attractions, and in 1735 he accepted the invitation of Dr Burton, one of the trustees for that newly-founded colony, to go over and preach to the Indians. He accordingly embarked the same year in the company of his brother Charles, two other missionaries, and several German Moravians. The disturbed state of the colony prevented all preaching to the Indians, and although the colonists of Savannah were at first attentive to the ministry of Mr Wesley, his notions were too exclusively high church for his hearers. He refused the Lord's supper to dissenters, unless they would be re-baptized, insisted upon immersion in the rite of baptism, and by a variety of ascetical practices, excited an unfavourable opinion of his judgment. What most injured his reputation, however, was his conduct towards a young lady, whom it was expected he would marry, and whom he refused to admit to communion after her marriage with another person, without deigning to assign any reason. Legal proceedings were in consequence commenced against him, previous to the conclusion of which, after a consultation with his friends, he became convinced that "God called him to return to England;" on which he gave public notice of his intention to depart, "shook off the dust from his feet," and left Georgia after an abode of a year and nine months. On his arrival from America, he discovered that he, who had been voyaging to convert others, had never been converted himself, and he felt, as he observed, "a want of the victorious faith of more experienced Chris-

tians." This conviction appears to have been strengthened by a German Moravian missionary, with whom he much communed, until at length he taught himself to expect a sudden conversion, which by his own account occurred on the 24th of May, 1738, at a quarter before nine in the evening, while a person in a society in Aldersgate-street was reading Luther's preface to the Epistle to the Romans. The innate rationality of his character would not however leave him quietly to the influence of enthusiasm, and to strengthen his faith and quiet some occasional misgivings, he went over to Germany, and proceeded to Hernhuth, the head-quarters of the united brethren, most likely with the additional view of becoming acquainted with the discipline and organization of the Moravians. He returned in September 1738, when he commenced the systematic labours which have made him the founder of the great religious body of methodists. He began to exhort and to preach, often three or four times a day, at the prisons and other places in the metropolis, and made frequent excursions into the country, where his followers became rapidly very numerous. His discourses were often attended with the demonstration of the effect produced on the hearers, such as swoonings, outcries, convulsions, and similar results of violent internal emotion and excitement. He soon after accepted the invitation of Whitefield, who had some time before commenced the practice of field-preaching, to join him at Bristol; and in May 1739 the first stone of a methodist meeting was laid in that city. Some difficulties, which arose as to the liability of the fees, nominated in the first instance, to the expenses of erection, by inducing Mr Wesley to take it all into his own hands, laid the foundation of the unlimited power which he obtained over his followers, and which the present managing body of ministers has inherited from him. Whatever chapels were subsequently built by the connexion, were all either vested in him or in trustees bound to give admission to the pulpit as he should direct. It is thought that his original plan was to form a union of clergymen, in order to further his scheme of conversion by their joint efforts; but the dislike of ministers of the establishment to join in it, reduced him to the necessity of appointing lay preachers, and employing them as itinerants among the different societies of the persuasion. At the same time he assumed as his inalienable right the power of nominating those preachers, and thus, as the societies increased, his authority received indefinite augmentation. The opinions of Wesley being derived from the Arminian theology, differed materially from those of Whitefield on the points of unconditional election, irresistible grace, and final perseverance; in consequence of which a coldness grew up between them, and a lasting separation between the societies over which they presided. Nothing so much favoured the progress of Wesleyan methodism as the strict and orderly discipline established by the founder, commencing from the small division of classes, and ending in the annual conferences

of the numerous preachers. The whole was very wisely calculated to bind the society to each other, and to the great source of authority, in the first instance Wesley exclusively, and since his death a sort of presbytery, termed the Conference, as arising out of the annual assemblies originally so denominated. The society in its infant state had to contend with much popular hatred, sometimes fomented by persons in the upper ranks of society; but all this has gradually subsided. At the same time, as the followers of both Whitefield and Wesley were in the first instance chiefly among the uneducated classes, they were little susceptible of being affected by the ridicule heaped upon the occasional displays of enthusiasm and fanaticism by their leaders. In 1749 he married a widow of good fortune, which was however all settled upon herself; and, as his friends foresaw, the union was an unhappy one, and terminated in a final separation in 1781. On the breaking out of the American disputes, he wrote a pamphlet on the side of government, entitled "A Calm Address to the American Colonies," which produced a considerable effect, at least upon his own followers. When the contest terminated in separation, he took a step which appeared a renunciation of the principles of the episcopal church, by ordaining preachers for America, by imposition of hands, and consecrating a bishop for the methodist episcopal church. By this step he deeply offended many of the society, and especially his brother Charles; and it is asserted that he himself repented it, as likely to further that separation from the church, which after his death virtually took place. The approach of old age did not in the least abate the zeal and diligence of this extraordinary person, who was almost perpetually travelling, and whose religious services, setting aside his literary and controversial labours, were almost beyond calculation. Besides his numerous exhortations, he generally preached two sermons every day, and not unfrequently four or five, all which he was enabled to effect by very early rising and the strictest punctuality. His labours were continued to within a week of his death, which took place March 2, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. John Wesley had a countenance wherein mildness and gravity were very pleasingly blended, and which in old age appeared extremely venerable. In manners he was social, polite, and conversable, without any of the gloom and austerity that might have been expected. In the pulpit he was fluent, clear, and argumentative; often amusing, but never aiming at or reaching, like Whitefield, the eloquence of passion. His style in writing was of a similar description, and he seldom appeared heated even in controversy. His great mental characteristics were energy, and love of power, which he would never share with any one; like many correspondent characters in the Catholic world, who could not have effected what they accomplished upon any other principle. In a similar manner he mixed up no small portion of human policy in his religious sys-

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tem; in all which respects he has been closely followed by the governing juntos of ministers who have succeeded him, a tenacity which has produced one separation, and from appearances may eventually lead to more. That, independently of these alloys of human weakness, his objects and purposes were to benefit the best interests of mankind, it would be uncandid to dispute; and he will ever be deemed a memorable person, even by those who feel but little interest in the fortunes of the fabric of which he has apparently laid so durable a foundation. The works of John Wesley on various subjects of divinity, ecclesiastical history, sermons, biography, &c. amounted even in 1774 to 32 vols. 8vo.—CHARLES WESLEY, younger brother of the above, was born at Epworth, Dec. 18, 1708. He was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated A.M. in 1732. He accompanied his brother to Georgia, and also became a preacher in the methodist connexion, for which he wrote hymns, now sung in their chapels. Some of his sermons have been printed, and his poetical compositions exceeded those of his brother, from whom he differed on various points. He left two sons, who have obtained considerable eminence as musical composers.—*Lives by Hampton, Whitehead, and Southey.*

WESELIŃG (PETER) an eminent critic, who presided over the gymnasium of Middleburg, was afterwards a professor in the university of Franeker, and at length occupied the chair of eloquence at Utrecht. Besides other works he published "Observationum Variarum Libri duo," Amsterd. 1727, 8vo; "Probabilium Liber singularis," Franecq. 1731, 8vo; "Antonini Itinerarium," Amsterd. 1735, 4to; "Dissertatio Herodotea," Traj. ad Rhen. 1758, 8vo; and a valuable edition of Herodotus, with Annotations, Amst. 1763, folio. He died in 1764, aged seventy-two.—*Saxii Onomast. Lit.*

WESELUS (JOHANNES) an eminent German scholar and philosopher of the fifteenth century, a native of Groningen, where he was born in 1419. Having made a great proficiency in classical as well as theological literature, while studying at Zwoll and Cologne, he declined taking the cowl, and according to some authorities, travelled into the Levant for the purpose of perfecting himself in the Eastern languages. Della Rovere, general of the order of St Francis, held him in great esteem; took him with him to the council of Basil, and on being elevated to the tiara by the name of Sixtus IV, sent for his old friend, and desired him to mention any request he wished to make. Weselus, with great moderation, limited his demand to the possession of a copy of the Scriptures in Hebrew, with a Greek version, which had attracted his notice in the library of the Vatican; and when the surprised pontiff inquired why he had not rather asked for some valuable piece of preferment, replied with great simplicity, "because I did not want it." The same unambitious temperament, aided perhaps by conscientious motives, as he is known to have entertained some

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opinions not very dissimilar to those afterwards professed by the reformers, induced him to retire from the papal court to the comparative obscurity of his native city, where he gave lectures in philology and metaphysics till his death, which took place October 4, 1489. There are two editions of his works, both incomplete, as many of his writings have perished; the one printed in 1522 at Leipsic, the other in 1614 at Groningen, in quarto.—*Freheri Theatrum.*

WEST (BENJAMIN) a celebrated painter, born in 1738, near Springfield, in the state of Pennsylvania, (N.A.) His parents were quakers, but perceiving in their son something little short of an innate propensity for the art of drawing, they had the good sense to allow him to cultivate his talents, in opposition to the rigid principles of their sect. After receiving proper instruction, he exercised the profession of a portrait painter in various parts of the United States. He then, with a view to improvement, undertook a voyage to Italy, and visited successively Florence, Leghorn, Bologna, Venice, and Rome; and passing through Savoy into France, he remained some time at Paris. In 1763 he arrived in England, where he met with such encouragement, that he took up his residence here for the remainder of his life. One of his first patrons was Dr Drummond, archbishop of York, who introduced the young American artist to his late majesty; and by order of the king he executed his picture of "The Departure of Regulus from Rome," which procured him much reputation. On the foundation of the Royal Academy of Painting in 1768, he became a member; and in 1791 he succeeded to the office of president, on the death of sir Joshua Reynolds. Among the earlier productions of his pencil, that which attracted most notice was his painting of "The Death of General Wolfe," almost universally known from the admirable engraving by Woollett. After the treaty of Amiens, Mr West visited Paris, for the purpose of taking a survey of the magnificent assemblage of works of art in the galleries of the Louvre. On this visit he experienced from the French artists and from the government a reception alike honourable to all parties; but after his return to England, he had the mortification to perceive some diminution of the royal patronage, which he had so long and so deservedly enjoyed. He however found encouragement from other quarters. The British Institution presented him with three thousand guineas for a painting of "Christ healing the Sick;" and an exhibition of some of his works was, at least in the first instance, productive of considerable profit. One of his latest great works was a representation of "Death on the pale Horse," from the Revelations. In 1817 he lost his wife, an American lady, to whom he had been united more than half a century. He survived her about three years, dying March 18, 1820, at his residence in Newman-street, London; and his corpse was splendidly interred in St Paul's cathedral.—*Ann. Biog.*

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WEST, LLD. (GILBERT) a learned and ingenious author, the friend of lord Lyttelton and Mr Pitt, afterwards the celebrated earl of Chatham. He was the son of Dr West, known as the editor of Pindar's works, and was born in the year 1706. Being intended by his friends for the ministry, he was sent to Eton, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford; but circumstances rendering it advisable for him to enter the army, he obtained a commission in a cavalry regiment. He did not however long remain in the service, retiring on his marriage to Wickham in Kent, where he devoted his time to literary pursuits and the enjoyment of the society of his noble and talented friends. The patronage of Mr Pitt at length obtained him in 1751 the situation of clerk to the privy council, he having previously held a deputy's place nearly twenty years. The treasurership to Chelsea college was afterwards added through the same interest, but although still in the prime of life, his enjoyment of this improved state of his finances was soon destroyed by domestic misfortunes. The death of an only son, which took place in 1755, rendered him reckless of the world, and his grief in consequence of this calamity at length induced a paralytic affection, which carried him off on the 26th of March in the following year. Dr West obtained his degree from the university of Oxford, as a compliment due to his merit in producing his celebrated "Observations on the Resurrection," first printed in 1747. His other writings are an original poem on the "Institution of the Order of the Garter," and a spirited translation of some of the Odes of Pindar.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

WEST (RICHARD) chancellor of Ireland, an eminent lawyer of the last century. He was a member of the society of the Temple, and in 1714 published a professional treatise of considerable ability on the law of treason. Three years afterwards he was presented with a silk gown, and in 1725 was farther promoted to the highest law dignity in the sister kingdom. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of an "Inquiry into the Method of creating Peers;" a tragedy entitled "Hecuba," and some Essays in a periodical work called *The Freethinker*. Lord chancellor West was by his marriage son-in-law to the celebrated bishop Burnet, and father to Mr West, the friend of Horace Walpole. He did not enjoy his high situation more than a twelvemonth, dying in the course of the year 1726.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

WEST (THOMAS) an English jesuit of the last century, born about the year 1716. He received his education on the continent, and for some years filled the professor's chair in natural philosophy, in one of the colleges there belonging to his order. On his return to England he took up his abode at Ulverstone in Lancashire, dividing his time in a great measure between that place and the seat of the Strickland family, in the neighbouring county of Westmoreland. While in this retreat he employed his leisure hours in studying the natural beauties and architectural antiquities of

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the vicinity, the result of which he gave to the world in an interesting "History of Furness Abbey;" "A Guide to the Lakes," &c. together with some essays on antiquarian subjects, to be found in the *Archæologia*. His death took place at Ulverstone, July 10, 1779.—*Gent. Mag.*

WESTON (ELIZABETH JANE) an English woman, distinguished for her learning and accomplishments in the sixteenth century. She was born in 1560, but quitting this country while a girl, became settled in Bohemia, where she contracted a marriage with a gentleman about the court, named Leon. She was familiar with most of the modern as well as with some of the ancient languages, and wrote Latin verse especially with great purity and elegance.—She must not be confounded with an **ELIZABETH WESTON**, who was born about the year 1672 at Edinburgh, and who acquired a considerable degree of notoriety in the earlier part of the last century, by her fanaticism and eccentricities. The death of the latter lady took place in 1735 at Saline.—*Ballard's Memoirs.*

WESTON (THOMAS) a comic actor of great merit, whose father filled the office of first cook in the royal kitchen in the reign of George II. The son received a liberal education; and being provided with some inferior offices in the king's household, he was sent to sea as a midshipman. This situation proving unpleasant, he left the service clandestinely, and went on the stage. After experiencing for a time the inconveniences of a struggling life, he procured an engagement at Foote's theatre in the Haymarket, where he at first occupied only subordinate characters. At length his performance of Jerry Sneak, in *The Mayor of Garrat* established his fame; and being engaged at Drury Lane, he played Abel Drugger, in *The Tobacconist*, during Garrick's absence in France and Italy. He subsequently performed at Covent Garden, and in parts similar to those already mentioned he was extremely successful; but ruined in his health and circumstances by dissipation, he died in distress, in January, 1776.—*Thesp. Dict.*

WESTON (WILLIAM). There were two learned English divines of this name, father and son. The elder Mr Weston presided for many years with great reputation over the foundation school at Okeham, where his son was educated under him. The latter subsequently became fellow of St John's college, Cambridge, and incumbent of the parish of Campden, Gloucestershire, for which piece of preferment he was indebted to his friend, lord Gainsborough. His "Enquiry into the Rejection of the Miracles of Christ by the Heathen World," printed in 1746, and his "Dissertation on some of the most remarkable Wonders of Antiquity," published two years afterwards, exhibit deep erudition with great antiquarian research, and are much admired. The younger Weston died in 1760.—*Gent. Mag.*

WETSTEIN, the name of a family long resident at Basil, several of the members of which were highly distinguished as scholars

and theologians. The first on record filled the professor's chair of that university in Greek and divinity, and was succeeded in both these honourable situations, by his eldest son, JOHANN RODOLPHUS WETSTEIN, born 1647. The latter, among other devotional tracts, was the author of "An Exhortation to Martyrdom," and published an edition of Origen's writings against the tenets of Marcion. His death took place at Basil in 1611.—HENRY WETSTEIN, younger brother to the above, was born in 1649, and settled at Amsterdam, where he carried on an extensive business as a printer, and published several valuable works, with notices prefixed of his own writing, which are sufficient to stamp his character as a man of considerable erudition and acuteness. He attained the age of seventy-seven, dying in 1726.—JOHN JAMES WETSTEIN, born in 1693, was the son of a third brother, and made so rapid a progress in his studies, that he is said to have graduated at Basil as a doctor in philosophy before he had reached the age of seventeen. Having entered the church, he devoted himself with uncommon ardour and perseverance to the restoration of the purity of the text of the New Testament, and in pursuance of this his favourite object, visited most of the principal libraries of France, Switzerland, Germany, and England, examining and collating their various manuscripts, with a view to confirming an argument which he had maintained with great ability at the university, "that variety of readings were no objection to the general authenticity of the text." On his return to Basil, he declared his intention of publishing a new treatise on this important subject, under the title of "Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci Editionem accuratissimam e vetustissimis Codicibus Manuscriptis de novo procurandam." This announcement excited considerable uneasiness among the German divines, who exerted themselves with such effect to procure the suppression of a work, which they feared might unsettle the received version, that the council refused to sanction or permit the publication. Wetstein in consequence removed to Holland, where he published his book in 1750, and was soon after appointed by the Remonstrants to the professorship of history and philosophy, then become vacant by the resignation of Le Clerc. In 1751-2 appeared his last work, an edition of the New Testament, in two folio volumes, with the text as generally received, and the various readings, notes, &c. below. To this he also annexed two curious epistles of Clemens Romanus, from a Syriac manuscript, with a Latin version. This learned and acute critic was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Berlin, and died at Amsterdam, March 24, 1754.—*Chamfepie*.

WEWITZER (RALPH) a comedian distinguished for his wit and talents, who was a native of London, where he originally followed the occupation of a jeweller, which he quitted for the precarious honours of the stage. He made his first appearance at Covent Garden theatre about 1785, as Ralph in the comic

opera of *The Maid of the Mill*. The ability which he displayed as an actor in low comedy, especially in the characters of Jews and Frenchmen, procured him much reputation. He performed at Dublin under Mr Ryder's management; and returning to Covent Garden, continued there till 1789, when he undertook the management of the *Royalty* theatre. On the failure of that concern, he procured an engagement at *Drury Lane*, and performed there and at the *Haymarket* till the close of his theatrical career. He is said to have invented some pantomimes; and he was the ostensible author or compiler of a jest-book, entitled "*The School of Wit*." He died at the age of seventy-six in 1824, in indigent circumstances, having for several years been a pensioner on the *Theatrical Fund*.—*Thesp. Dict. Ann. Reg.*

WHALLEY (PERRA) a native of Rugby in the county of Warwick, born 1722. From Merchant Tailors' school in the city of London, where he received the rudiments of a classical education, he removed on a foundation fellowship to St John's college, Oxford, where he graduated and took holy orders. Soon after he obtained the living of St Sepulchre at Northampton, and subsequently those of St Margaret Pattens, London, and Horley in the county of Sussex. In 1768 he became head master of the grammar school attached to Christ's hospital, which situation he filled eight years, and then resigned it for a similar one at St Olave's, Southwark. He was the author of "An Inquiry into the Learning of Shakespeare," 8vo; "An Essay on writing History;" an edition of Ben Jonson's works, in 7 vols. 8vo; a "Vindication of the Authenticity and Evidence of the Gospels," 8vo, written in reply to Bolingbroke; some verses prefixed to Hervey's *Meditations*; and a few sermons on miscellaneous subjects. Besides these works he was long engaged in arranging the materials of a history of the county of Northampton; but the book was left incomplete, and did not appear till after his decease, which took place during a temporary visit to Holland in 1791.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WHARTON (HENRY) an English divine, antiquary, and historian, distinguished for his industry and learning. He was born in 1664 at Worsted in Norfolk, of which parish his father was the vicar. At the age of fifteen he was admitted a pensioner of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge; and after taking the degree of B.A. he assisted Dr William Cave in his *Historia Litteraria*. In 1697 he entered into holy orders, and the following year proceeded M.A. He was subsequently engaged in writing or editing some tracts against popery, and in other literary occupations; until he took priest's orders, when he obtained the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, and in 1689 the rectory of Chartham. He then undertook the work which has principally contributed to his reputation, "*Anglia Sacra*," 1691, 2 vols. folio, consisting of a collection of original memoirs relative to the English prelates to the time of the Reformation. After his death, which took place in March,

1694-5, appeared a supplement to the preceding work, entitled "*Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus; necnon de Episc. et Decan. Assavensibus*," 1695, 8vo. He was also the author of "A Defence of Pluralities;" "The History of the Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud;" "A Specimen of some Errors and Defects in the History of the Reformation of the Church of England, by Gilbert Burnet, DD." besides other works.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHARTON (THOMAS) a physician and anatomist, born in 1610 in the county of York. He was educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; and previously to the civil war he resided at the university of Oxford, where he was private tutor to a natural son of the earl of Sunderland. On the commencement of hostilities he removed to London, and engaged in medical practice. After the surrender of Oxford to the parliament, he returned thither; and on the recommendation of general Fairfax he was created MD. May 8, 1647. He returned again to London, where in 1650 he was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, of which he subsequently became censor. Being appointed professor of anatomy at Gresham college, he delivered lectures on the glandular system, which formed the basis of a work he published in 1656, under the title of "*Adenographia, sive Glandularum votus Corporis Descriptio*," 8vo. Wharton's descriptions are chiefly taken from brute subjects; but his account of the salivary glands and ducts is esteemed accurate, and he has furnished useful observations on diseases of the glands. He died in 1673.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHARTON (THOMAS, marquis of) an English statesman, descended from an ancient family of Westmoreland, who was the son of Philip lord Wharton. At the Revolution he was one of the first persons of distinction who joined William III on his arrival in England; and by that prince he was made comptroller of the household, a privy counsellor, justice in Eyre, south of the Trent, and lord-lieutenant of Oxfordshire, and afterwards of Westmoreland. Queen Anne created him viscount Winchendon and earl of Wharton; and in 1709 he was sent as viceroy to Ireland, but the following year he resigned all his employments. Being a zealous whig and firm supporter of the Hanoverian succession, he was favoured by George I, who raised him to the rank of marquis. He died in 1715.—WHARTON (PHILIP, duke of) son of the preceding, was born in 1699. He displayed when quite young talents which attracted notice, and having been educated under domestic tutors, at the age of fourteen he married clandestinely the daughter of major-general Holmes, to the great disappointment of his father, whose death shortly after left him at liberty to follow his own inclinations. In 1716 he set out on his travels, professedly for the purpose of finishing his studies at Geneva. But disgusted with the soter manners of that place, he left his governor there and went to Lyons, and after-

wards to the court of the pretender at Avignon. That prince, highly gratified by his attentions, decorated him with the title of duke of Northumberland. About the end of 1716 he returned to England, and thence proceeding to Ireland, where he possessed a peerage, he was allowed to take his seat in the Irish house of Peers. He then displayed the versatility of his character by defending, with all the powers of reasoning and eloquence, the established government; in consequence of which he obtained promotion to a dukedom. On attaining the age of majority he made his appearance in the English parliament, where he pursued a line of political conduct diametrically opposite to that which he had lately exhibited; distinguishing himself as the warm defender of bishop Atterbury, impeached as an adherent to the house of Stuart. He also published a virulent opposition paper, called "*The True Briton*." Having impoverished himself by extravagance, his estates were, by a decree in chancery, vested in the hands of trustees, who allowed him an annuity of 1200*l*. He then retired to the continent, and visited Vienna and Madrid. His duchess dying in 1726, he married a young lady of Irish extraction, who was maid of honour to the queen of Spain. After practising new intrigues, deceiving by the levity of his conduct the Spanish court and the chevalier de St. George, and rendering himself contemptible alike to all parties, he deprived himself of all his resources, by rejecting an offer of restoration to his title and estate, made him by sir Robert Walpole. Overwhelmed with debts, he went to Paris, where he lived for some time meanly and disreputably. At length he returned to Spain; and ruined in health as well as in fortune, he was proceeding towards a mineral spring in Catalonia, in hopes of relief, when increasing illness obliged him to stop at a small village, where he died May 31, 1731. Towards the close of his life he engaged in writing a tragedy on the story of Mary queen of Scots. His poems, speeches, and letters, with his life prefixed, were published in 1731, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Birch's Lives. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHATELY (THOMAS) a political and miscellaneous writer, who held the office of secretary of the treasury towards the middle of the last century. He was the author of "*Remarks on the Budget*," 8vo, and "*Considerations on the Trade and Finances of this Kingdom, and on the Measures of Administration with respect to those great National Objects since the Conclusion of the Peace*," 1763, 8vo. But besides these two political tracts of temporary interest, he published an ingenious work, entitled "*An Essay on Design in Gardening*," 1760, 8vo. He died in June 1772.—*Biog. Lit. and Polit. Anecd. vol. ii.*

WHEARE (DROOY) Camden professor of history at Oxford, was born at Jacobstow in Cornwall, in 1573. He was a student of Broadgate-hall, and was subsequently chosen fellow of Exeter college in the before mentioned university, which he left in 1608, and

became principal of Gloucester-hall, being also appointed first lecturer on history on Camden's foundation. He died in 1647. He published "*De Ratione et Methodo legendi Historias Dissertatio*," Oxon. 1625, 8vo, which has been translated into English under the title of "*The Method and Order of Reading both Civil and Ecclesiastical Histories*," 1698, 8vo. He also wrote "*Parentatio Historica*," sive *Commemoratio Vitæ et Mortis Gul. Camdeni*," Oxon, 1628; "*Dedicatio Imaginis Camdenianæ in Schola Historica*;" "*Epistolarum Eucharisticarum Fasciculus*."—*Life by Bohun*.

WHEATLEY (CHARLES) a divine of the church of England, who was a native of London, and was educated at St John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards removed to London, and became lecturer at the church of St Mildred in the Poultry. At length he was promoted to a vicarage in Hertfordshire, where he died in 1742, aged fifty-six. He was the author of a "*Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer*," which has passed through several editions; and he published a volume of Sermons preached at lady Moyer's lecture; a tract against bishop Hoadly on the Sacrament, &c. Some of his Sermons were also published posthumously.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WHEATLEY (FRANCIS) an eminent painter, born in London in 1747. He received his first instruction in Shipley's drawing school; and while young he obtained several premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. He was employed by Mortimer to assist him in painting the ceiling at Brockett-hall, a circumstance that contributed to his improvement as an artist; but he appears to have been chiefly indebted for his skill to the study of nature. After practising some years in London, he went to Dublin, where he painted a large picture of the Irish house of Commons, including portraits of distinguished political characters. Returning to England, he employed his pencil with great success on rural and domestic subjects, which he executed with great facility, and thus obtained both fame and money. He was elected an academican 1791, and he died of the gout in 1801.—*Rees's Cyclopæd.*

WHEELOCKE (ABRAHAM) a learned Orientalist and first professor of the Arabic and Saxon tongues in the university of Cambridge. He was born at Loppington in Shropshire, at what date is not recorded; but he graduated A.M. at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1618, and the following year was elected a fellow of Clare-hall. About 1622 he was appointed professor of the Arabic and Saxon tongues at Cambridge, with which he held the vicarage of Middleton in Norfolk. He was deeply engaged in the production of the celebrated Polyglot Bible; and died at London, while he was printing his Persian Gospels, which were intended to have been introduced into Persia. He also published an edition of Bede's Ecclesiastical History and of Lambard's Archæionomia.—*Fuller's Worthies*.

WHELER, or WHEELER (sir GEORGE) a learned traveller, was the son of colonel Wheler, of Charing, in Kent, and born in 1650, at Breda in Holland. In 1667 he became a commoner of Lincoln-hall, Oxford, on leaving which he travelled into Greece and Asia, in company with Dr James Spon of Lyons, their primary object being to copy inscriptions and describe antiquities. On his return he presented to the university of Oxford a valuable collection of Greek and Latin MSS. for which the degree of master of arts was conferred on him in convocation, he having been previously knighted. In 1684 he took orders, and obtained a prebend in the church of Durham, was made vicar of Basingstoke, and presented to the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, by his patron, bishop Crewe. He was created DD. in 1702, and died Feb. 18, 1723-4. In 1682 he published an account of his journey into Greece, in the company of Dr Spon, in six books, folio, which work is highly valued for its authenticity and information, interesting to the medallist, antiquary, and students of natural history. He also published an account of "*The Churches of the primitive Christians*," 1689; and a work entitled "*The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Ceremonies*." Sir George Wheeler built a chapel on his estate in Spitalfields, which still goes by his name.—*Biog. Brit. Pulteney's Sketches*.

WHETHAMSTEDE (JOHN) an English chronicler, who was abbot of St Albans. His paternal name was Bostock, and he derived that by which he is commonly known from the place of his birth in Hertfordshire. He is said to have been a monk of Gloucester, whence he removed to St Albans, and in 1382 he was admitted to priest's orders by Braybrook, bishop of London. After having been prior of Tinmouth, which was dependant on the monastery of St Albans, he at length became abbot. He resigned this dignity, but again resumed it, and died at a very advanced age in 1464. He was librarian to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and contributed much to the formation of the library collected by that prince. Tanner has given a copious list of the writings of this learned monk, among which are a treatise, "*De Viris illustribus*;" and "*Historia brevis Angliæ a Bruto ad Henricum Sextum*."—*Leland. Bale. Pitts. Tanneri Bibl. Brit. Hibern.*

WHICHCOTE (BENJAMIN) an eminent divine, born in 1610, of an ancient family, at Whichcote-hall in Shropshire. Having studied at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and taken his degree, he became in 1633 a fellow of his college, and a distinguished tutor. He was ordained in 1636, when he established a lecture at Trinity church, Cambridge, which he continued for nearly twenty years, with the exception of a short period which he passed at a benefice which he obtained in Somersetshire. In 1644 he was made provost of King's college; and in 1649 he took the degree of DD, and was presented to the rectory of Milton in Cambridgeshire. At the Restoration

he was deprived of his provostship, on which he removed to London, and in 1662 he was chosen minister of St Anne's, Blackfriars. His church being burnt down, he retired to Milton, but returned again to London on obtaining the vicarage of St Lawrence, Jewry, by presentation from the crown. He died in 1683. After his death a volume of his "Select Sermons," 1698, 8vo, was published, with a commendatory preface, by lord Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*; and three more volumes appeared subsequently, edited by Dr Jeffery and Dr Samuel Clarke.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WHISTON (WILLIAM) a learned divine and mathematician, born in 1667 at Norton, near Twycross in Leicestershire, where his father was rector of the parish. He studied at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he applied himself particularly to mathematics; and he displayed his predominant disposition by composing devout religious meditations. Having taken his first degree in 1690, he was chosen a fellow of his college, and became an academic tutor. In 1693 he proceeded M.A., and entering into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain to Dr Moore, bishop of Norwich. In 1696 he published a "Theory of the Earth," on the principles of the Newtonian philosophy, an ingenious but fanciful performance, which provoked the animadversions of Dr Keill. His patron the bishop gave him the living of Lowestoffe, in Suffolk, in 1698; and he resided there till 1700, when he was appointed deputy professor of mathematics at Cambridge, by sir Isaac Newton, who three years after resigned the professorship in his favour. Whiston then gave up his benefice, and settled at Cambridge, where bishop Moore nominated him catechetical lecturer at the church of St Clement. In 1706 he published an "Essay on the Revelation of St John;" and the next year he became Boylean lecturer, and his sermons on that occasion, on the "Accomplishment of Scripture Prophecies," were printed in 1708, 8vo. He had now conceived doubts concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, and he was at length led to adopt Arian opinions, in which he was confirmed by the perusal of the Apostolic Constitutions, a manifestly spurious work, but which Whiston pronounced to be "the most sacred of the canonical books of the New Testament." His perseverance in heterodox sentiments occasioned his losing his catechetical lectureship; and in 1710 he was formally expelled from the university, in conformity to a statute against maintaining doctrines contrary to the established religion. The following year he was deprived of his professorship; and having now no employment at Cambridge, he removed to the metropolis, and published an account of the proceedings against him, and also pieces in defence of his peculiar sentiments, which he continued to maintain without any regard to his private interest. He gave lectures on astronomy, which were patronized by Addison, sir Richard Steele, and others; and had he been contented to desist from theological con-

troversy, his talents as a mathematician would have secured him ample encouragement and support. But by the publication of an "Historical Preface to Primitive Christianity revived," in 1711; and by the work itself, which appeared in 5 vols. 8vo the following year, he subjected himself to the notice of the convocation, and was prosecuted as a heretic, though the proceedings were ultimately terminated by an act of grace in 1715. Being refused admission to the sacrament at his parish church, where he had regularly attended, he opened his own house for public worship, using a liturgy of his own composition; but towards the close of his life he became a baptist. In 1719 he published a letter to the earl of Nottingham, "On the Eternity of the Son of God and his Holy Spirit," which afforded that nobleman an opportunity for signalizing his orthodoxy, and prevented Whiston from being chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, where he was proposed as a candidate in 1720. He subsequently distinguished himself by an abortive attempt to discover the longitude; and by his professed opinions relative to an approaching millennium, and the restoration of the Jews. Among his latest labours were his memoirs of his own life, 1749-50, 3 vols. 8vo. This learned and ingenious, but very eccentric scholar, died in London in 1752. Besides his original productions, which are extremely numerous, he published a valuable translation of the works of Josephus, with notes, dissertations, &c.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHITAKER (JOHN) an eminent divine, historian, and antiquary, born at Manchester about 1735. He was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of Corpus Christi college, taking the degree of M.A. in 1759, and that of B.D. in 1767. He began to distinguish himself as an acute and erudite inquirer into our national antiquities by the publication, in 1771, of the first volume of his "History of Manchester," including a variety of disquisitions relative to the state of Britain under the dominion of the Romans. The same year appeared his "Genuine History of the Britons asserted;" and this was followed, in 1773, by the second volume of his former work, relating to the Saxon period of our national history. Having taken orders, he was chosen morning preacher at Berkeley chapel, London, in 1773; but he was soon after deprived of this situation. He was so warm a partizan of orthodoxy, that he refused to accept of a valuable benefice offered him by a unitarian patron. In 1778 he obtained the college living of Ruan Lanyhorne, in Cornwall, where he became involved in a contest with his parishioners about tythes, which was the source of much uneasiness to him, but was at length amicably concluded. He published, in 1783, a course of sermons on death, judgment, heaven, and hell; and in 1787, appeared his "Mary Queen of Scots Vindicated," 3 vols. 8vo, in which he exhibited much research and ingenuity, combined with an abundant portion of zeal for the memory of the unfortunate Mary, and of pre-

possession, if not prejudice, against her persecutors. Among the future productions of his pen were, "The Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained," 2 vols. 8vo; "The Origin of Arianism disclosed," 8vo; and "The ancient Cathedral of Cornwall historically Surveyed," 2 vols. 4to. He was also a considerable contributor to the English and Antijacobin Reviews, and the British Critic. His death, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, took place at his rectory in October 1808.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHITAKER (EDWARD W.) a divine and theological writer, who was the son of serjeant Whitaker, and was born in 1750. After finishing his studies at Christchurch, Oxford, he entered into holy orders, and became curate of St John's Clerkenwell, in London. He afterwards obtained the livings of St Mildred's and All Saint's, Canterbury; and in the latter part of his life he kept an academy at Egham in Surrey, where he died in 1818. Among his works are "Sermons on Education," 1788, 8vo; "Dialogues on the Doctrine of the Trinity," 1786, 8vo; "A General and Connected View of the Prophecies relative to the Times of the Gentiles," 1795, 8vo; "Family Sermons," 1798-99, 3 vols. 8vo; "A Commentary on the Revelation of St John, accompanied with Historical Testimony of its Accomplishment," 1802, 8vo; and "An Abridgment of Universal History," 2 vols. 4to. Mr Whitaker was principally concerned in establishing that useful institution the "Refuge for the Destitute."—*Genl. Mag.*

WHITAKER, LL.D. FRS. and FSA. (ТЮМАН ДУННАМ) an acute and industrious antiquary and author, born at Rainham in Norfolk, of which parish his father was curate, June 8, 1759. The year following, his father succeeding to the paternal estate of Holme by the death of his elder brother, placed his son first with the rev. John Shaw of Rochdale, and afterwards with the rev. W. Sheepshanks at Grassington in Craven, whence he removed in 1775 to St John's college, Cambridge, at which university he graduated. In 1797, having taken orders some years previously, he became perpetual curate of the chapel at Holme, founded by his ancestors, but rebuilt and re-endowed by himself. In 1809 he was presented to the vicarage of Whalley, and to that of Blackburne in 1818. His principal works are, "A History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York," quarto, printed first in 1801, which has passed through three editions; "A History of the Deanery of Craven," 4to, 1805 and 1812; "De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis 1745 et 1746," 12mo, 1809; "Life and Original Correspondence of Sir G. Radcliffe, Knt." 4to, 1810; "Loidis and Elmete, or an Attempt to Illustrate the Districts described in those Words by Bede," folio, 1816; "Substance of a Speech at Blackburne, February 20, 1817," "The History of Yorkshire," folio, 1821; besides several single ser-

mons preached on different occasions. He also published new editions of Piers Plowman, in 4to; the Works of Archbishop Sandys, with a Life of the Author; and of Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiniensis, folio, 1816; and left behind him in MS. materials for a history of "Richmondshire and Lunsdale." He had the character of being a profound theologian, a good scholar, and an active magistrate, and died December 18, 1821.—*Ann. Biog.*

WHITAKER (WILLIAM) a Calvinistic divine and controversial writer of eminence in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Lancashire, and was educated at St Paul's school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He displayed his learning by Greek translations of the English Liturgy, and of dean Nowell's Catechism; and his zeal for the doctrines of the Genevan reformer by various publications against cardinal Bellarmine, the jesuit Stapleton, and others. He was made professor of divinity at Cambridge, and chancellor of St Paul's cathedral in 1579; and he resigned the last preferment on being appointed master of St John's college. He died in 1595. His works were published collectively at Geneva, 1610, 2 vols. folio.—*Tanneri Bibl. Brit. Hib.*

WHITBREAD (SAMUEL) for several years a leading member of the house of Commons, was the son of the eminent brewer of the same name, to whose extensive business he succeeded. He was born in London in 1758, and was educated at Eton, whence he was removed to St John's college, Cambridge, after which he made the tour of Europe under the care of Mr (subsequently archdeacon) Cox. Soon after his return, he married the daughter of sir Charles (afterwards earl) Grey, and in 1790 was returned to the house of Commons for the borough of Steyning, but for the greater part of his life he represented the town of Bedford, in which borough and county he possessed a large lauded property. He immediately became an active member of the opposition headed by Mr Fox, but distinguished himself by acting on many occasions agreeably to his own views, independently of his party. For many years he was esteemed one of the most shrewd, investigative, and vigorous opponents of the Pitt administration, and of the war growing out of the French Revolution. He was also the conductor of the impeachment against lord Melville, which, although terminating in acquittal, threw a shade over the close of that statesman's life, and proved a source of extreme concern to the premier. Of the political opinions of Mr Whitbread, those who study the history of the period in which he acted a very conspicuous part in parliament, will judge by their own; but few will be disposed to deny him the praise of being for many years a most able, useful, and active senator. The close of his life was melancholy; an over-anxious attention to business in general, but more especially to the intricate concerns of Drury Lane theatre, produced a temporary aberration of intellect, during which he sud-

denly terminated his own life, July 6, 1815, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The second son of Mr Whitbread is now (1828) member for the county of Middlesex.—*Ann. Biog.*

WHITBY (DANIEL). See Appendix.

WHITE (GILBERT) a writer on natural history and antiquities, born at Selborne in Hampshire, in 1720. He studied at Oriel college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1744; he took the degree of MA. in 1746, and in 1752 he filled the office of senior proctor of the university. He afterwards fixed his residence in his native village, devoting his leisure to literature and the study of nature. The fruit of his researches appeared in his "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," 1789, 4to, of which a German translation was published at Berlin in 1792. He died in 1793. "A Naturalist's Calendar," extracted from his papers, was published posthumously; and this was reprinted in a collection of his works on Natural History, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHITE (HENRY KIRKE) a youthful poet of distinguished ability, who was born at Nottingham, March 21, 1785. He was the son of a butcher, and was intended for the same occupation; but the delicacy of his constitution occasioned his destination to be changed for the more sedentary employment of a stocking-weaver. From his infancy he manifested an extraordinary love of learning; and at the age of fourteen he produced specimens of poetry worthy of preservation. He was now removed from the stocking-loom to be placed in an attorney's office; and he devoted his spare time to the study of Latin and Greek. Increase of knowledge inspired him with the desire to obtain more favourable opportunities for improving his talents; and the advantage of a university education, with the prospect of entering the church, became the great object of his ambition. At length, through the generosity of Mr Wilberforce, and the exertions of the rev. Charles Simeon, he was admitted a student of St John's college, Cambridge. There he applied himself to his studies with such unremitting labour, that his health became deranged, and he died October 19, 1806, deeply lamented both on account of his virtues and his talents. He published in 1803 a poem called "Clifton Grove;" and after his death his "Remains," consisting of Poems, Letters, and Fragments, were edited by Robert Southey, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Brit. Crit.*

WHITE (JOSEPH) an eminent divine and Orientalist, who was the son of a weaver at Stroud in Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1746. An early inclination for reading, in which he indulged while working with his father, enabled him to acquire such a knowledge of literature as attracted the notice of a neighbouring gentleman, who procured him the means of farther instruction, and sent him to Wadham college, Oxford. He took the degree of MA. in 1773, and obtained a fellowship in his college. He directed his studies particularly to Oriental literature, and in 1775 he was elected Laudian professor of Arabic,

when he printed a discourse in Latin on the utility of that language in theological inquiries. He was appointed by the university editor of the Philoxenian Syriac version of the four Gospels, which he published in 1778, 4to, with a Latin translation and notes. About this time he was nominated one of the preachers at the chapel royal, Whitehall. In 1783 he edited major Davey's translation, from the Persian, of The Institutes of Timour, 4to. Being appointed preacher of the Bampton lecture in 1781, he delivered a set of sermons on the evidences of Christianity, printed at the Clarendon press in 1784. They procured professor White an immediate accession to his literary reputation, which was afterwards somewhat lowered by the discovery that he had been materially assisted in the composition of these celebrated discourses by the rev. S. Badcock and Dr S. Parr. He was however presented to a prebend at Gloucester, and soon after took the degree of DD. About 1790 he married, and obtained a college living in Suffolk, where he took up his residence. In this situation he continued to prosecute his studies, and having set up a printing-press in his own house, he published a volume entitled "Ægyptiaca," relating to the antiquities of Egypt, and an account of that country by Abdollatiph, in Arabic, with a Latin version. He died in 1814. Besides the works already noticed, Dr White published an edition of the Greek Testament, from the text of Griesbach; and a Harmony of the Four Evangelists, in Greek.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHITE (RICHARD) usually known by the Latinized appellation Ricardus Vitus, an historical and philological writer, who was born at Basingstoke in Hampshire, and studied at Winchester and Oxford. In 1557 he obtained a fellowship at New college, but being a Catholic, he was displaced in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when he went to Douay, and became professor of jurisprudence, and subsequently rector of that university. He obtained from the emperor of Germany the title of count palatine; but at length took holy orders, and died canon of St Peter's, Douay, in 1612. He published "Historia Britannic Insule ab Origine Mundi ad AD. octingentesimum," 1602, 12mo; and an enigmatical epitaph on Ælia Lælia Crispis, purporting to have been discovered at Bologna, which has been often printed.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

WHITE (THOMAS) an English philosopher of the seventeenth century, chiefly known as the friend and correspondent of Hobbes and Descartes. In his writings he designated himself Thomas Albius or de Albiis; and in the controversies to which the Cartesian philosophy gave rise, he distinguished himself as its advocate. He was a native of Essex, and being of a Catholic family he was educated in a seminary abroad; after which he was ordained a secular priest, and was appointed sub-rector of the college of Douay. He died in 1676, aged ninety-four.—*Biog. Brit. Berkenhout.*

WHITE (THOMAS) an English divine, emi-

sent as a benefactor of literature. He was born at Bristol, and studied at Magdalen college, Oxford. Having taken orders, he obtained various preferments in the metropolis; and at length became a prebendary of St Paul's and a canon of Christchurch and of Windsor. He published some Sermons; but his benefaction of property to Magdalen college, for the education of students, and his foundation of Sion college, for the clergy of London, have contributed to preserve his name from oblivion. He died in 1623.—Wood.

WHITEFIELD (GEOXG) founder of the Calvinistic methodists, was born at Gloucester, where his parents kept the Bell inn, Dec. 16, 1714. He was the youngest of six sons and a daughter, and his father dying in his infancy, the care of his education devolved upon his mother. He was sent to a grammar-school at Gloucester, where he distinguished himself by a ready memory, and good elocution, which enabled him to figure highly at the annual visitations of the corporation. Being destined to assist his mother in the business of the inn, he was taken early from school, and for some time officiated in a blue apron as drawer. At the age of eighteen, however, he embraced an offer of being entered as a scribe at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he became acquainted with the Wesleys, and joined the small society which procured them the name of methodists. [See article WESLEY (JOHN).] Here, in addition to the religious preaching, reading, and visits to gaols, and to the poor, he began to exhibit many of the symptoms which, under the Roman Catholic system, usually precede a vocation for the cloister. He describes himself as lying whole days, and even weeks, on the ground, in silent or vocal prayer, choosing the worst sort of food, and dressing in a patched gown and dirty shoes, to acquire a habit of humility. Hearing of his devotional tendencies, Dr Benson, bishop of Gloucester, made him an offer of ordination at the early age of twenty-one, which he accepted, and was ordained a deacon in 1736. Such was his strain of preaching, that at his first sermon at Gloucester, a complaint was made to the bishop that he had driven fifteen people mad, on which the prelate observed, that he hoped the madness would not be forgotten before the next Sunday. The week following he returned to Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and soon after was invited to London to officiate at the chapel of the Tower. He preached also at various other places, and for some time supplied a curacy at Dummer, in Hampshire. The account sent him by the Wesleys of their progress in Georgia, at length excited in him a desire to assist in their pious labours, and embarking at the close of 1737, he arrived at Savannah in the following May, where he was received with great cordiality, and acquired considerable influence. Observing the deplorable want of education in the colony, he projected an orphan-house, for which he determined to raise contributions in England, where he arrived in the beginning of 1739. Although discountenanced by many of the clergy, bishop

Benson did not scruple to confer on him priest's orders, and on repairing to London, the churches in which he preached were incapable of holding the crowds who assembled to hear him. He now adopted the design of preaching in the open air, which he seems first to have practised at Kingswood, near Bristol among the colliers. His ardent and emphatic mode of address attracted several thousands of these people as auditors, on whom his discourses produced a surprising effect, and whose vicious manners and habits he visibly improved. He afterwards preached in the open air in Bristol, and in Moorfields, Kennington, and other places in the neighbourhood of London, to vast assemblages of people, who came from all parts to hear him. In August 1739 he again embarked for America, and made a tour through several of the provinces, where he preached to immense audiences, with an effect which is portrayed in a very forcible manner in the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. He arrived at Savannah in January, 1740, where he laid the foundation of the orphan-house, and after making another extensive tour, returned to England, where he arrived in the March of the following year. During his absence his cause had been declining at home, and the differences between him and Wesley on the doctrines of election and reprobation, lost him many followers. His circumstances were also embarrassed by his engagements for the orphan-house; but his zeal and intrepidity gradually overcame all difficulties, and produced the two tabernacles in Moorfields and in Tottenham-court-road. After visiting many parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, where, like Wesley, he married a widow, in 1744, he again returned to America, and remained there nearly four years, not returning until July 1748. He was soon after introduced to the noble convert to methodism, the countess of Huntingdon, who made him one of her chaplains, a circumstance which led to his preaching before the lords Chesterfield and Bolingbroke, who were desirous to hear a preacher of whose eloquence so much was every where said. A visit to Ireland, and two more voyages to America followed, and for several years his labours were unremitting. At length, on his seventh voyage to America, he was carried off by an asthma, at Newbury port, in New England, September 30, 1770, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. The person of Whitefield was tall and well-proportioned, and his features good, with the exception of a cast in one of his eyes. That he possessed a high degree of natural eloquence is indisputable, and if in the pulpit he occasionally intermixed buffoonery, it was not the less effective on that account. His learning and literary talents were mean, and he was a writer only for his own followers. That he had much enthusiasm and fanaticism in his composition is evident from his journal and letters; and to what degree they were accompanied by the usual alloy of craft and artifice it is difficult to determine, especially as he possessed both warm

friends and bitter enemies to misrepresent on each side of the question. He was clearly below Wesley as to general intellect and length of view; and while the one has proved himself a Protestant Loyola, the other did little to perpetuate his own name, although the junction of his chapels with lady Huntington's connexion has produced a religious party of considerable strength, which may be denominated a scion of the low church of England. Whitefield's works, practical and controversial, have been published in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Gillies. Ann. Reg.*

WHITEHEAD (GEOFFREY) an eminent early leader among the quakers, was born at Semtey, in the parish of Orton, Westmoreland, about 1636, and received his education at the freeschool of Blancow, in Cumberland. On leaving school he was for some time engaged in the instruction of youth, but so early as the age of eighteen, his journal exhibits him travelling in various parts of England, propagating the principles of quakerism. He endured, as might be expected from the spirit of the times, much persecution, was imprisoned many times, and in one instance sentenced to be whipped, which ignominy he calmly endured, and proceeded to preach as before. After the Revolution he was very serviceable to the society of friends, by his active services during the time the toleration bill was before parliament, and in making those representations which led in civil cases to the admission of an affirmation in lieu of an oath, as well as to other relief. This active, able, and determined character lived to a very advanced period, dying in great respect and esteem, in March 1722-3, at the age of eighty six. Besides various publications, chiefly controversial, he left behind him some memoirs of his life, which were printed in 1725, in one volume, 8vo.—*Memoirs as above.*

WHITEHEAD (JOHN) a physician, and preacher among the Wesleyan methodists. He was born of humble but respectable provincial parents, who gave him a classical education; and early in life he was connected with the Wesleys, but left them, and set up as linendraper in Bristol. Having failed in business, he became a quaker, and was placed in a school by that body at Wandsworth. He subsequently attended a son of Mr Barclay, the brewer, to Leyden, where he studied medicine with such success and perseverance as induced Dr Lettsom to get him nominated physician to the London Dispensary. He eventually, however, quitted the quakers and returned to the methodists, among whom he became at once a successful physician and favourite preacher, so much so, that he attended Mr Wesley in his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon. He afterwards published "The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M.A. collected from his papers and printed works, and published at the request of his executors." Of this work, which is avowedly a "History of Methodism," the first volume appeared in 1793, and the second in 1796. The publication of this life, which is written with great

candour, caused much party dispute among the Wesley connexion, as the Conference had intended to publish a life of their own. Dr Whitehead was in consequence for some time excluded from their pulpits, but a reconciliation ultimately took place. He died in 1804. —*Gent. Mag.*

WHITEHEAD (PAUL) an English poet of the last century, youngest son of Edmund Whitehead, a respectable master tailor, residing in Castle-yard, Holborn, was born there on the 25th of January (the conversion of St Paul) 1710, and from that circumstance derived his baptismal name. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of a clergyman at Hitchin, Herts, where he imbibed a strong taste for literary pursuits. He was subsequently apprenticed to a mercer in the city, but on the expiration of his indentures he did not hesitate to abandon a line of life for which nature and education had alike unfitted him. His determination was perhaps accelerated by an intimacy which he had formed during this period with Mr Lowth, at that time under articles to the same master, who subsequently introduced him to the acquaintance of Fleetwood, the manager of Drury Lane theatre. This gentleman succeeded in persuading him, who was now become a law student in the Temple, to join him in a bond for 3000*l.*, on which security the latter was eventually arrested, and remained for several years an inmate of the King's Bench prison. His first productions were three poems, entitled "The State Dunces," 1733; "Manners," 1738; and "Honor," a satire: the second produced a prosecution of his bookseller Dodsley, and in the third he ridiculed the annual processions of the freemasons with such success as to cause their discontinuance. These circumstances necessarily drew on him a considerable share of public notice, which was farther increased by a series of political squibs, occasioned by the prosecution and imprisonment of the hon. Mr Murray, which arose out of the Westminster election. The prominent part taken by him on this occasion raised him high in favour at the prince of Wales's court at Leicester-house. The interest of sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards lord Le Despencer, having obtained him the appointment of deputy treasurer to the exchequer, worth about 800*l.* per annum, his circumstances, previously much improved by his wife's portion of 10,000*l.* became still more easy, and the remainder of his days was passed in his retirement at Twickenham, embittered only by occasional ill health, proceeding from a lingering disorder, which at length put a period to his life, on the 30th of December 1774. By his last will, made about three months previous to his decease, he bequeathed his heart, enclosed in a marble urn of the value of 50*l.* to his friend and patron, lord Le Despencer, with a request that it might be placed in his lordship's mausoleum at High Wycombe. This, his last wish, was complied with, and the vase deposited there with much ceremony, on a pedestal prepared for that purpose. Besides the writings al-

ready enumerated, he was the author of a poem entitled "The Gymnasiad," printed in 1744, with a mock dedication to Broughton the pugilist, whose art, then much patronized by William duke of Cumberland, it was intended to ridicule. As an author he appears to have possessed more judgment than genius, and his works, though popular in their day for their temporary allusion, are now little read. As a man his morals may be judged of by the fact of his being a member of the club at Medmenham abbey, the sensual orgies of which were exposed in revenge by Wilkes, himself a party, when prosecuted for his Essay on Woman. Whitehead however was a mixed character, and in the decline of life acted a benevolent, hospitable, and respectable part. He cared so little for his character as a poet, that nothing could induce him to collect his works, a complete edition of which was first published by Kearsley in 1777, with a biographical memoir.—*Memoirs by Kearsley.*

WHITEHEAD (WILLIAM) an ingenious poet and an amiable man, the son of a baker of Cambridge, where he was born in 1715. At the age of fourteen he was placed at Winchester school by the interest of lord Montfort, and though he failed in his object of being elected off to New college, Oxford, on a foundation scholarship, yet he succeeded in obtaining one of inferior value at Clare-hall, Cambridge, which in due course led to a fellowship. To this preferment he was appointed in 1742, and about the same period produced two of his earliest and best dramatic pieces, "Creusa," and "The Roman Father." Three years after he visited Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the Low Countries, in quality of travelling tutor to lord Nuneham and a son of the earl of Jersey, and on his return to England obtained through the interest of the last-mentioned family the registrarship to the order of the Bath. Some elegant poems, suggested by his visit to the continent, having gained him some popularity as a poet, that circumstance, backed by the interest of his noble friends, procured him to be nominated poet laureat on the vacancy occasioned in that post by the death of Cibber. This appointment he enjoyed till his decease, which took place in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, April 14, 1785, and was produced by an affection of the heart, under which he had laboured more than forty years. In addition to the writings already spoken of, he was the author of "The School for Lovers," a comedy, 1762; "Trip to Scotland," a farce, 1771; "A Charge to the Poets," a satire; "Variety;" "The Goat's Beard;" with several other miscellaneous poems, of which elegance rather than fancy is the distinguishing characteristic, and a few prose essays in *The World*, a popular periodical of the day. Mr Whitehead lies buried in South Audley-street chapel.—*Life by Mason.*

WHITEHURST, FRIS. (JOHN) an eminent engineer of the last century, born in 1713, at Congleton, in the county palatine of Chester. His father, a watchmaker, brought

him up to the business, which he afterwards followed on his own account at Derby, extending his attention at the same time to the construction of hydraulic machines and other philosophical instruments. Having been fortunate enough to attract the notice of the duke of Newcastle, that nobleman, in 1775, gave him a situation in the Mint, as a stamper of money weights, which induced him to settle in the metropolis. Here, with the exception of a temporary visit to Ireland, made for the purpose of seeing the Giant's Causeway, he continued to reside till his decease, which took place in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, in 1788. As an author, Mr Whitehurst is advantageously known by his highly ingenious "Enquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth," 4to, 1778, which procured his admission into the Royal Society. He also published an able treatise on a new method of measuring length, capacity, and weight by means of a chronometer, another on a machine for raising water, and some useful observations on the thermometer, to be found among the Transactions of the Royal Society. After his death Dr Williams edited a posthumous work of his on "Chimneys and Ventilation."—*Life by Dr Hutton.*

WHITELOCK (BUSTRÖDE) an eminent statesman and lawyer, the son of sir James Whitelock, a justice of the King's Bench. He was born in London in 1605, and received his education at St John's college, Oxford. In addition to other branches of study, he gained a knowledge of music, on account of which he was appointed by the benchers of the Temple one of the chief managers of the royal masque presented by the inns of court to Charles I and his queen in 1633. He soon obtained eminence as a lawyer, and was much consulted by Hampden when under prosecution for refusing to pay ship-money. In 1640 he was chosen MP. for Marlow in the long parliament, in which he acted with Selden and the more moderate anti-royalists; but though averse to the commencement of hostilities, he accepted the office of deputy-lieutenant for Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and took the command of a company of cavalry raised for the service of parliament. In January 1642-3 he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king at Oxford; and in 1644 he again interfered to promote a pacification. He appeared as a lay-member of the Westminster assembly for settling the form of church government, when he opposed the assumed divine right of the presbytery; and he was, much to his honour, the opponent of arbitrary power both in church and state. In February 1648-9 he was nominated one of the council of state, and he was subsequently sent by Cromwell on an embassy to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, with whom he concluded an advantageous treaty. Returning home he became a commissioner of the great seal, which office he resigned, on the regulation and limitation of the court of Chancery, and was then appointed a commissioner of the Treasury. He was member for Buckingham-

shire, in Oliver's third parliament, and he was called by the protector to his house of Peers; but Whitelock declined being made governor of Dunkirk, and also the title of a viscount. During the short government of Richard Cromwell he acted as one of the keepers of the great seal, and he afterwards opposed the designs of general Monk. At the Restoration he narrowly escaped the consequences of a bill of pains and penalties, rejected by a small majority in the house of Commons. He then retired to his estate at Chilton in Wiltshire, where he chiefly passed the last fifteen years of his life, and died in January 1676. He was the author of "Memorials of the English Affairs, from the Beginning of the Reign of Charles I to the Restoration," 1682, folio, an improved edition of which appeared in 1732; "Memorials of the English Affairs from the supposed Expedition of Brute to this Island to the End of the Reign of James I," 1706, folio; "Whitelock's Notes upon the King's Writ for choosing Members of Parliament, 13 Car. II, being Disquisitions on the Government of England," 1766, 2 vols. 4to; "A Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653 and 1654 from the Commonwealth of England, &c.," 1772, 2 vols. 4to; and "Whitelock's Labours remembered in the Annals of his Life, written for the Use of his Children," MS.—*Biog. Brit. Rees's Cycl.*

WHITELOCK (sir JAMES) a learned judge, distinguished for his eloquence and general as well as legal knowledge, who flourished in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of the metropolis, born about the year 1570, and educated at St John's college, Oxford, on a foundation scholarship from Merchant Tailors' school. In 1594 he quitted the university for the Temple, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of the law, and rose in succession to be chief justice of Chester, and a judge of the Common Pleas, whence he afterwards removed to the court of King's Bench. A remarkable proof of his attainments as a scholar was exhibited on one occasion at Oxford, where he was presiding on the circuit. Some foreigners of rank were accommodated with a seat by him on the bench, and being unacquainted with the English language, the judge repeated for their edification the whole of his charge to the grand jury in elegant Latin. His acquaintance with the Hebrew as well as the Greek tongue is also said to have been extensive. Judge Whitelock sat in the parliament of 1620 for the borough of Woodstock, and received the honour of knighthood about the same period. His death took place in 1632. His writings consist of "Lectures delivered in the Hall of the Middle Temple," &c. and some of his parliamentary speeches have also been printed, besides a few miscellaneous pieces, which Hearne has preserved in his *Curious Discourses*.—*Biog. Brit.*

WHITGIFT (JOHN) an English prelate, born at Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, in 1530. He became a student at Queen's college, Cambridge, in 1548, and afterwards removed

to Pembroke-hall. In 1555 he obtained a fellowship at Peterhouse; and in 1557 he took the degree of MA. He had been a pupil of Bradford, who suffered as a Protestant martyr; and on the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole, he escaped expulsion through the protection of the vice-chancellor. He entered into holy orders in 1560, and about three years after he was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and then chaplain to queen Elizabeth. He held several other academical situations previous to his becoming vice-chancellor in 1571; and in the exercise of that office he displayed so much zeal for the established church, that he was rewarded by the queen with the deanery of Lincoln and other preferments. In 1577 he was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester, whence, on the death of archbishop Grindal in 1583, he was translated to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. In this exalted station he showed the most decided hostility both to the Catholics and the puritans; his conduct forming a striking contrast with that of his predecessor. Being placed in the direction of an ecclesiastical commission, which he had persuaded the queen to issue, he proceeded with unrelenting severity against those who were regarded as schismatics or heretics. Hume says the court where he presided was a real inquisition, attended with all the iniquities, as well as cruelties, attributed to that tribunal. Such conduct naturally provoked the strong animadversion of those whose principles he attempted to eradicate; and accordingly his character was attacked both with wit and argument by Penry (Martin Marprelate) and other puritan writers. In private life the conduct of Whitgift appears to have been unexceptionable, and he distinguished himself as an encourager of learning; though his own literary attainments were but inconsiderable, and his writings consist only of controversial tracts against the puritans. He died in February 1603-4, and was interred at Croydon in Surrey.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WHITTINGHAM (WILLIAM) a zealous ecclesiastic of the reformed church, born in 1524 in the city of Chester. He matriculated at Brasenose college, Oxford, which he quitted for a fellowship at All Souls in the same university, and that again for a studentship at Christchurch. In 1550 the rigour exercised by Mary against the Protestants caused him to withdraw to the continent, where settling at Frankfurt, he became by marriage nearly connected with the great reformer of Geneva. The attachment which this alliance confirmed in him to the peculiar dogmata of Calvin, with respect to church discipline, occasioned much ill-will between him and the clergy of Durham, when, after her accession to the throne, Elizabeth sent for him, and preferred him to the deanery of that cathedral, his zeal exhibiting itself in the mutilation of statues and monuments, and every thing however venerable or curious in the eye of the antiquary, which he conceived at all to savour of popery. Dean Whittingham assisted in translating the

Geneva Bible, and the initials of his name are affixed to a few of the Psalms in Hopkins and Sternhold's version. He died in 1579.—*Hutchinson's Durham*.

WHITTINGTON (GEORGE DOWNING) an ingenious writer, who was the son of Jacob Whittington, esq. of Thaberton-hall, Suffolk. He studied at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. He adopted the clerical profession, and he published "A Dissertation on the External Evidences of the Christian Religion," 8vo. Having travelled in France, he paid particular attention to the church architecture of that country, on which subject he wrote a work entitled "An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a View to illustrating the Rise and Progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe." His death took place at Cambridge, at the age of twenty-six, in 1807; and two years after appeared the first edition of the work just mentioned, which was republished with a preface by the earl of Aberdeen in 1812, 8vo.—*Orig.*

WHITWORTH (CHARLES, earl) was descended of an ancient family in Staffordshire, one of the members of which had been ennobled in 1720 for his diplomatic services, but dying without issue the title had become extinct. The subject of this article was born in 1754 at Leoburne-grange, Kent, the seat of his father, sir Charles Whitworth, and was educated at Tunbridge grammar-school, on leaving which he obtained a commission in the Guards. The example of his ancestor, however, appearing to point out diplomacy as a surer road to distinction, he soon quitted the army, and after going rapidly through the usual preliminary and subordinate situations, was appointed, in 1786, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Poland, then the centre of intrigues, which terminated in the dismemberment and annihilation of that ancient and unfortunate kingdom. After residing two years at Warsaw, Mr Whitworth was recalled, and in the autumn of 1788 proceeded in the same capacity to St Petersburg, where, in 1793, he received the red ribband of the Bath, in order to give added dignity to his mission, the object of which at that period was a coalition against the French revolutionary government. On his return to England in 1800, sir Charles was created baron Whitworth of the kingdom of Ireland, and was soon after again despatched abroad on an embassy to the court of Denmark, then complaining of the right of search exercised by the English ships. An adjustment, which proved but shortlived, took place through his exertions in the August of the same year. The ambassador accordingly returned home, and in the April following married the duchess dowager of Dorset. After the treaty of Amiens, concluded by lord Hawkesbury and the marquis Cornwallis, lord Whitworth having been previously created a privy counsellor, was accredited as plenipotentiary to Paris towards the close of 1802, and amidst the difficult situations which the heartburnings and jealousies that preceded the dissolution of this

shortlived truce placed him in, conducted himself with equal spirit, firmness, and moderation, till his mission terminated abruptly in the renewal of hostilities, and he quitted the French capital May 13, 1803. Lord Whitworth now retired to Knowle, in Kent, the family seat of the Sackville family, into the temporary possession of which he had come in right of his wife, and there exerted himself in raising, at his own expense, a troop of yeoman cavalry, to aid in repelling the menaced invasion of the country. In the spring of 1813 he was made one of the lords of the bedchamber, and the year following took his seat in the house as an English peer by the title of viscount Whitworth of Adbaston. In the August of 1814 he succeeded the duke of Richmond as viceroy of Ireland, which high dignity he enjoyed till 1817, when the usual period of office being expired he returned to England, having been in the interval still farther advanced to an earldom. Lord Whitworth, who united much private worth to unquestioned talent, died at Knowle, after an illness of only three days' duration, May 13, 1825.—*Ann. Biog.*

WHYT, MD. FR.S. &c. (ROBERT) an eminent Scottish physician of the last century, educated at Edinburgh, of which city he was a native, being born there in 1714. After studying physic at the university of St Andrews, he went to France for the completion of his medical education, and graduated in 1736 at Rheims. On his return to Scotland he commenced practice in the metropolis, of which he was a native, and rose to be professor of medicine in the university there, president of the College of Physicians, and first physician to the king in Scotland. Dr Whyt was the author of some able professional tracts, which were collected and published in one quarto volume, some time previous to his decease. This latter event took place in the spring of 1766.—*Encyclop. Brit.*

WICKLIFF, WICLEF, or DE WYCLIFFE (JOHN) a famous divine and theological and political writer of the fourteenth century, usually regarded by Protestants as an eminent reformer of Christianity, or, as he has been somewhat quaintly styled, the Morning Star of the Reformation. He was born about 1324 in Yorkshire, near the river Tees, in a parish whence he takes his name. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and then at Merton, in the same university; and he distinguished himself by his attention to school divinity and the works of Aristotle, the most abstruse parts of whose writings he is said to have committed to memory. He also became intimately conversant with the civil and canon law, and with the laws of England; to which he added a diligent perusal of the Scriptures, and the works of the Latin fathers of the church. As early as 1356 he inveighed against the authority of the pope, in a treatise "Of the Last Age of the Church;" and in 1360 he was active in opposing the encroachments and intrigues of the mendicant friars, who took every opportunity to establish their credit and power in the university. In 1361 Wickliff

was appointed master of Balliol college, and was presented to a college living; and in 1365 Simon Islip, the primate, constituted him warden of Canterbury college, which he had then newly founded at Oxford. An equal number of regular and secular priests having been placed as fellows in this college, by the founder, after his death disputes arose which led to the expulsion of Wickliff and the other three secular members of the college in 1367. On an appeal to Rome, the measure received the sanction of the papal court, a circumstance which naturally exasperated the mind of the ejected warden against the pope. In 1372 he took the degree of DD, and he then delivered lectures on theology with great applause. Disputes at this period existed between king Edward III and the court of Rome relative to the homage and tribute exacted from king John; and the English parliament had determined to support their sovereign in his refusal to submit to the vassalage in which his predecessors had been forced to acquiesce. A monk came forward as the advocate of the church; and Dr Wickliff wrote a reply, which made him favourably known at court, and procured him the especial patronage of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. In 1374 he was sent to Bruges in Flanders, to confer with the pope's nuncio on the liberties of the English church; and the same year the king gave him the valuable rectory of Lutterworth in Leicestershire; and he shortly after obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Westbury in Gloucestershire. He had now taken a decided part as to ecclesiastical politics; and having, in his writings, not only charged the bishop of Rome with avarice, covetousness, ambition, and tyranny, but also styled him Antichrist, it can be no matter of surprise that he was denounced as a heretic. Nineteen articles of alleged false doctrine, taken from his works, were transmitted to pope Gregory XI, who in 1377 returned three bulls addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, ordering the seizure and imprisonment of Wickliff, and requiring the king and government, if necessary, to assist in extirpating the errors he had propagated. Edward III died before the bulls arrived, and the duke of Lancaster, who chiefly ruled the kingdom under his nephew, was the avowed protector of the refractory divine. Therefore, when he appeared at St Paul's church, on the citation of the two prelates, he was accompanied by a vast concourse of people, and was supported by the duke of Lancaster and the earl marshal; and an altercation taking place between the noblemen and the bishops, the meeting was dissolved in a tumultuous manner. Wickliff afterwards attended at Lambeth palace, and delivered to the two prelates a defence or explanation of the propositions objected against him. The populace flocked together in crowds to protect him, and he was dismissed without any judgment taking place, partly, as it appears, owing to a mandate from the queen, Anne of Bohemia. Pope Gregory XI dying in March 1378, the commission he had issued necessarily ex-

pired, and Wickliff escaped farther question for the present. In consequence probably of anxiety and fatigue, he was seized with a severe fit of illness, on his recovery from which he applied himself anew, by writing and preaching, to his task of undermining the papal authority. The disputes then existing in the church between the rival pontiffs, Urban VI and Clement VII, furnished him with a fair opportunity for exposing the exorbitant pretensions of the court of Rome, of which he freely availed himself. Having in some of his works advanced some peculiar notions relative to the Eucharist, they attracted the notice and condemnation of the chancellor of the university of Oxford, on which Wickliff appealed to the king and parliament in 1382; but not being supported, as he had anticipated, by his former patron John of Gaunt, he was compelled to submission; and he accordingly made a confession of his errors at Oxford before archbishop Courtney, six bishops, and other clergymen, who had already condemned his tenets as heretical. A royal letter was procured by the primate, addressed to the chancellor and proctors, directing them to expel from the university and town of Oxford all who should harbour Wickliff or his followers, or hold any communication with them. He was however allowed to retire unmolested to his rectory at Lutterworth, where he continued to preach, and completed a translation of the Scriptures, in which he had engaged some years before. In 1383 he was seized with palsy, and this attack furnished him with an excuse for not making his appearance to a citation of pope Urban VI. A second paralytic stroke terminated his life on the 31st of December, 1384. The works of Wickliff are extremely numerous, but most of them remain in manuscript, in the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, the British Museum, and Lambeth. Among those which have been printed are, "Trilogus," 1525, 4to, republished at Frankfort, 1753, 4to, containing a body of theology, in the form of a conversation between Truth, Falsehood, and Wisdom; "Wickliff's Wicket, or a Learned and Godly Treatise of the Sacrament," Nuremberg, 1546, 8vo, reprinted Oxford, 1612, 4to; the Prologue to his Translation of the Bible, published by R. Crowley, under the title of "The Pathway to Perfect Knowledge," 1550, 12mo and his version of the New Testament, first edited by the rev. J. Lewis, London, 1731, folio, and more recently by H. H. Baber, MA. 1810, 4to. The version of the Old Testament remains unprinted. Wickliff was a bold and original speculator both in religion and politics; and the influence of his writings on the state of public opinion in Germany, may be estimated from the proceedings against him at the council of Constance, after his death, when his sentiments being condemned on the score of heresy, his bones were ordered to be taken up and burnt: and this sentence, to the disgrace of his adversaries, was afterwards executed. His greatest admirers must indeed admit, that many paradoxical notions are to be

found in his writings. Like some other moral and theological philosophers, he has bewildered himself in the mazes of fatalism, and became involved in the abysses of the supralapsarian heresy. This will be obvious from a short extract of a summary of his doctrines, taken from his famous "Trialogue," mentioned above. He asserts that every thing happens through necessity; that he resisted the admission of that doctrine a long time, because it is inconsistent with the liberty of God; but that he was finally obliged to give way to it, and to allow at the same time that all the sins committed in the world are necessary and inevitable; that God could not prevent the sin of the first man, nor pardon it without the satisfaction of Christ; but the incarnation and its consequences were all matters of absolute necessity. He goes on to state, that God approves of our becoming sinners, that he obliges us to commit sin, and that man cannot act better or otherwise than he does act. As to the doctrine of transubstantiation, the main point of contention between the modern Protestants and the Catholics, this early reformer seems to have entertained no very precise ideas. He indeed positively asserted that the effectual consecration of the elements required personal purity in the priest; and that the guilt of mortal sin destroyed all power and authority, all title to respect and obedience in clerical and lay officers of all descriptions, from the pope to the deacon, and from the king to the constable. To this doctrine, evidently a heated consequence of his great zeal against the papal usurpations, must be attributed much of the antipathy with which the Romanists have ever been accustomed to regard the memory of Wickliff. Even among Protestants, he has met with some severe censurers of his opinions, including Melancthon and Dr Fell. But however mistaken this celebrated divine may have been in some of his speculations, the praise of talents and learning cannot be denied him; and it may be questioned whether he himself intended any thing more than the discovery of truth, and the diffusion of knowledge. Among many biographical memoirs relating to him, may be mentioned "The Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, D.D., illustrated principally from his unpublished MSS. by Robert Vaughan," 2 vols. 8vo, recently published.—*Biog. Brit.*

WICQUEFORT (ABRAHAM de) an eminent political character of the seventeenth century, by country a Dutchman, having been born at Amsterdam in 1598. The early part of his life was spent in Germany, where having entered the service of the elector of Brandenburg, that prince in 1626 appointed him to take charge of his interests at the court of Paris. In this capacity he continued to reside at the French capital till 1638, when a suspicion arising against him of having made improper disclosures to the States General, he was arrested by a *lettre de cachet*, at the instance of cardinal Mazarine, and sent to the Bastille. After a twelve month's imprisonment in this fortress he obtained liberty to return

to Holland, which he did, visiting England on his way. De Witt, then at the head of the Dutch government, gave him the appointment of historiographer to the States, and induced him to undertake the task of writing a history of his native country, while the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg made him his resident at the Hague. But the same suspicions which had before proved so injurious to his political career again interfered with his prospects. He was once more arrested, tried, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, for conveying intelligence to the enemies of his country. The courage and address of one of his daughters, however, opened the way to his escape, after a second confinement of four years' duration, and he fled to Zell in 1679. Here he occupied himself for two years in unavailing attempts to prevail on the duke to interest himself in procuring a reversion of his sentence; but at length finding all his importunities disregarded, he quitted the court in disgust, and is said by some to have died of chagrin in 1682. Besides his "History of the United Provinces," De Wicquefort was the author of a considerable work on the science of diplomacy, entitled "L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions," 4to, 2 vols.; "Memoirs concerning Ambassadors and Public Functionaries;" and some excellent translations of books of travels from the Spanish and German languages into Dutch.—*Moreri.*

WIELAND (CHRISTOPHER MARTIN) an eminent German writer, was born in September 1733 at Biberach, a small imperial town in Suabia, where his father was the Protestant clergyman. He received the early part of his education under the paternal roof, and in his thirteenth year began to compose Latin and German poems, and showed a decided attachment to the muses. In the following year he was sent to the celebrated school of Klosterbergen, after which he resided at Erfurt, and imbibed a strong attachment to Sophia de Guterman, afterwards celebrated by her works under the name of madame de la Roche. The lovers were however soon separated, and in 1750 he was sent to Tubingen, in order to study jurisprudence, which he altogether neglected for the belles lettres, and published various poems, moral epistles, and fanciful tales. He also began a poem in heroic verse, on the subject of Arminius, which introduced him to the celebrated Swiss poet Bodmer, who invited him to Zurich. Here in tranquil retirement he composed several of the numerous works which have entitled him to the appellation of the German Voltaire. In 1760 he returned to his native city, where he obtained the place of a director of the Chancery, which office he held until 1769, but without much impediment to his literary avocations. About this time he became known to count Stadion, who had been prime minister to the elector of Mentz; and this nobleman became so attached to Wieland, that he assigned him an apartment in his magnificent castle. He was soon after invited by the elector of Mentz to be professor of philosophy and the belles

lettres in the university of Erfurt, which offered him acceptance. In 1765 he married a woman of good family at Augsburg, who brought him thirteen children, and of whom he always spoke in the highest terms. In 1772, having become introduced to the duchess dowager of Saxe-Weimar, he was appointed tutor to her two sons; and in due time he became aulic councillor to the eldest son, since so distinguished as the liberal and literary reigning duke. He ultimately retired to a mansion and small estate in the neighbourhood of Zurich, where he lived highly venerated and respected for many years. He was even visited in 1808 by Buonaparte, who sent him the cross of the legion of honour. He died in January 1813, in his eightieth year. The works of this eminent writer are so numerous, and of so multifarious a nature, a detailed account, or even a catalogue of the whole of them, would exceed our limits. Of his poems the most celebrated are "Musarion" and "Oberon," the latter of which has become well known to the English reader by Sotheby's very elegant translation. Of his novels and tales the best known are Agathon, Don Sylvio de Rosalba, Peregrinus Proteus, and Combabus. His minor productions of the same class are very numerous. His miscellaneous works are also extremely versatile, some of the best known of which are "Socrates run mad, or the Dialogues of Diogenes of Sinope;" "New Dialogues of the Gods," and "Aristippus and some of his Contemporaries." Among his translations are Lucian from the Greek; the Satires of Horace, and Cicero's Epistles from the Latin; and Shakspeare from the English. His original works alone form 42 vols. 4to, Leipzig, 1794, 1802, and he also had a share in various journals. A German critic of considerable celebrity regards him as possessed of a vivid imagination, inexhaustible humour, true and delicate feeling, and a penetrating and philosophical spirit, which praise is qualified by another with a little censure of his later productions as often too improbable, and abounding in images too licentious and impure. This may be just, as also the imputation of a degree of scepticism and freethinking. He however fully merits the high character for versatile and extraordinary genius, which all Germany have agreed to bestow on him.—*Vies des principaux Savans de l'Allemagne. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WILCOCKS, FSA. (JOSEPH) an ingenious writer and benevolent philanthropist of the last century. He was the son of Dr Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of Gloucester, and afterwards of Rochester, who died in 1756. He was born in 1723, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He spent some time in Italy, and at Civita Turchina he made a discovery of subterraneous apartments, with Etruscan inscriptions and paintings, of which he published an account in the Philosophical Transactions. Being at Rome during the pontificate of Clement XIII, he became known to his holiness, who denominated him "the blessed hermit." He died in 1791. His talents and learning are advantageously dis-

played in a work entitled "Roman Conversations," 2 vols. 8vo, published posthumously.—*Month. Rev.*

WILD (HENRY) a learned tailor, was born in 1684. He was educated at the grammar-school of Norwich, until nearly fit for the university, but his friends wanting means to send him there, he was bound apprentice to a tailor, with whom he remained seven years, and afterwards worked seven more as a journeyman. Towards the expiration of the last mentioned period, he was disabled by a fever and ague from attention to his trade; and in this depressed state he was gradually led to study the Hebrew language, and subsequently Greek, Arabic, Persian, and Syriac. By a fortunate accident, his acquirements becoming known to dean Prideaux, he was by his interest employed some years in the Bodleian library, to translate and make extracts from the MSS. there. About 1720 he removed to London, under the patronage of Dr Mead, but where he died is not known. In 1714 he published a translation from the Arabic of Mahomet's Journey to Heaven.—*Gent. Mag.*

WILKES (JOHN) a political character of great temporary celebrity, was born in London in 1717, being the second son of Mr Israel Wilkes, an opulent distiller. After a preliminary education first at Hertford, and then under a dissenting minister at Aylesbury, he was sent to finish his studies at the university of Leyden. He returned to England in 1749, with a considerable portion of classical and general knowledge; and with the manners and accomplishments of a gentleman; and soon after married Miss Mead, a lady of large fortune, but several years older than himself. One daughter was the only fruit of this ill-assorted union, which did not prevent him from living a very free, not to say very licentious life. In 1754 he became a candidate to represent the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, but was unsuccessful; and soon after he finally separated from his wife. In 1757 he obtained a seat for the borough of Aylesbury, which much involved his affairs by the expense attendant on the election. He went into parliament under the auspices of earl Temple, through whose interest he was also appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Bucks militia. His early career in parliament was by no means conspicuous, but on the secession from the ministry of earl Temple and Mr Pitt in 1762, he attained considerable reputation by some pamphlets in attack of the administration, and more especially of the earl of Bute. He extended his hostility not only to that nobleman, but his country; and by his famous periodical paper, entitled the "North Briton," rendered antipathy to Scotland a prevalent sentiment in England. It is thought, indeed, that the effect produced by these papers hastened the resignation of lord Bute, which took place in April 1763. In the same month appeared the famous No. 45 of the "North Briton," which commented on the king's speech in such caustic terms, that a prosecution was determined upon. The home secretary in consequence

issued a general warrant, or one in which particular names are not specified, ordering the apprehension of the authors, printers, and publishers of the paper in question. On this warrant Wilkes, among others, was apprehended, when, with his characteristic coolness, he asserted the illegality of the warrant, and refusing to answer interrogatories, he was committed to the Tower. Some days after, however, he was brought by writ of habeas corpus before chief-justice Pratt of the Common Pleas, who declared the judgment of that court that general warrants were illegal, and he was consequently discharged, amidst the general rejoicings of the populace. Aided by lord Temple, he brought actions against the secretary of state, under-secretaries, messengers, and every person employed in the transaction, in all of which the prosecutors obtained damages, which were paid by the crown; and whatever opinion may be entertained of the motives or character of Mr Wilkes, gratitude for this important accession to the cause of liberty, was certainly due to him. Not content with this escape, he reprinted the obnoxious "North Briton," which produced a second more regular prosecution to conviction, and in the mean time having fought a duel with a Mr Martin, in which he was dangerously wounded, he withdrew to France. The result of his non-appearance to meet the prosecution, was expulsion from the house of Commons. A second charge was also brought against him for printing an obscene poem, entitled an "Essay on Women," and he was found guilty of blasphemy as well as libel, added to which his continued absence produced outlawry, and thus the ministerial triumph was complete. He in vain made attempts to procure the reversal of his outlawry; but, trusting to his popularity, he ventured to return on a change of ministry, and to deliver himself into custody. Notwithstanding his imprisonment, he was elected to represent the county of Middlesex, by a vast majority; and soon after his outlawry was discussed at various hearings, and solemnly reversed, but this did not procure his liberty; and he was condemned to an imprisonment of twenty-two months, and a fine of 1000*l*. In 1769, in consequence of a pamphlet written by him, in censure of a letter from the secretary of state to a magistrate, advising the employment of the military in repression of the riots which were the result of Mr Wilkes's confinement, he was again expelled the house. This measure being followed by his immediate re-election, he was declared incapable of becoming a member of the existing parliament, and colonel Luttrell set up against him, who was declared the sitting member for Middlesex at the next election, although the votes for him did not amount to a fourth part of those for Wilkes, a decision which produced a great sensation, and excited disgust even among those who disliked the person thus opposed. In return for the loss of his seat, he was elected alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, and in this civic magistracy displayed his usual spirit against what he deemed illegal authority.

The house of Commons having summoned some printers in the city before them for publishing their speeches, they neglected to attend, when a royal proclamation was obtained for apprehending them; and when, on its authority, one of the printers was carried before alderman Wilkes, he, who deemed the apprehension a breach of the privileges of the city, discharged the printer and ordered the captor to give bail. The lord mayor Oliver, and alderman Crosby, acted in the same way in regard to two other printers, for which, being members of the house of Commons, they were committed to the Tower, while Wilkes, being summoned to the bar of the house of Commons, instead of obeying, wrote to the speaker, and claimed his seat. The house was now sensible of the difficulty in which it had involved itself, and found no better expedient to save its credit than an adjournment beyond the day on which he was ordered to attend. In 1772 he was chosen sheriff, and in 1774 elected mayor; and he knew so well both how to acquire and to retain popularity, that on the dissolution of parliament in the same year he was once more chosen member for Middlesex. In parliament he was a strenuous opposer of the measures which led to the American war, but did not render himself very conspicuous as a speaker. In 1779 he was chosen, by a great majority, chamberlain of London, which lucrative office, so necessary to his broken fortune, he held for the remainder of his life. In 1782, upon the dismissal of the North administration, the obnoxious resolutions against him were, on his own motion, expunged from the journals of the house; from which time, although in 1784 once more re-elected member for Middlesex, he deemed himself "a fire burnt out." He died Dec. 26, 1797, aged seventy; for some years previously to which event he was comparatively forgotten. Of the strict purity of the patriotism of this spirited character much doubt has at all times been entertained; but it is but fair to presume from the whole of his conduct, that his original notions of government were constitutionally popular; and it is equally certain, that both the liberty of the subject and parliamentary law were strengthened by his courage, coolness, and perseverance. Without refining too much upon motives, the occasional spirit and tenacity of men like John Wilkes have done much for the general liberties of England. For the rest, as a writer and speaker, he did not reach beyond mediocrity. His private character was unconcealedly one of great licence; but like many who resembled him in that respect, he possessed points which conciliate esteem, including elegant manners, fine taste, ready wit, and pleasing conversation. The letters and speeches of Mr Wilkes were published by himself in 1787; and much light has been thrown upon his conduct and abilities by the publication of "Letters from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, written by the late John Wilkes, Esq. to his Daughter," 1804, 4 vols. 12mo. His correspondence, in 5 vols. was also published, with a memoir by Almon, in

1805, 6ve vols. 8vo.—*Almon's Mem. Annual Register.*

WILKIE (WILLIAM) a Scottish poet of some notoriety in his day, was born in the parish of Dalmeny, in the county of West Lothian. His father, a small farmer, contrived to give him a liberal education, and at the age of thirteen he was sent to the university of Edinburgh. Before he completed his academical course, the death of his father obliged him to pay attention to the farm, which was the only inheritance of himself and three sisters. He still however prosecuted his studies, and was admitted a preacher in the church of Scotland. For some years this made no alteration in his mode of living, as he only assisted at some neighbouring churches occasionally. In 1753 he published his "Epigoniad," an attempted epic, which met with so much success in Scotland, that he was induced to print a second edition in 1759, which being but slowly called for, was aided by a printed encomium from Hume, in a letter to the Critical Reviewers. Before the publication of the first edition of this poem, the author was made minister of Ratho; and in 1759 he was chosen professor of natural philosophy in the university of St Andrews. In 1766 he received the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1768 he sent out a volume of "Fables," in imitation of those of Gay. Dr Wilkie, who with great learning and ingenuity, was remarkable for coarse and slovenly habits, died October 10, 1772. The "Epigoniad" has already fallen into oblivion, nor are the fables much recollected, although often sprightly and ingenious. —*Encyc. Brit.*

WILKINS (DAVID) a learned divine and editor, was born in 1685. His name does not appear among the graduates of either university, although he was honoured with the degree of DD. by that of Cambridge in 1717. In 1715 he was appointed keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, and in three years he drew up a curious catalogue of the MSS. in that valuable collection. As a reward for his industry and learning, archbishop Wake gave him three livings in Kent, and subsequently the rectories of Hadleigh, Monk's Ely, and Bocking. He was also collated to a prebend at Canterbury, and to the archdeaconry of Suffolk, in consequence of which he gave up several of his other preferments. He died in 1745. His publications are "Novum Testamentum Copticum," Oxon. 1716, 4to; "Leges Saxonice," London, 1721, folio; an edition of Selden's Works, 3 vols. folio; "Concilia Magnæ Britannie," 1736, 4 vols. folio. —*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WILKINS (JOHN) bishop of Chester, a learned and ingenious, though somewhat fanciful prelate of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a goldsmith of Oxford, who was married to a daughter of John Dod, a nonconforming divine, known by the name of the Decalogist, from his work on the Commandments. In the house of his grandfather, situate at Fawley near Daventry, Northants, the future bishop was born in 1614, and after receiving

the rudiments of a classical education at a private seminary in the city, where his father resided, was matriculated at New-inn-hall in 1627, which society he afterwards left for Magdalen-hall, and there graduated. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the appointment of domestic chaplain to the count palatine of the Rhine; notwithstanding which, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he made no scruple of taking the covenant, and both in his opinions and discourses manifested his adherence to the popular party. On the success of the side he had espoused, his conduct was rewarded by the headship of Wadham college, Oxford, a situation for which celibacy was then and is still (though the only one of a similar rank in the university) an indispensable qualification. This, according to the college statutes, he should have vacated on marrying Robinia French, widow of Dr Peter French, one of the canons of Christchurch, an event which took place in 1656. The lady however was sister to Oliver Cromwell, then in the zenith of his power, and the protector hesitated not to give his brother-in-law a dispensation, which prevented his losing his preferment. In 1659 he removed to the sister university, his wife's nephew during his short-lived supremacy having presented him to the headship of Trinity college there; but the restoration of monarchy in the following year not only put a stop to his hopes of farther preferment from the republican party, but his connexion with the family into which he had married was the cause of his being ejected from his present situation. The political sentiments of Dr Wilkins were not however of that stubborn nature which refuses to bend to circumstances. He obtained the appointment of preacher to the society of Gray's-inn; and having succeeded in gaining the esteem of Villiers duke of Buckingham, the sunshine of court favour again opened upon him. His presentation to the rectory of St Lawrence, Old Jewry, followed, and was succeeded by the deanery of Ripon, till in 1668 he was elevated to the episcopal bench through the same powerful interest. The pliability of bishop Wilkins's politics may perhaps be not unfairly ascribed in a great measure to his mind being continually occupied on matters more congenial to his disposition, as on all occasions he exhibited a degree of forbearance and toleration which rendered him in turn unpopular with the more bigoted of both parties. The influence he enjoyed during the protectorate from his matrimonial alliance, was on several occasions exerted with effect in preserving the university in which he was brought up, and which, from its partiality to the royal cause, was particularly obnoxious to the independents, from spoliation. This gained him the ill will of the puritans, while the moderation he afterwards showed towards the dissenters excited against him the minds of the high church party. As a mathematician and a philosopher he exhibited considerable acuteness and ingenuity, especially when the general state of science in England at the period in which he lived is

taken into account. Some ridicule has in later times been attached, and not without sufficient grounds, to his opinions of the practicability of a passage to the moon, which planet he conceived to be inhabited, and wrote a work in support of his theory, entitled "The Discovery of a New World, or a Discourse on the World in the Moon," 8vo, 1638. In 1640 he published a second treatise, the object of which is to prove that the earth is a new planet. His other writings are, "Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger," 1641; "Mathematical Magic, or the Wonders to be performed by Mechanical Geometry," 1648; "Ecclesiastes, or the Gift of Preaching;" "On the Gift of Prayer;" "On the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion;" "A Discourse concerning Providence;" "An Essay towards a real Character and Philosophical Language," folio; and a few sermons. He was one of the literary personages whose association for the purpose of scientific inquiries afterwards took a more decided and permanent form, and received a charter of incorporation from Charles the Second, under the name of the Royal Society. For some little time previous to his decease, the bishop had taken up his residence with his daughter, the wife of doctor (afterwards archbishop) Tillotson, in Chancery-lane, London, where he died of an attack of the stone, November 19, 1672, and was buried in the chancel belonging to the church of St Lawrence in the Old Jewry. His work on natural religion appeared after his decease; and in 1708 some of the earlier productions already alluded to were collected and published together in one 8vo volume.—*Burnet's Own Times*.

WILLAN (ROBERT)—a physician and medical writer of eminence, born near Sedburgh, in Yorkshire, in 1757. He was the son of a physician, who belonged to the religious sect of the quakers; and he studied at Edinburgh, where he took his degree as M.D. in 1780. Soon after he settled in practice at Darlington in Durham, whence he removed to London, and was appointed physician to a dispensary in Carey-street. In 1791 he became a fellow of the Antiquarian Society; and his death took place in 1812, at Madeira, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health. Dr Willan, who had left the society of the quakers, was the author of "The History of the Ministry of Jesus Christ," 1782, 8vo; and among various medical works, he published a valuable treatise on cutaneous diseases, 4to, illustrated with engravings.—*Gent. Mag.*

WILLEMET (PIERRE REMI) a French naturalist, who was the son of an eminent physician, and was born at Nanci in 1762. Having studied the principles of the art of healing under his father, he embarked for the East Indies, where he became surgeon to Tippoo Sahib. He died at Seringapatam in 1790. He was the author of several Latin dissertations relative to physiology, botany, and medicine; and also of a small tract entitled "Herbarium Mauritianum," 1796, 8vo, containing an account of plants found in the island of

Mauritius.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Encyclop. Method. Botan. Art. Voyageurs.*

WILLIAM I, surnamed the Conqueror, king of England and duke of Normandy. He was born in 1024, and was the natural son of Robert duke of Normandy, by Arlotta, the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. His father having no legitimate son, on his departure on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, caused the states of the duchy to swear allegiance to him as his heir. Robert died in 1035, on his return from Palestine; and the guardian of the young duke could not prevent the king of France from reducing the duchy to a very low condition. When William assumed the reins himself his vigour and ability soon repelled these aggressions, and reduced both the French king and his own rebellious barons to the necessity of peace and submission. Edward the Confessor, at this time king of England, being closely connected with the Norman family, was instigated by the archbishop of Canterbury, a Norman, to allow William to be given to understand that the king designed him for his successor. The irresolute character of Edward, however, induced him to keep the secret in his own breast, which enabled Harold, the able son of earl Godwin, to ascend the throne on his death in 1066, without opposition. Harold had previously been carried a captive into Normandy, where he was treated with great distinction by William, who informed him of the intentions of the Confessor, and took from him an oath to do his utmost to carry them into effect. His occupation of the throne himself, and renunciation of his oath as compulsory, therefore led to immediate war, and the celebrated Norman invasion followed, which was rendered successful by the battle of Hastings, fought on the 4th of October, 1066, terminating in the defeat and death of Harold, and two of his brothers. On the Christmas-day of the same year, William was crowned, after a sort of tumultuary election on the part of the English nobles, and took the customary coronation oath. His first measures were mild and judicious; he sought to ingratiate himself with his new subjects, preserved his army in strict discipline, confirmed the liberties of London and other cities, and administered justice impartially. On his return to Normandy, however, the English being treated by the Norman leaders like a conquered people, and exposed to contumely and spoliation, broke out into revolt in various places, and the Kentish men setting the example, a conspiracy was planned for the massacre of all the Normans in the country. On this intelligence, William returned, and began with a show of justice, by repressing the encroachment of his followers; but reviving the tax of Danegelt, which had been abolished by Edward the Confessor, the discontents were renewed. These he repressed with his usual vigour, and a temporary calm succeeded, during which his queen Matilda came over, and was crowned at Westminster. The resistance of the two powerful Saxon nobles, Edwin and Morcar, who had formed an alli-

ance with the kings of Scotland and Denmark, and with the princes of North Wales, soon after drew William to the north, where he succeeded in crushing the attempt in its infancy, and obliged Malcolm, King of Scotland, to do homage for Cumberland. From this time he treated the English like a conquered people, multiplied confiscations in every quarter, and forced the native nobility to desert the country in great numbers. In 1069 another formidable insurrection broke out in the north, and at the same time the English resumed arms in the eastern and southern counties. William first opposed the storm in the north, and executed such merciless vengeance in his progress, that the whole country between York and Durham was turned into a desert, and above 100,000 of both sexes and all ages are said to have perished. There being now scarcely a landed proprietor who had not incurred the forfeiture of rebellion, he put into execution his plan of introducing a total alteration of the state of English law and property, by dividing all the lands into baronies, and adopting the feudal constitution of Normandy in regard to tenure and services. He also reduced the ecclesiastical property to a similar system, and in order to prevent resistance from the clergy, expelled all the English church dignitaries, and placed Normans or other foreigners in their stead. He also admitted the first resident legate from the pope, and inculcated the same respect for the supremacy of Rome, which existed on the continent, but wisely reserved to himself the confirmation of all acts of papal authority in England. Still farther to subjugate the minds of the English, he sought to abolish even their language, causing the French to be spoken at court, and used in courts of justice, and in law proceedings; and ordering it to form a leading part of instruction in all the schools throughout the realm. In 1071 the earls Edwin and Morcar produced a new insurrection in the north, which terminated in the death of the former, and capture of the latter; and the Scottish king having again aided them, William marched an army into Scotland, which soon led to a peace, on which occasion he allowed the return of the weak but rightful Saxon heir, Edgar Atheling, who had taken refuge in Scotland, and promised him an honourable establishment. In 1073 he returned to Normandy, whence he was recalled by a revolt among his Norman barons, which was however quelled by the regent Odo, his half brother. In 1076 he received a letter from the haughty and ambitious pope, Gregory VII, requiring him to do homage for his kingdom, and to pay the accustomed tribute from England to the holy see. William denied the homage, nor would he allow the English prelates to attend a general council summoned by Gregory, but consented to the levy of Peter's pence. A civil war took place between him and his son Robert the same year, in Normandy, which ended in a reconciliation. About the year 1081 he instituted that general survey of the landed property of the kingdom,

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the record of which still exists under the title of Domesday Book, being a minute return of the estates in the different counties, their extent, proprietors, tenure, condition, and value. It might be supposed that his anxiety to acquire an accurate knowledge of the state of his kingdom was to promote its improvement; but his passion for the chase interfered with all laudable views of this nature, and the manner in which he laid waste the New Forest in Hampshire, where he demolished villages, churches, and convents, and expelled the inhabitants for thirty miles round, merely for hunting facilities, forms a notable instance of his cruelty, and love of sporting, which he further protected by a most severe code of game laws. The remainder of his reign affords little matter for biography. In 1087 he went to war with France, whose king had encouraged a rebellion of Norman nobles, and aggravated the injury by an unseemly jest on William's corpulency. He entered the French territory and committed great ravages, but by the starting of his horse received an injury which hastened his death, at the abbey of St Gervais, near Rouen, September 9, 1087, in the sixty-third year of his age. He left three sons; Robert, to whom he bequeathed Normandy; William, who inherited England; and Henry, who received nothing but his mother's property. He also left five daughters. William the Conqueror, before his death, was the most powerful sovereign of his time; he possessed superior talents, both political and martial, and employed them with remarkable vigour and industry. His passions were, however, strong, his ambition severe and merciless; and his love of sway often led him to disregard all restraints of justice and humanity. There never was a more fortunate conqueror, or usurper of a throne, as he transmitted that of England to a long and still subsisting line of descendants; and the establishment of his dynasty may be said to have altered the entire current of English history.—*Hume. Henry.*

WILLIAM II, surnamed RUFUS, from his red hair, second son of the preceding sovereign, was born in 1060. Being nominated king of England by his father, on the death of the latter he hastened over from Normandy, took possession of the royal treasury at Winchester, and was crowned at Westminster in September 1087. The division of England and Normandy did not, however, please the great barons, who possessed territories in both, and a conspiracy was formed for effecting the deposition of William in favour of his brother Robert. As the conspirators were chiefly Normans, the king, who possessed a considerable share of his father's vigour and activity, immediately turned his attention to the English, and by promising a restoration of their ancient laws, and liberty to hunt in the royal forest, he was enabled to levy a force, by the means of which he successively reduced the castles of the confederates, whom he sent to Normandy, after confiscating all their English possessions. Being now firmly seated on

his throne, he quickly forgot his promises to the unhappy English, and the death of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, freeing him from an authority which he respected, he extended his rapacity to the church, and seized the temporalities of vacant bishoprics and abbey, to which he delayed appointing successors. In 1090 he made an incursion into Normandy, to retaliate on his brother Robert, but a reconciliation was effected between them, and Robert accompanied him back to England, and led an army for him against the king of Scotland, whom he compelled to do homage to William. The two brothers did not, however, long continue friends, and in 1095 William was in France plotting against Robert, when he was recalled to England by a conspiracy of his barons in the north, which he quickly repressed. The following year Robert mortgaged his dukedom to William for the sum of ten thousand marks, to enable him to fit out an expedition and join the crusaders in the Holy Land. William accordingly took possession of Normandy and Maine, and soon after being seized with a dangerous illness, he appointed Anselm, a Norman abbot, distinguished for learning and piety, to the archbishopric of Canterbury, which had remained vacant since the death of Lanfranc. Contrary to his expectation, he found in Anselm a strenuous defender of the claims of the church, and he strove to depose him by means of a synod, but could not succeed. At length Anselm obtained permission to visit Rome, and in his absence the king immediately seized on all the temporalities of his see. He soon after was obliged to visit France, to resist the progress of the lord of La Fleche, who gained possession of the town of Mons, which he soon delivered. In 1100 the duke of Guienne, following the example of the duke of Normandy, applied to William to advance him money on his province, to which the latter readily agreed, and was about to take over the money and acquire possession of the territories, when an unfortunate accident terminated his life. He was hunting in the New Forest, and had alighted from his horse after a chase, when a stag suddenly starting up near him, a French gentleman, named Walter Tyrrel, let fly an arrow at the animal, which glancing from a tree, entered the king's breast and pierced him to the heart. Tyrrel immediately galloped to the coast and embarked for France, where he joined the crusaders. The king's body was found by the country people, and interred without ceremony at Winchester. This event took place August 2, 1100, when William was in the fortieth year of his age, and thirteenth of his reign. The incidents which mark the sway of this prince prove him to have possessed vigour, decision, and policy; but to have been violent, perfidious, and rapacious to a very high degree. The ecclesiastical historians are, naturally enough, peculiarly unfavourable to him, and accuse him of indifference to all religion; and if several of the anecdotes which they relate of

him be true, they were fully justified. William Rufus deserves to be regarded as a promoter of the useful arts, as his erection of the Tower of London, London Bridge, and Westminster Hall, still remain to testify.—*Ibid.*

WILLIAM III, king of England, prince of Orange, and stadtholder of Holland, was the posthumous son of William II, prince of Orange, and of Mary, daughter of Charles I, king of England. He was born November 14, 1650. His youth, passed among violent party contests, originating in the suspicions which the republican party entertained that the house of Orange meditated designs against public liberty; and in the conditions made by Cromwell against it, as a branch of that of Stuart in the peace of 1654. The Restoration in England gradually opened the way to the recovery of the honours and authority possessed by his ancestors; and in opposition to the most strenuous efforts of the party, headed by John de Witt, which had procured the abolition of the stadtholdership, he was, in 1672, chosen captain-general of the force raised in order to resist the unprincipled invasion of Louis XIV. The edict for abolishing the stadtholdership was also soon after revoked, and the execrable murder of the De Witts, who had placed too much confidence in France, by annihilating their party, placed full authority in the hands of William. At this early age he discovered the firmness of mind which was his great characteristic, and created an opposition to the designs of France, that, seconded by his military services, produced the most beneficial consequences to Europe at large. Details respecting the contest between Louis XIV and the United Provinces at this period belong to the historian; it is sufficient to observe, that to humble that monarch henceforward became a ruling passion in the breast of William. It was greatly with a view to fix the English court in the same interest, that in 1678 he sought the hand of, and came to London to be united to Mary, oldest daughter to the duke of York, an alliance which greatly pleased the English people, who entered fully into his animosity to that mischievously ambitious prince. On the conclusion of the peace of Nimeguen, the country being no longer in danger, the jealousy of the house of Orange again revived in the United Provinces, and William took several strong and unconstitutional measures to carry an augmentation of troops to resist some ambitious and equivocal demonstrations on the part of Louis. The succession of his father-in-law to the crown of England in 1685, which ought to have drawn the alliance close between the two countries, had a directly contrary effect, owing to the attachment of James to his religion, which induced him to look with coldness upon a son-in-law, who on the continent was regarded as the great supporter of the Protestant cause. The measures of James in Great Britain, united to the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis, served, by the alarm which at this time they excited throughout Protestant Europe, to suspend party opposition to Wil-

nam in Holland, and equally tended to turn upon him the eyes of all the friends of civil and religious liberty in England. It is for the historian to relate the private negotiation which followed, until the issuing of his declaration to the British nation, and embarkation and landing with a numerous force at Torbay, on the 4th of November, 1688. It is equally unnecessary to recapitulate the events attendant upon the memorable Revolution which followed, forming one of the most important events in modern history. It is sufficient to observe, that it terminated in the settlement of the crown upon the prince and princess of Orange for their lives, the sole administration however to remain in the prince. After their deaths the crown was to descend to his issue by Mary, and in default thereof to the princess Anne and her issue, or such issue failing, to that of William by any other wife. At the same time a bill of rights was passed, settling all the disputed points between the king and the people, and circumscribing and defining the royal prerogative. From this time, therefore, a contract has existed between the prince and people, the existence of which had long been theoretically contended for, but which thus became a recorded fact in English government. William was now the sovereign of a powerful kingdom, but one with which he had little personal acquaintance, and in which party differences existed to an extreme degree. Neither were his own habits or manners such as to create personal attachment, partaking of a degree of coldness and reserve which repressed all enthusiasm in his favour, even among those who were strongly attached to his cause. But had he been the reverse, the circumstances under which he received the crown could not fail to embarrass his government. Although the Tories had joined with the Whigs in inviting him to come to protect the establishment, they were, in general, far from inclined to make him king, in prejudice not only of James, but of his infant son. On the other hand, the high church party were too zealous in favour of indefeasible hereditary right, a notion, with its concomitant, passive obedience, by no means extinct even at present, to acquiesce in the transfer of a throne by the will of the people. In Scotland the Whigs alone favoured the exaltation of William; and in Ireland, the majority being Catholics, openly adhered to James. His anxiety for toleration, and the comprehension of the dissenters within the pale of the establishment, still farther indisposed numbers; so that the crown was no sooner placed upon his head, than a large proportion of his subjects were secret or open enemies to the wearer of it. Hence his reign was full of events, domestic and foreign, which occupy an important space in the page of history, but in this summary a few personal points alone can be hinted at. In apprising the States-general of his elevation, he expressed his intention of abating nothing in his zeal for his native country, as also of retaining the important offices which he held in it. War

with France being renewed in 1689 by the States, in conjunction with Austria, he found no difficulty in gaining the concurrence of the English parliament to a league for the humiliation of France. Greatly as he wished to lead in this continental war, James, aided by a force from France, having landed in Ireland in the spring of 1689, he was obliged in the first instance to seek to make himself master of his own kingdom. This he effected, after suppressing a Jacobite insurrection in Scotland, by the famous battle of the Boyne, fought on the 1st of July, 1690, which routed and totally dispersed the Irish army, and quickly sent James back to France. William then invested Limerick, to which place the remnant of the army of James had retired; but being repulsed in an attempt to storm the place, he returned to England. Limerick, however, capitulated the following year, on terms very favourable to the Catholics, and which they say were never adhered to; and although much casuistry has been employed to prove the contrary, it is difficult on the face of the articles themselves to disprove the assertion. The reign of William continued for some time very restless and uneasy; and a French invasion was meditated, which the disaster that befel Louis's fleet at La Hogue alone prevented from producing serious alarm to his government. These events took place in the absence of the king, who had repaired to the continent, and placed himself at the head of the great alliance against France in 1691. The loss of Mons and of Namur, with the failure of a spirited attempt to surprise marshal Lucemburgh at Steenkirk, were of no advantage to his military reputation, although an infamous attempt against his life proved how formidable he was deemed as an enemy. Little was effected on either side in the two following campaigns; and in 1695 William experienced a severe domestic affliction, in the loss of queen Mary, to whom he was strongly and sincerely attached. The death of this princess, without issue, revived the hopes of the Jacobites, and various new conspiracies were formed, one of which involved an atrocious plan for the assassination of William, for which several individuals were condemned and executed. An indecisive campaign followed, until hostilities terminated in 1696, with the congress of Ryswick, which completed a treaty the following year in which France was to acknowledge William king of Great Britain, and to abstain from all future attempts to dispossess him of his throne. On the return of peace, William endured several mortifications from the objections of one party to a standing army, and the dislike of another to himself; and he was obliged to part with his favourite Dutch guards. The death of the king of Spain in 1701, with a testament in favour of the grandson of Louis XIV, again led to active preparations for a war with France, in which the nation appeared heartily to concur, and another extensive alliance was formed by William during a visit to the continent. He was not, however, destined to en-

joy the pleasure he took in the anticipated humiliation of France. A life of care and fatigue had worn down a constitution originally delicate, and a fall from his horse gave it an additional shock. Fever, with increasing symptoms of debility, announced that his end was approaching, and, preparing for it with perfect composure, he expired March 8, 1702, in the fifty-second year of his age, and thirteenth of his reign. The character of king William has been represented with all the diversity of colouring which belongs to opposing party sentiments; with respect, however, to his understanding and temper, opinions have not much varied. His military talents were not brilliant, being seldom successful in the field; but he was never defeated in spirit, and no commander surpassed him in repairing losses and maintaining a respectable countenance under all fortunes. A cold ungracious manner always adhered to him, and did him much injury; but many proofs have been supplied, that it rather proved the disguise than the absence of feeling, inasmuch that his attachment to individuals was often imputed to him as a crime. The part which he acted in the deposition of his father-in-law, being judged of by opposing principles, will necessarily be both attacked and defended. The advocates of the house of Stuart and of passive obedience, which, although virtually, are not sentimentally extinct, still speak of it with the severest reprehension. Their opponents, and doubtless the majority of impartial posterity, who regard the preservation of public liberty as the first of all duties, pronounce directly the reverse. The United Provinces had certainly reason to regard him as their second founder; and he as certainly delivered the British islands from a perverse, perverted, and despotically inclined race, who courted the alliance of the greatest enemy of the religious opinions of the great majority of their subjects with very indefensible views. In his own estimation, William probably acted a higher part still; that of a man who sought to protect the liberty of Europe generally from an ambitious and tyrannical French ascendancy, which would have been equally injurious to civil and religious liberty wherever it prevailed.—*Hume. Henry. Aikin.*

WILLIAM OF NASSAU, prince of Orange and founder of the Dutch republic, was born in Germany in 1533. He was the son of William, surnamed the Old, and of Juliana of Stolberg, who were Lutherans, but having entered into the service of the emperor Charles V, he conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, and became a great favourite at the imperial court. He was trained to high employments, and at length arrived at the dignity of governor of the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. He held this situation in the Netherlands when the establishment of the inquisition, and the arbitrary conduct of Philip II and his minister, the cardinal Granvelle, produced open insurrection. William united with the counts Egmont and Horn in giving all possible opposition to these severi-

ties; and on the arrival of the duke of Alva would have experienced their fate, but that he declined appearing to his citation. On his non-appearance his estates were confiscated, and his eldest son, then studying at Louvain, was carried off into Spain. He soon after declared himself a Protestant, and began that brave and persevering opposition to Spanish tyranny, which terminated in the union of Utrecht in 1579, when the basis of the confederation of the seven united provinces was established. Philip II was so exasperated at this event that he set a price upon the head of the prince of Orange, which stimulus to assassination led, in 1582, to an attempt on the part of one Jauregui, who fired a pistol at the prince as he was rising from table at a public dinner, the ball from which passed from behind his right ear beneath his left jaw. He recovered from his wound, but the murderous attempt was successfully repeated in 1584 by one Balthasar Gerard, whose fanaticism being urged on by a cordelier and a jesuit, he obtained an introduction to the prince, on the plea of business, on the 10th of July, 1584, when he drew out a pistol loaded with three balls, and shot him in the body. William fell, ejaculating, "My God have mercy on me and these poor people," and instantly expired. He was interred at Delft with almost regal honours, in the midst of the lamentations of the whole people, who regarded him as their sole support and protector. William, who at the time of his death had nearly completed his fifty-second year, was four times married, and had issue by all his wives. His eldest son Philip, being detained in Spain, and brought up in religion and politics a Spaniard, his second son Maurice succeeded to his authority in the United Provinces, and proved one of the greatest captains of his age. The character of William is sufficiently conspicuous from the events of his anxious and useful life. He necessarily contracted the caution and reserved habits of a statesman, involved as he was in political intricacies and difficulties, and he has in consequence been accused of ambition and dissimulation; yet his objects always seem to have been pure and patriotic, and if his memory has been reviled by the advocates of despotism, it has received the highest honours from a grateful people, who regard him as the principal author of their freedom, independence, and delivery from the intolerable yoke under which they groaned.—*Grotii Ann. Belg. Univ. Hist.*

WILLIAMS (JOHN) an English divine and statesman of some eminence in the seventeenth century. He was descended from an ancient Welsh family, and was born March 25, 1582, at Aberconway, in Carnarvonshire. He studied at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of BA. in 1602, and the next year he obtained a fellowship. In 1609 he entered into holy orders, and was presented to a small benefice in Norfolk, and two years after to the rectory of Grafton in Northamptonshire. Being appointed chaplain to

the lord chancellor, Egerton, lord Ellesmere, he ingratiated himself so much with that nobleman, that through his interest he obtained much valuable church preferment. After the death of the chancellor, who left him his MSS. he was nominated one of the royal chaplains; and in 1619 he became dean of Salisbury. Attaching himself to the king's favourite, Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, he was rapidly promoted to high stations both in the church and state. In 1620 he exchanged the deanery of Salisbury for that of Westminster, and the following year he was nominated lord keeper of the great seal, on the disgrace and deprivation of the celebrated Bacon. Almost immediately after he was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, with which he held various other benefices in commendam. During the remainder of the reign of James I, he retained great influence at court, and was deeply engaged in the intrigues of that eventful period. But having offended Buckingham by his disapproval of the journey of that nobleman to Spain with the prince of Wales, and being on ill terms with Laud, to whose promotion to the bench he had greatly contributed, he was, on the accession of Charles I, ordered not to attend at the coronation, in his office of dean of Westminster, and he was deprived of his post of lord keeper. He subsequently, in parliament, advocated the petition of right, but at the same time proposed the addition of a clause in favour of the crown; and he moved likewise for an act to explain the bill of rights, so as to confirm the king's claim to the duties of tonnage and poundage. He is said to have been reconciled to the duke of Buckingham, whose death however prevented his restoration to favour at court. In 1629 his name was erased from the list of the privy council, and he was subjected to other marks of the royal displeasure. In 1636, being prosecuted in the court of star chamber for scandalous expressions against the king and his ministers, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000*l.* and to be imprisoned in the Tower, and suspended from all his dignities, offices, and functions. He was released, on his petition to the king, in November 1640, and the proceedings against him were rescinded. Among the most important of the future transactions of his life, are his joining in the proceedings against archbishop Laud, and his using his influence with the king to procure his assent to the bill of attainder against the earl of Strafford. In 1641 he was made archbishop of York; but before he obtained possession of the see, he was with other prelates committed to the Tower for opposition to the attempts of the parliament to exclude them from sitting in the house of Peers. During the civil war he fortified his castle of Conway for the king's service; but he acted in general a temporizing part, and at length he died in retirement, in North Wales, on his birth-day, in 1650. Archbishop Williams was the author of sermons, and of a work of temporary importance, entitled "The Holy Table, Name, and Thing," directed against

the church ceremonies introduced by Laud. *—* *Biog. Brit.*

WILLIAMS (DANIEL) An eminent non-conformist divine, born at Wrexham in Denbighshire, about 1644. He appears to have laboured under disadvantages as to his early education, the defects of which he supplied by self-application and diligence. Being of a serious disposition, he devoted himself to the ministry; and at the age of nineteen he became a preacher among the presbyterians. After officiating in various parts of England, he went to Ireland as chaplain to the countess of Meath, and afterwards settled as pastor to a congregation in Dublin. He continued in that situation nearly twenty years, highly respected and esteemed; and having married a lady of an honourable family, he obtained with her a considerable estate. His zeal for Protestantism subjecting him to inconvenience, in the latter part of the reign of James II he removed to London, and after the Revolution he was chosen minister of a presbyterian society in Bishopsgate-street. In 1691 he succeeded the famous Baxter as one of the lecturers at Pinner's-hall chapel; and he continued to officiate there till theological disputes occasioned a secession of many of the subscribers, who established a separate lecture at Salters'-hall, whither Mr Williams, together with Dr Bates, Mr Howe, and Mr Alsop, removed as preachers. In 1692 he published a tract, entitled "Gospel Truth stated and vindicated, &c." 8vo, against the Antinomian doctrines of Dr Crisp; and he afterwards added "A Defence of Gospel Truth, &c." 8vo. These works brought on him the imputation of Socinianism, which he indignantly repelled; as he also did a charge of immorality adduced against him by his malignant opponents, from which, in justice to his character, it must be stated that he was distinctly exonerated by a committee of the united London ministers, to whom he submitted the investigation of his conduct. Having become a widower, in 1701 he took a second wife, with a large fortune, who survived him. In 1709 he was honoured with the diploma of DD. from the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. His wealth and talents gave him much influence among his brethren in the early part of the last century; and he distinguished himself by opposing the bills against occasional conformity, and for imposing the sacramental test on the dissenters in Ireland, as well as on other occasions. On the accession of George I he presented a congratulatory address to his majesty, at the head of a deputation of the metropolitan dissenting clergy. He did not long survive that event, dying January 26, 1715-16. Besides numerous benefactions for charitable purposes, he bequeathed estates for the support of six presbyterian students at the university of Glasgow; and also his private collection of books, and a sum of money for the foundation of a public library in London, which led to the establishment of the Red Cross-street Institution, opened in 1729. Dr Williams's works were collected and published

by his directions, in six volumes, octavo, consisting partly of Latin versions of several of his tracts, intended for the benefit of foreigners.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WILLIAMS (sir CHARLES HANBURY) an English poet and diplomatist, who was the second son of a South Sea director. He sat as a member of the house of Commons for the borough of Monmouth, in several parliaments; and in 1744 he was installed KB. and two years after sent as minister to the court of Berlin. He subsequently was ambassador at St Petersburg, and his death took place November 2, 1759. His poetical compositions display ease and vivacity, but the sentiments they exhibit cannot always be commended on the score of morality.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

WILLIAMS (DAVID) a learned and ingenious writer on different branches of the belles lettres, who was a native of Cardiganshire in South Wales. He was educated at a dissenting academy, and became minister to a congregation at Frome in Somersetshire. Thence he removed to occupy a similar situation at Exeter, and afterwards to Highgate, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. While he filled the office of a dissenting teacher, he published "*Essays on Public Worship, Patriotism, and Projects of Reformation*," 1773, 8vo; "*Sermons on Religious Hypocrisy*," 1774, 8vo; and a tract on Education, which was translated into the German language. At length, becoming sceptical as to revealed religion, he quitted his ministerial station among the dissenters; and in 1776 opened a chapel in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, for the celebration of public worship on the principles of natural religion; and at the same time he published a "*Liturgy on the Universal Principles of Religion and Morality*," for the use of his hearers, to whom he delivered a course of "*Lectures on the Principles and Duties of Religion and Morality*," afterwards published in 2 vols. 4to, and translated into German by J. A. Eberhard, and printed at Halle, 1785, 2 vols. For some time the novelty of Mr Williams's plan attracted the notice of the public; but the numbers of his followers gradually decreased, so that at length the temple of infidelity (as some chose to denominate it) was finally closed, and the lecturer turned his attention to literary speculations and private tuition. He published in 1785 "*Letters concerning Education*," 8vo; and this work was followed by his "*Lectures on Political Principles*," 1789, 8vo; and "*Lectures on Education*," 3 vols. 8vo, all which displayed the abilities of the author to advantage. About 1791 he was employed by some booksellers to write a continuation of Hume's History of England, a task for which his studies and acquirements had in many respects qualified him. But an alarm being raised against the scheme by persons who objected to Mr Williams's religion and politics, the undertaking, so far as he was concerned, was abandoned. He acquired much distinction in the latter part of his life, as the founder or projector of the Literary Fund. His death took place June 29,

1816. Besides the publications already mentioned, he was the author of "*A Letter to Sir George Saville on the Nature and Extent of Intellectual Liberty*," 1779, 8vo; "*A History of Monmouthshire*," 2 vols. 4to; and some single Sermons and Tracts.—*Ann. Biog.*

WILLIAMS, FSA. (JOHN) an antiquary and naturalist, who was employed as a mineral surveyor in Scotland. He published in 1777 "*An Essay on the Vitriified Fossils*," found in various parts of that country; and "*The Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom*," Edinburgh, 1789, 2 vols. 8vo; besides "*A Plan for a Royal Forest of Oak in the Highlands of Scotland*," in the Transactions of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, to which he belonged. He died at Verona in Italy, May 29, 1795.—*Gent. Mag.*

WILLIAMSON, knight (sir JOSEPH) the son of an English clergyman, incumbent of the parish of Bridekirk in the county of Cumberland, where the subject of this article was born in 1630. From Westminster grammar school he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. King Charles II bestowed on him the honour of knighthood, made him a clerk of the council, and afterwards employed him on a diplomatic mission to Cologne. On his return to England he met with farther advancement, and in 1674 was associated in the government as one of the secretaries of state. But although a favourite at court, he was far from popular with the people; and having issued certain commissions to persons openly professing the Roman Catholic religion, the house of Commons took up the matter, and passed a vote, consigning him close prisoner to the Tower. The disgraced secretary was accordingly conveyed there in custody of the serjeant-at-arms; but the king, on being made acquainted with the strong measure taken against him, exerted his prerogative, and released him before he had been many hours in confinement. His immediate retirement from office was however the consequence, and the remainder of his life was passed as a private gentleman in literary leisure. He was a considerable benefactor to Queen's college, Oxford, bequeathing to that society at his death all his valuable manuscripts and a legacy of six thousand pounds in money. Part of his property went also to the endowment of a school at Rochester in Kent. Sir Joseph Williamson died about the commencement of the last century.—*Martin's Hist of Thetford.*

WILLIS (BROWNE) a distinguished antiquary, grandson of Dr T. Willis, the subject of a following article. He was born at Blandford in Dorsetshire, in 1682, and prosecuted his studies at Westminster school and Oxford university, whither he removed in 1690, and was admitted a gentleman commoner of Christchurch. Having taken his degrees, he continued his studies under Dr W. Wotton. When he came into the possession of the family estate in Buckinghamshire, he was returned a member of parliament for that county in 1705. He seems however to have taken but

little interest in public affairs, devoting himself to the investigation of the constitutional and ecclesiastical antiquities of his native country. In 1715 he published the first part of his "Notitia Parliamentaria, or a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales;" the second part appeared in 1716; and the conclusion not till 1750. He became in 1717, a fellow of the newly revived Society of Antiquaries; and he devoted his time and fortune to the promotion of the objects of that association. Among his literary productions are "Surveys of the Four Welsh Cathedrals;" a "History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies, and Conventual Cathedral Churches;" and "The History and Antiquities of Buckingham." He collected a fine cabinet of English coins, which in 1741 he presented to the university of Oxford, where he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. He died at his seat at Whaddon-hall, February 5, 1760, and he was interred at Fenny Stratford, Bucks. To Browne Willis may justly be ascribed the merit of having greatly contributed to the improvement of our national history and archæology, by reference to records and registers, which he assiduously investigated, and made his transcripts and extracts with care and accuracy.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WILLIS (FRANCIS) a physician, distinguished for his skill in the treatment of cases of insanity. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He took the degree of M.A. in 1740, and entering into holy orders, he was presented to a college living in the metropolis. He then studied medicine, and devoting his attention to the treatment of maniacal diseases, established a private asylum for lunatics at Greatford in Lincolnshire. The anomaly of a clergyman keeping a madhouse having subjected him to the animadversion of the faculty, he proceeded to take his degrees in medicine, and thus became entitled to engage in regular practice as a physician. When his late majesty was first afflicted with mental disease, and his professional attendants despaired of his recovery, Dr Willis was called in, and on his expressing a decidedly favourable opinion relative to the case of the royal patient, he was entrusted with the management of it. The result proved the accuracy of his judgment; and his success was rewarded with a handsome gratuity from the parliament. The accession of fame which he also obtained, necessarily occasioned a great increase of professional practice; and among those victims of insanity whom he attended, was the late queen of Portugal; but in her case his mode of treatment was unsuccessful. He died suddenly at Greatford, in 1807. His son and successor, Dr Robert Darling Willis, was in 1811 appointed one of the royal physicians in ordinary.—*Gent. Mag.*

WILLIS (THOMAS) an eminent English physician, born February 6, 1622, at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. He was in 1636 admitted a student of Christchurch, Oxford,

where he took the usual degrees with a view to the clerical profession. The death of his father, and the breaking out of the civil war, induced him to alter his purpose; and after having served for a time in the royal army, he returned to Oxford, and studied medicine, in which faculty he took his bachelor's degree in 1646. He then commenced practice at Oxford, and became distinguished not only for his professional talents, but also for his attention to science; and he was one of the first members of the philosophical association which preceded the Royal Society. On the restoration of Charles II, he was made Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and soon after took the degree of M.D. In 1666 he removed to London, and being appointed physician in ordinary to the king, he rapidly advanced to the first rank in his profession. His death took place in London, November 11, 1675. The principal works of Dr Willis are "Anatomie Cerebri, cui accessit Nervorum Descriptio et Usus," Lond. 1664, 12mo, reckoned the best of his productions; "Pathologiæ Cerebri et Nervosæ Generis Specimen, in quo agitur de Morbis Convulsivis et Scorbuto," Oxon. 1667, 12mo; "Affectuonum quæ dicuntur Hystericæ et Hypochondriacæ Pathologia Spasmodica, vindicata contra Responsa. Epist. Nath. Highmori: cui accesserunt Exercitationes Medico-Physicæ de Sanguinis Accensione et Motu Musculari," Lond. 1670, 8vo; and "De Anima Brutorum quæ Hominis Vitalis ac Sensitiva est, Exercitationes duæ, 1672, 8vo. A collective edition of his writings appeared at Geneva, in 1676, 2 vols. 4to, and several republications of them took place previously to the end of the seventeenth century; but though the ingenuity of his physiological and pathological speculations procured their author much temporary renown, his theories have been long consigned to oblivion, and the descriptive portions of his works alone retain any value.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WILLUGHBY (FRANCIS) a celebrated naturalist, born of a good family in Lincolnshire, in 1635. He studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Ray, with whom he made a tour on the continent in 1663 and 1664. He paid particular attention to ornithology and ichthyology, and formed a rich museum of animal and fossil productions. In 1668 he married the daughter of sir H. Bernard, and settling at Middleton in Warwickshire, he prosecuted his philosophical and scientific researches in conjunction with his friend and frequent guest Mr Ray. The results of their labours were communicated to the Royal Society, of which Mr Willughby had become a fellow in October 1662. His premature death in 1672 prevented him from committing his writings to the press; but Mr Ray, whom he had appointed his executor, published in 1676, "F. Willughbii Ornithologiæ Libri tres," folio; and the same work, translated into English, with additions, in 1678. The same editor also collected and arranged Willughby's papers on ichthyology.

which appeared in 1686, under the title of "F. Willughbeii de Historia Piscium Libri quatuor, jussu et sumptu Societatis Regiæ Lond. editi: totum Opus recognovit, coaptavit, supplevit, librum etiam primum et secundum integros adjecit J. Raius," Oxon. folio. The papers of this naturalist in the Philosophical Transactions relate to vegetation, plants, and insects; and Ray's correspondence includes some of his letters. Schreber has given the appellation of Willughbeia to a genus of plants found in Guiana.—*Bing. Brit. Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

WILLYMOT, LLD. (WILLIAM) a learned divine, known as the author of several valuable elementary books, intended for the use of scholars, the fruits of his own experience in tuition. He was a native of Royston, and received his education at Eton college, whence he was elected off on a foundation fellowship to King's college, Cambridge, and there graduated in arts about the close of the seventeenth century. In 1707 he took the degree of LLD. and after devoting many years of his life to the instruction of youth, as an under master at Eton, and subsequently at a private establishment of his own, he returned to Cambridge in quality of vice-provost of his college. Besides the treatises already alluded to, he was the author of a small devotional tract, intended as a companion to the altar, and edited Bacon's Essays, in two octavo volumes. Dr Willymot did not obtain any ecclesiastical preferment till late in life, when he was inducted to the living of Milton in Cambridgeshire, but enjoyed it little more than a twelvemonth, dying in 1737.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WILMOT (JOHN) earl of Rochester, a witty but profligate nobleman of the court of the second Charles, pre-eminent for licentiousness even in that age of almost universal debauchery. He was born in the spring of 1618, and on the decease of his father, Henry earl of Rochester, succeeded him in his titles and estates, the latter of which his extravagance and sensuality soon contrived to dissipate. From Burford grammar school he was removed to Wadham college, Oxford, where having gone through the usual course of academical study, he followed the example of most of the young men of rank at the period, and made the grand tour through France and Italy, for the purpose of completing his education. He then served in the fleet under Lord Sandwich, and from the gallantry he displayed in the attack made by that commander upon the Dutch fleet at Bergen, gained a reputation for courage, which his subsequently declining a challenge from the lord Mulgrave, if it impaired could not altogether destroy. In fact, it appears that the natural qualities of this young nobleman's head and heart were sufficiently estimable, and that at any other period than the one in which it was his misfortune to live, he might have proved as great an ornament to the rank he held in society as his behaviour, influenced by evil example, a sanguine dispo-

sition, and a considerable share of vanity, rendered him the reverse. On his return to England, he rushed at once into the full vortex of dissipation, became the personal friend and favourite of his sovereign, who, while he enjoyed his sallies, is said to have encouraged and shared many of his most degrading exploits. The reckless levity of his disposition, which in the exercise of unrestrained familiarity sometimes lost sight of the respect due to the monarch, not unfrequently brought him into disgrace, and he was more than once forbidden the royal presence. During one of these temporary banishments, he amused himself by personating a mountebank, and the speech which he delivered in that character on Tower-hill is yet extant. His good nature and companionable qualities, however, which made him necessary to the amusement of his master, prevented his occasional exile from being ever of long continuance. The original strength of his constitution at length gave way under such perpetual excitement, and, together with sickness, came reflection. According to doctor (afterwards bishop) Burnet, who attended him at his own request in his last illness, so material a change took place in his sentiments, that had he survived, the happiest results to himself might have been anticipated. Nature, however, had been worn out by the incessant demands made upon her. The penitent confessed to the divine that he did not believe he had been perfectly sober one hour together in a course of more than five years; and at the age of thirty, he was visited with all the debility and rapid decay of extreme old age. He lingered for some time in this melancholy condition, and at length died, professing great penitence for his mispent life, on the 26th of July, 1680. His poetical works, some of which are of the most disgusting description, have been frequently printed, both separately and collectively. It is, however, but justice to add, that there is every reason to suppose that many of those which go under his name are not the production of his pen, and that other persons equally licentious and less witty sheltered their obscenities under the name of one who had but too often confessedly offended in that respect; thus increasing the load of obloquy on his memory, while the dullness of their ribaldry cast an almost equal imputation on his talents. A few of his poems are of a better description, especially his poem on "Nothing," and his lampoon upon sir Carr Scroope, which exhibit some vigour with careless versification. His satire against Man is little more than a translation from Boileau.—*Johnson's Poets. Life by Bishop Burnet.*

WILMOT (JOHN EARDLEY) the name of two eminent English lawyers, father and son, who flourished in succession for more than a century. Of these the elder and more celebrated was a native of the town of Derby, born in the year 1709. After undergoing a preparatory course of study at Lichfield, he was removed to Westminster, and thence to Trinity-hall, Cambridge. On quitting the university, he entered himself a member of

the society of the Inner Temple, by which he was called to the bar in 1732. His persevering industry, and the extensive legal knowledge to which it led, opened to him in due course the highest honours of his profession, and in 1755 he was raised to the bench. The year following he was appointed chief-justice, which dignified situation he continued to fill till 1771, when he quitted public life, although he survived his retirement more than twenty years. The "Notes and Opinions" of chief-justice Wilmot were printed in one quarto volume, some years after his decease, which took place in 1792.—The younger of the two, born also at Derby in 1748, was, like his father, educated at Westminster, whence he removed to University college, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at All Souls. On being called to the bar, he devoted himself to chancery practice, and in 1783 was appointed a master of that court. In this capacity he was named one of the commissioners for arranging the claims of the American loyalists, on the recognition of the independence of the United States by the mother country. Of this commission he afterwards published an account, in one volume, 8vo. His other writings are, "A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England;" "A brief Defence of the Opposition," 1779; and two biographical memoirs of bishop Hough and of his own father. His death took place at his house in the parish of Tottenham, in 1815.—*Gent. Mag.*

WILSON (ARTHUR) an English historian, born in 1596. He was secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, the parliamentary general in the civil wars; and subsequently steward to the earl of Warwick. His "Life and Reign of James I," 1633, folio, republished in Kennet's Complete History of England, contains some interesting information relative to the earliest of the Stuart kings of Britain and his courtiers. Wilson was also a dramatic writer, and his comedy, entitled "The Inconstant Lady" was published at Oxford in 1814, 4to. He died in 1652.—*Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

WILSON (FLORENCE) a native of Elgin in Scotland, distinguished as a man of letters in the sixteenth century. He wrote in Latin, and assumed the appellation of Florentius Volusenus, by which he is best known. After having been patronized by cardinal Wolsey and other distinguished ecclesiastics, he became rector of a school at Carpentras, in France, and died at Vienne in Dauphiny in 1547. His works consist of poems, and a treatise "De Tranquillitate Animi," which has been repeatedly printed.—*Moreri's Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

WILSON (RICHARD) a most eminent English landscape painter, who was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Pineges, in Montgomeryshire, in 1714. After receiving a classical education, he was sent to London, and placed as a pupil with an obscure portrait painter, named Wright. On leaving his master, he first practised in the same branch of his profession in London, but with no great

success. At length he went to Italy, where he occasionally exercised his talents in studies of landscape; and at Venice meeting with Zuccarelli, that artist persuaded him to devote himself wholly to the cultivation of that department of the art, in which he attained so much excellence. After staying some time at Rome and Naples, where he acquired great reputation, he returned to England in 1755, and settled in the metropolis. He had for a while much employment, but he was at length doomed to undergo indifference and neglect; and as an asylum from the severest wants incident to age and the decay of powers, he was reduced to solicit the office of librarian to the Royal Academy, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. He died in May 1782. Wilson has been termed the English Claude; but the style of these two great artists was extremely different: our countryman does not display the sublimity of the Italian, but his taste was exquisite, and whatever came from his easel bore the stamp of elegance and truth. If posthumous fame could compensate for contemporary neglect, the fate of Wilson might be considered as fortunate, for he has been unanimously ranked among the greatest artists of modern times.—*Pilkington by Fuseli. Raes.*

WILSON (THOMAS) an English prelate, distinguished for his learning and piety, born in December 1663, at Burton-in-Wirral, Cheshire. From a school at Chester he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his degrees in arts, and studied medicine, which he abandoned for divinity. He was ordained in 1686, and obtained a curacy in Lancashire; and having taken priest's orders in 1689, he subsequently became chaplain to the earl of Derby, whose eldest son he attended as tutor during a tour on the continent. On the death of his pupil he returned to England, and having been nominated by his patron to the bishopric of the Isle of Man, he was consecrated in January 1697-8, the degree of I.L.D. being bestowed on him, by the archbishop of Canterbury. Though the revenues of his see were only 300*l.* a-year, he made them suffice to support the dignity of his station, and to contribute to the comforts of the poor and helpless. He built a new chapel at Castleton, established parochial libraries, and improved the agriculture of the Isle of Man by introducing corn, horses, cattle, and sheep from England. He published ecclesiastical constitutions, which were so much approved that Lord chancellor King said of them, that "if the ancient discipline of the church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man." As a token of respect for his virtues and talents, he had the degree of DD. bestowed on him by the university of Oxford, in full convocation, in 1707, and afterwards received the same honour from Cambridge. His zeal for the interests of religion involved him in some disputes with the governor of Man, who treated him with harshness and indignity; and the bishop showed his calmness and moderation in passing over the insult, when

he might afterwards have punished his persecutor. This meritorious divine was so attached to his benefice, that he refused the offer of an English bishopric; and such was the public estimation in which his character was held, that during a war with France he procured an order from the French minister that no privateer should commit ravages on the Isle of Man. He died March 7, 1755. Among his works are Sermons, Tracts, a Short History of the Isle of Man, and "The Principles and Duties of Christianity," in the Manks language, being the first work printed in that dialect. He was also the author of Notes on the Bible; and he commenced a Manks Version of the New Testament, which was completed by his successor, bishop Hildesley.—His son, Dr THOMAS WILSON, born in 1703, was educated at Oxford, and entering the church, he at length became rector of St Stephen's Walbrook, London. He died at Bath, April 15, 1784. He was the author of a tract entitled "The Ornaments of Churches considered," 4to; besides some pieces on temporary topics; but he rendered himself chiefly memorable by his enthusiastic patronage of the historian, Mrs Macauley, whose statue, in the costume of the goddess of liberty, he erected in his own church.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WIMPFEN (FELIX de) a French military officer, born of a noble family, on the banks of the Rhine, in 1745. He entered very young into the service of the duke of Deux Ponts, who assisted the French in the seven years' war, when Wimpfen first distinguished himself. In 1768 he went to Corsica, as a captain of volunteers; and at the age of twenty-five he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the cross of St Louis. He then served in the war of the United States of America with Great Britain, and on his return to Europe he was present at the siege of Gibraltar. He was made a brigadier, and received a pension for his services. After having resided for some time in retirement on his own estate, he was in 1789 elected a deputy to the States General, from the nobility of Caen. He joined those members of the Assembly who wished to unite with the chamber of the Tiers Etat; and he proposed the establishment in France of what he termed a royal democracy. Being appointed a member of the military committee, he drew up the reports of that body, and in the National Assembly, he confined his attention chiefly to the affairs connected with that committee. In 1792 he was nominated to the command of Thionville, which fortress he vigorously defended fifty-five days against the attacks of the Austrians and emigrants. The following year he commanded the army in Brittany; and having been defeated at Vernon by the royalists, and obliged to take flight, he found an asylum at Bayeux. There he remained in obscurity till after the revolution of November 1799, when the first consul gave him a pension, and appointed him to the office of mayor of the commune, where he resided. He was the author of some curious memoirs

relative to the early part of the French Revolution.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

WINCHELSEA (ANNE, countess of) an ingenious poetess of the seventeenth century. She was the daughter of sir Richard Kingsmill of Hampshire, and was maid of honour to Mary of Modena, the second wife of James II. She was married to Heneage Finch, the fourth earl of Winchelsea, by whom she had no children; and she died before her husband, Aug. 5, 1720. Lady Winchelsea wrote a poem on the spleen, printed in Gildon's Miscellany, 1701, which, as well as some of her smaller pieces, possess much merit; and she also produced a tragedy, entitled "Aristomenes," which was published, but never acted. Her poetical works were collected and printed in 1713, 8vo.—*Southey's Specimen of Eng. Poets.*

WINCHESTER (ELHANAN) an American divine, who founded a religious sect, called Winchesterians or Universalists, because their distinguishing tenet was the ultimate universal salvation of mankind, and also of the devils themselves. He was a native of the United States, where he appears to have first broached his peculiar sentiments. About 1788 he visited this country, and attempted to found a Philadelphian Society, and also propagated his doctrine by means of a Philadelphian Magazine, as well as by preaching. He maintained the necessity of regeneration, and contended, that as it was certain all are not regenerated in the present life, there must be room for a farther process of purification of fallen creatures in a future state; and that this would be effected chiefly by the means of punishment in the torments of hell, which in some cases might extend to "ages of ages," before the stubborn sinner would be purified thereby, so as to be received into heaven. Finally, however, he believed that not only all mankind, but even devils would be restored to the divine favour, to holiness, and to happiness. Besides other literary productions, Mr Winchester composed an heroic poem, on "The Process and Empire of Christ, from his Birth to the Time when he shall have delivered up the Kingdom to God, even the Father," which he first recited from the pulpit in a chapel in Southwark, and afterwards published in his Magazine. Among his other works are "Lectures on the Prophecies that remain to be Fulfilled," 1790, 4 vols. 8vo; and "The Universal Restoration, exhibited in a Series of Dialogues between a Minister and his Friend," 1788, 8vo, of which a fourth edition, with notes by W. Vidler, appeared in 1799. In consequence of some domestic misfortunes Mr Winchester returned in 1792, to his native country, where he died.—*William's Dict. of Relig. Sects.*

WINCKELMANN (JOHN JOACHIM) a celebrated German antiquary, born at Stendal in the Mark of Brandenburg, in 1713. He was the son of a shoemaker, and was brought up to the same employment; but fortunately meeting with favourable opportunities for the cultivation of his talents, he obtained the professorship of belles lettres at Sehausen. He

afterwards removed to Saxony, and became librarian to count Bunau; and in 1754 he went to the electoral court at Dresden, where he improved his taste by an intercourse with artists and men of letters. He published about this time "Reflections on the Imitation of the Greeks in Painting and Sculpture," which contributed to establish his reputation. Having embraced the Catholic faith, he took a journey to Italy, to survey the treasures of art at the Vatican, and the relics discovered at Herculaneum. Assuming the ecclesiastical habit, he was made keeper of the pope's cabinet of antiquities; and he was also appointed copyist in the Vatican library. Under the patronage of his holiness, Winckelmann completed his "History of Art among the Ancients," and in 1768 he visited Germany, for the purpose of getting his work translated into French, by M. Toussaint of Berlin. On his return to Italy through Trieste, he was basely assassinated at an inn, by a wretch named Arcangeli, who had joined him on the road, and who had so far gained his confidence, that he had shown him some gold medals and other valuable presents, which he had received at Vienna. This unfortunate event happened June 8, 1768. The murderer, who endeavoured to escape with the plunder which had instigated his crime, was taken and executed on the wheel. Among the works of Winckelmann not already noticed, are "Description des Pierres Gravées du Baron Stosch," Flor. 1760, 4to; "Letters on the Discoveries made at Herculaneum," translated into English by Mr Gough; "Unpublished Monuments of Antiquity, such as Statues, ancient Paintings, engraved Stones, Bas Reliefs in Marble and Terra Cotta;" "On Allegory, or Treatises on that Subject," 2 vols. 8vo; and "Remarks on the Architecture of the Ancients." His "Letters to his Friends" were published in German, 2 vols. 8vo, with an account of his life prefixed, by professor Heyne.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Res's Cyclop.*

WINDER (HENRY) a dissenting divine, who was a native of Graystock in Cumberland, and was born in 1693. After completing his education at an academy at Dublin, he was chosen minister of a congregation at Tunley in Lancashire, and in 1718 he removed to occupy a similar situation at Liverpool. He subsequently obtained the diploma of DD. from the university of Glasgow; and his death took place in 1752. He published no works of importance during his life, but after his decease appeared a treatise, entitled "A Critical and Chronological History of Knowledge," 2 vols. 4to, edited by Dr. George Benson.—*Biog. Mem. by Benson.*

WINDET (JAMES) a metaphysical writer of the seventeenth century. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards at Leyden, where he took the degree of MD. He afterwards became a member of the College of Physicians in London; and he died in 1680. He is only known as the author of a treatise "De Vita Functorum Statu, ex Hebræorum et Græcorum comparatis Sententiis

conciunatus," Lond. 1663, 4to. reprinted 1677, 18mo. This work displays more erudition than judgment; and its value is materially lessened, by the neglect of the writer in not properly referring to the sources of his information.—*Wood's Athen. Ox. Stollis Int. in H. L.*

WINDHAM (JOSEPH) an ingenious English antiquary, a native of Twickenham, where he was born in 1739. After going through the usual course of academical instruction at Eton and Cambridge, he went to Italy, where he devoted his whole attention to the study of the antiquities of the capital and country. The fruits of his researches are to be found in the "Ionian Antiquities," printed at the expense of the Dilettante Society, for which he furnished the descriptions. There is also a paper of his "On Pliny's Account of the Temple of Ephesus," published in the *Archæologia*; and Mr Stuart is said to have been indebted to him for assistance in his Athens. Mr Windham's death took place in 1810, at Earsham house, Norfolk.—*Gent. Mag.*

WINDHAM (WILLIAM) a senator and statesman of some eminence, was the son of colonel Windham of Felbrigg in Norfolk. He was born in London in 1750, and educated at Eton, whence he was removed first to the university of Glasgow, and subsequently to University college, Oxford. He came into parliament in 1782, as member for Norwich, at which time he was secretary to the earl of Northington, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He sided with opposition, until the celebrated secession from the whig party in 1793, when he followed the lead of Mr Burke, and was appointed secretary at war, with a seat in the cabinet. This office he retained until the resignation of Mr Pitt in 1801, and he much distinguished himself by his opposition to the ephemeral treaty of Amiens. On Mr Addington's being driven from the helm in 1805, a new administration was again formed by Mr Pitt, which was terminated by his death in 1806, when lord Grenville, in conjunction with Mr Fox, made up the administration so well known by the designation of "All the Talents." In this short-lived cabinet Mr Windham held the post of secretary of war and colonies, in which capacity he carried into law his bill for limited service in the regular army. His death took place May 17, 1810, in consequence of a contusion of the hip, produced by a fall while exerting himself to save the library of his friend Mr North from the flames. The eloquence of Mr Windham was forcible, pointed, and peculiar, and he produced considerable impression both as an orator and a statesman, although possibly rather by the honest ardency of many of his strong opinions, than by their political or philosophical accuracy. He was also a sound scholar and master of multifarious reading; and no man possessed a larger share of general esteem in private life.—*Gent. Mag.*

WING (VINCENT) a mathematician of the seventeenth century, who blended the studies of astronomy and astrology. He published annually, for many years, an *Ephemeris*, or *Alma-*

nac, which became so popular, that his name is still retained in the title of a similar work. He was also the author of "Harmonicon Cœleste," 1651, folio; "Urania Practica, or Practical Astronomy," 1652, 8vo; "Examen Astronomiæ Carolinæ T. S. or Animadversions on T. Streete's Astronomical Tables," 1665, 8vo; and "Astronomia Britannica," 1669, folio. He died September 20, 1669. A Relation of his Life and Death by J. G. [Gadbury] was published in 1670, 4to.—*Lempriere*.

WINGATE (EDMUND) an eminent mathematical scholar of the seventeenth century, a native of Yorkshire, or as others say, of the county of Bedford, born about the year 1593. After graduating as AB. at Queen's college, Oxford, he entered himself of the society of Gray's-inn, with the view of making the law his profession, and in due course was called to the bar. On the marriage of Charles I with Henrietta Maria, he was despatched to the continent, for the purpose of instructing the new queen in the language of the country of her adoption, and continued attached to the household as her English tutor for some time after her arrival in England. Notwithstanding his situation, however, he espoused the popular side when the civil wars broke out; took the covenant, obtained a seat in the house of Commons, and is said to have enjoyed the personal friendship of the protector. His writings are "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic," a useful work, which has gone through many editions, and is still in constant request; "On the Construction and Use of Logarithms;" "Use of the proportional Rules in Arithmetic and Geometry;" "The Exact Surveyor," and "Ludus Mathematicus." He was also the author of an ethical treatise, entitled "Maxims of Reason," and an "Abridgment of the Statutes at Large." This latter is the only professional work ascribed to him, although he appears to have risen so far as to be appointed one of the benchers of the society to which he belonged. His death took place in 1656.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

WINSLOW (JAMES BENIGNUS) a celebrated anatomist, born in 1669 at Odensee, in the Danish island of Funen, where his father was a Lutheran minister. His attention was first directed to the study of theology, which he relinquished for medicine, and became the pupil of Borrichius, at the university of Copenhagen. After attending his lectures for a year, he obtained a pension from the king of Denmark, that he might be enabled to travel for improvement. Having visited Holland, he removed thence to Paris, where he pursued his studies under Duverney; and during his residence in the French metropolis he became a convert to the Catholic faith, when he assumed the baptismal name of the learned Bossuet, whose Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church had led to his conversion, and who had received his abjuration of Lutheranism, and administered to him the rite of confirmation. This transaction offended his relations, and occasioned his separation from them and from his native country. His own talents, how-

ever, and the patronage of Bossuet procured him an establishment in France, where he continued his studies, and in 1705 he was admitted to the degree of MD. In 1707 Duverney procured for him the office of assistant anatomist at the Academy of Sciences; and he afterwards read lectures on anatomy and surgery for Duverney at the Royal Garden. He did not however immediately succeed the latter as professor, but after the death of M. Hunald he obtained the chair, January 5, 1743. He had mean while communicated several essays on anatomical and physiological subjects to the Academy of Sciences, of which he was an associate, as he was likewise of the Royal Academy of Berlin. His death took place at a very advanced age, April 3, 1760. Besides other works, Winslow published "A Dissertation on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death," 1742, 12mo; and "Exposition Anatomique de la Structure du Corps Humain," Paris, 1732, 4to, which has been translated into the German, English, Italian, and Latin languages, and is still considered as a standard work on the branch of science to which it relates. The author had projected a larger treatise on anatomy, but he did not carry his design into execution.—*Haller. Eloy Dict. H. de la Med. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WINSTANLEY, DD. (THOMAS) principal of St Alban's-hall, Oxford, Camden professor of ancient history, and Laudian professor of Arabic, a distinguished scholar, versed in most modern as well as ancient languages. In 1780 he edited the Poetics of Aristotle, accompanied with a Latin version, afterwards a lecture-book in the university. He also collected and edited the works of Daniel Webb, in one volume, quarto, now become, from the destructive fire of February 8, 1808, very scarce. He died September 2, 1823, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.—*Ann. Biog.*

WINSTANLEY (WILLIAM) a literary compiler of the seventeenth century, whose original occupation was that of a barber. He published "The Muses' Cabinet stored with variety of Poems," London, 1655, 12mo; "England's Worthies, or Select Lives of Eminent Persons," 1660, 8vo; "The Loyal Martyrology, or Brief Catalogues and Characters of the most eminent Persons who suffered for their Conscience in the late Times of Rebellion; as also Dregs of Treachery, with the Catalogue and Characters of the Regicides," 1663, 8vo; and "Lives of the most famous English Poets," 1687, 8vo. The style of Winstanley is incorrect and vulgar; but his works are worth notice, as containing facts omitted by other writers.—*Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

WINTLE (THOMAS) a learned divine, was born at Gloucester in 1737. He was educated at his native city, whence he was removed to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and graduated MA. in 1759. Having taken orders, archbishop Secker made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Wittrisham in Kent, with which he held the living of St Peter, Wallingford, but relinquished

both on being presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire, where he died in 1814. His works are, "An improved Version of Daniel, with Notes;" "A Dissertation on the Vision in Zechariah;" "Sermons at the Bampton Lecture;" "Christian Ethics, or Discourses on the Beatitudes;" "A Letter to Bishop Hurd," occasioned by his strictures on archbishop Secker and bishop Lowth.—*Genl. Mag.*

WINTRINGHAM, bart. (sir CLIFTON) an eminent physician and medical writer, who was the son of a physician of the same name, settled at York, where he died in 1748. The son was appointed chief physician to the duke of Cumberland in 1749, became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal Society, physician extraordinary to the king in 1759, and physician in ordinary in 1762, and he was also physician general to the army. He died in London, January 10, 1794, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Besides an edition of the medical works of his father, 1752, 2 vols. 8vo, he published "An experimental Inquiry concerning some Parts of the Animal Structure," 1740, 8vo, second edition 1777; "An Inquiry into the Exility of the Vessels of the Human Body," 1743, 8vo; and Dr Mead's "Monita et Præcepta Medica, permutatis Annotationibus et Observationibus illustrata;" besides an original work "De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii," 1782, which was translated into German.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

WINWOOD (RALPH) an able statesman in the reign of James I, was born at Aynho in Northamptonshire, about 1564. He was educated at St John's and Magdalen colleges, Oxford, and was chosen proctor of that university in 1592. He then proceeded on his travels, and in 1599 accompanied sir Henry Neville on his embassy to France, in the capacity of secretary. In 1603 he was sent by king James I as envoy to the states of Holland, and in 1607 he was knighted, and appointed a joint ambassador with sir Richard Spencer to the same power. He again visited Holland in 1609, on the theological business respecting Vbratius, in which James I so improperly interfered. In 1614 he was made secretary of state, which office he occupied until his death in 1617. Sir Ralph Winwood was an accomplished and able minister, and particularly conversant with commercial and military affairs. In 1725 Edward Sawyer, esq. published "Memorials of Affairs of State, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. collected chiefly from the Papers of the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Winwood, Knt. &c." 3 vols. folio, which are esteemed valuable as records of the political transactions of the period.—*Biog. Brit.*

WIRSUNG, or VIRSUNGUS (JOHN GEORGE) a German physician and anatomist, who was a native of Bavaria, and studied at Padua, in Italy, whither he went in 1629. The discovery of the pancreatic duct in the human subject, which he demonstrated in 1643, has rendered his name famous in the

annals of anatomy. He sent an account of this discovery, with a drawing of the duct, to Riolan, at Paris, in July 1643. On the 23d of August following he was assassinated by a Dalmatian physician, according to Haller, out of revenge for having been silenced by Wirsung in a public disputation.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

WISE (FRANCIS) a learned antiquary of the last century, a native of Oxford, where he was born October 3, 1695. He received the rudiments of a classical education in the school then attached to New college, and at the age of sixteen entered himself at Trinity college, where he obtained a fellowship in 1718. Eleven years afterwards he was made keeper of the archives of the university, to which situation in 1748 was added the office of librarian to Dr Radcliffe's institution. He was the author of a variety of ingenious works, principally on subjects connected with the antiquities of this country. Of these the principal are two treatises "On White Horse Hill in Berkshire," in a letter addressed to Dr Mead, and "On the Red Horse in the County of Warwick;" "Annals of the Reign of Alfred the Great," 8vo; "An Enquiry into the State, Literature, &c. of the Aborigines of Europe," 4to; "On the History and Chronology of the Fabulous Ages," 4to; and a catalogue of the ancient coins and medals contained in the Bodleian collection, in one volume, folio. Mr Wise had taken orders at the usual age, and proceeded to the degree of bachelor in divinity in 1727, which enabled him to hold the vicarage of Ellesfield in Oxfordshire (given him by one of his pupils, the earl of Guildford), with the college living of Rotherfield Grays, in the same county. In private life he appears to have been as much beloved for the amiableness of his life and manners as he was generally respected for his literary attainments. His death took place at the parsonage-house of Ellesfield, October 6, 1762.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WISE (MICHAEL) the name of an English musical composer, educated at the chapel royal soon after the Restoration. In 1668 he was organist and master of the boys at Salisbury cathedral, which situations he resigned in 1675, on being appointed a gentleman of the king's chapel. He stood high in the favour of Charles II, till his presumption and unhappy temper lost him the king's countenance. The immediate cause of his disgrace is said to have been his audacity in interrupting a sermon to which the sovereign was listening, when on one of his progresses, by intruding a voluntary of his own. The violence of his disposition proved at length the cause of his death. Rushing from home one evening in a paroxysm of rage, after a quarrel with his wife, he encountered a watchman, whom he struck; a scuffle ensued, in which he received a blow on the head, which fractured his skull, and proved almost instantaneously fatal. He was the author of "Awake up my Glory," and several other popular anthems, as well as of some glees and catches, printed in the Musical Miscellany.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

WISEMAN (RICHARD) an eminent English surgeon of the seventeenth century. He first distinguished himself in his profession in the civil wars under Charles I, and he accompanied Charles II in his exile in France, Holland, and Flanders. He then served in the Spanish navy, and returning home previously to the battle of Worcester, he was present in that engagement, where he was made a prisoner. Being liberated, he settled in London in 1652; and after the Restoration he became so eminent in his profession, that he was appointed serjeant-surgeon to the king. He appears to have held the same office in the reign of James II, but the time of his death is uncertain. He published the result of his experience in "Several Chirurgical Treatises," 1676, folio, reprinted in 1686 and 1705, and in 2 vols. 8vo, 1719. The subjects of these treatises are tumours, ulcers, king's evil, wounds, fractures, luxations, &c.; and the apparent accuracy and candour of the author in his relations of the numerous cases which fell under his care, have given a permanent value to his writings.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WISHART (GEORGE) one of the first martyrs to the Protestant religion in Scotland, was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was the descendant of a very ancient and respectable family. He appears to have been early distinguished by his attachment to the principles of the Reformation, originating, it is said, in his travels to Germany, where he became acquainted with the opinions of Luther. Some accounts assert that he was banished from his own country for teaching the Greek Testament, and that he subsequently resided for some years in the university of Cambridge. In 1544 he returned to Scotland, where he was received with the most ardent good will, and began to preach in a very bold and open manner against the corruptions of the church of Rome, and the vices of the clergy. His conduct exceedingly exasperated cardinal Beaton, and the priesthood under his influence, and subjected the life of Wishart to more than one attack, until at last he was arrested, and on the 1st of March, 1546, put on his trial for obstinate heresy, before a convocation of prelates and clergy, assembled for the purpose in the cathedral. No attention being paid to either justice or mercy, he was found guilty and condemned to the flames, which sentence was put into execution the following day, in the castle yard, with great pomp and ceremony. Most accounts assert that the cardinal and clergy attended; and it is certain that so much indignation was apprehended on the part of the people, that the artillery of the castle was pointed towards the place of execution. This zealous reformer was a man of great piety, courage, and comparative moderation; and in the opinion of Dr Henry, his death was a loss to his persecutors as well as to his friends, as he would have exerted his influence to effect the revolution with more regularity and less devastation.—*Mackenzie's Scottish Writers. M'Crie's Life of Knox.*

WISHART or WISCHART (GEORGE) bishop of Edinburgh, was born in East Lothian, 1609, and educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degrees and entered into orders. He became minister of North Leith, but was deposed in 1638 for refusing to take the covenant, and was also imprisoned. On his release, he accompanied the marquis of Montrose as his chaplain, with whom he was taken prisoner. When again at liberty he went abroad, and became chaplain to Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, with whom he came over to England, in the visit she paid to her nephew Charles II after his restoration. On the restoration of episcopacy in Scotland, he was made bishop of Edinburgh. He died in 1671. He wrote the history of the war in Scotland under the conduct of the marquis of Montrose, in Latin, under the title of "J. G. de Rebus auspiciis serenissimi et potentissimi Caroli Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. Regis, &c. sub Imperio illustrissimi Montisrosarum Marchionis, &c., Anno 1644 et duobus sequentibus, &c." This was first published in 1646, and there have been several English translations of it from that time to 1720, when it was printed with a second part, left by the author in MS.—*Keith's Cat. of Scottish Bishops. Censura Lit.*

WITHER (GEORGE) a name well known among the admirers of old English poetry, was born at Bentworth, near Alton in Hampshire, June 11, 1588. His parents, who were very respectable, gave him an excellent preliminary education, and sent him to Magdalen college, Oxford. He was, however, prematurely removed from the university, with a view to agricultural pursuits; but disliking a country life he came to London, and entered himself a student of Lincoln's-inn. Like many more of his turn of mind, he paid more attention to the Muses than to law; and several of his pieces getting abroad, he acquired the reputation of a poet. In 1613 appeared his celebrated satires, entitled "Abuses Stript and Whipt," the severity and personality of which led to his confinement in the Marshalsea, where he wrote his "Satire to the King," which is said to have procured his release. In 1615 he published his "Shepherds Hunting," written during his imprisonment in the Marshalsea, which is deemed the most feeling and poetical of all his works. From this time he continued to write both poetry and prose to the day of his death, and it is to be lamented with far more attention to quantity than quality. Attaching himself with zeal to the puritans, he was however much exalted by that party, and of course as violently assailed by their opponents. He took an active part on the side of parliament when the civil war broke out, and sold an estate to raise a troop of horse, and obtained the rank of major. He was made a justice of peace by the long parliament for three counties, and major-general of all the horse and foot in the county of Surrey by Oliver Cromwell. On the Restoration he lost all which he had amassed by his previous employment; and having published a piece

denominated "Vox Vulgi," which was deemed seditious, he was committed to Newgate, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was denied the use of pen, ink, and paper. In this confinement he remained more than three years, and wrote several things by the connivance of the keeper, which were subsequently published. When he was released is not recorded; but he reached the age of seventy-nine, and died May 2, 1667. The writings of Wither amount to 112 articles in prose and verse. Some of these have been recently republished by sir Egerton Brydges, including his "Shepherds Hunting," 1814; his "Fidelis," 1815; and his "Hymns and Songs of the Church," 1815. The other works are scarce, and bring good prices, since attention has been drawn to his poetical merits by Mr Gilchrist, sir Egerton Brydges, and other warm admirers of old English literature.—*Bibliographia. Censura Lit. Life by Gilchrist in Gent. Mag.*

WITHERING (WILLIAM) a distinguished physician and writer on botany, who was born in 1741. He studied at Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree in 1766. He then settled at Stafford, and afterwards removed to Birmingham, where his skill and assiduity speedily raised him to eminence in his profession. The chief objects of his attention, independent of his duties as a medical practitioner, were chemistry and botany; and the result of his researches appeared in several valuable publications. Being subject to pulmonary disease, he thought it desirable, in 1793 and 1794, to pass the winter at Lisbon; and after his return home he did not again resume to any extent his professional practice. He died at the Larches, near Birmingham, in November, 1799. His principal publications are, "A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants," 2 vols. 8vo, 1776, extended in the edition of 1787 to three volumes, and in that of 1796 to four; "An Account of the Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, or Scarlatina Anginosa," 1779, 8vo; "An Account of the Foxglove, and some of its Medical Uses, with Practical Remarks on the Dropsy, and other Diseases," 1785, 8vo; "A Chemical Analysis of the Waters at Caldas da Rainha," Lisbon, 1795, 4to; besides a translation of Bergman's *Scia-graphia Regni Mineralis*, and papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* relative to mineralogy. The name of Withering has been bestowed on a genus of American plants by L'Heritier; and the native carbonate of Barites has received the appellation of Witherite, in honour of Dr Withering, who first discovered and described it.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WITHERS, DD. (PHILIP) a miscellaneous writer, born at Westbury, in Wiltshire, where his father carried on the business of a dyer of woollen cloth. After having been apprenticed to a shop-keeper, at the age of twenty he became a pupil to the rev. Joseph Milner, who kept a school at Hall, in Yorkshire. In 1777 he was admitted a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Queen's college; and he is said to have made a consi-

derable proficiency in the Greek language. About 1778 he published proposals for a splendid edition of "The Table of Cebes," in Greek, with plates and notes, for which he made an abortive attempt to obtain the patronage of archbishop Cornwallis, the wpo-being advertised as undertaken for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, but it never made its appearance. After leaving Cambridge, Withers opened an academy in St Mary Axe. In 1781 he was lecturer of St Clement's Eastcheap, and in 1783 he resided at Paddington, and was preacher or reader at Ben-tinck-chapel. During the year last mentioned he published an address to Dr Dennis, vice-chancellor of Oxford, in reply to a letter signed "Vindex," in the St James's Chronicle, which he supposed to have been directed against him. In this address he endeavours to vindicate himself from the imputation of ignorance and methodism, and challenges any person of the university of Oxford to a trial of skill in the Greek language. In 1787 he commenced his career as a political writer, by an anonymous pamphlet under the signature of "Cassandra." He afterwards produced some works on grammar and elocution, which display learning and ingenuity; but in 1789 he resumed the occupation of a political partizan, and commenting with little regard to delicacy on public topics, he subjected himself to a prosecution in the court of King's Bench, for a libel on Mrs Fitzherbert. Being convicted, the indiscretion of his behaviour, when brought up to receive judgment, tended to increase his punishment, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty pounds, and be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate. He died in that prison in July 1790, and was interred at Chelsea, in which parish he had been a resident previous to his confinement. His principal production was a treatise entitled "Aristarchus, or the Principles of Composition," 1788, 8vo; and he also published *Remarks on Sheridan's Pronouncing Dictionary*.—*Lysons's Environs of London*, vol. ii.

WITHERSPOON (JOHN) a learned minister of the Scottish kirk, a native of Yester, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, born 1722. Having received a theological education in the university of the northern metropolis, he was ordained according to the presbyterian forms to the parish of Beith, and afterwards officiated at Paisley, till in 1768 he crossed the Atlantic, and became president of Princetown college in America. He was the author of a tract written in condemnation of theatrical amusements; three volumes of devotional essays; "Ecclesiastical Characteristics;" and some sermons on miscellaneous subjects. His death took place at Princetown, in 1794.—*Prot. Dissenters' Mag.*

WITKIND, a celebrated Saxon chief, who commanded against Charlemagne in the eighth century, when that sovereign undertook to subdue and christianize the Saxons. His resistance was so pertinacious, that the emperor was induced to make favourable proposals to him, which he accepted, and received the

title of duke of the Saxons, with the principality of Engern. He also consented to be instructed in the Christian religion, and was baptiz'd with his whole family. In his old age he made war upon the Suevi, against whom he lost his life in battle, about 807. From this chief the existing house of Saxony trace their origin.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

WITSEN (NICHOLAS) a learned Dutch writer, who was a magistrate of Amsterdam, deputy of the council of state from the province of Holland in 1674, and ambassador from the United Provinces to different European courts. In 1671 he published a curious treatise on the naval architecture of the ancients; and he was the author of a chart of Northern and Eastern Tartary, and of a letter to Dr M. Liester, with two draughts of Persepolis, published in the Philosophical Transactions. He died August 10, 1717.—*Moreri. Saxius. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WITSIUS (HERMAN) a learned Orientalist, by country a Dutchman, being born in 1626, at Enckhuisen, in the province of North Holland. He applied himself with great industry to the study of Eastern antiquities, his proficiency in which his excellent books on the comparison between the Hebrew ritual and that of the ancient Egyptians sufficiently evinces. This valuable work is entitled "Egyptiaca et Decaphylon," 4to. He was also the author of a treatise, called "Economia Fœderum," a work highly spoken of by Hervey, and translated into our language under the title of "The (Economy of the Covenants between God and Man," 8vo, 3 vols.; "Miscellanea Sacrorum;" and a "History of Jerusalem." Witsius, in his religious opinions, was a rigid supporter of the doctrines of Calvin, and having taken orders, rose by his learning and reputation for controversial talent to be a divinity professor, first at Franeker, and subsequently at Utrecht and Leyden, in which latter city his decease took place in 1708.—*Saxii Onom.*

WITTE or WITTEN (HENNING) professor of rhetoric and history at Riga in Livonia, where he died January 22, 1696, aged sixty-one. He was the author of a work entitled "Memorie Medicorum nostri Sæculi clarissimorum renovatæ, Decades duo," Francof. 1676, 8vo.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

WODHULL (MICHAEL) a literary gentleman of good private fortune, a native of Thetford, Northants, born 1740. From Winchester grammar school he removed to Brazenose college, Oxford, but does not appear to have graduated. He is advantageously known as the author of a metrical translation of the tragedies of Euripides, 8vo, 4 vols. 1782. There are also some miscellaneous poems of minor importance from his pen. Mr Wodhull's death took place in 1816.—*Gent. Mag.*

WODROW (ROBERT) a Scottish divine and historian, who died in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was the son of the rev. James Wodrow, professor of theology at Glasgow, who died in 1708. The subject of this article was born in 1679, and he en-

tered as a student of the university of Glasgow in 1691. He was in 1698 chosen librarian to the university, which office he held during four years; and at that time he commenced his researches into the ecclesiastical history of Scotland, which he continued to the end of his life; and he likewise imbibed a taste for the study of medals, inscriptions, and other monuments of Roman, Celtic, and British antiquity. He was also one of the first cultivators of the science of natural history in Scotland; and among his friends and correspondents were sir Robert Sibbald, Edward Lhwyd, and Nicolson, afterwards bishop of Carlisle. Having left Glasgow, Mr Wodrow, in March 1703, obtained a licence to preach the Gospel, from the presbytery of Paisley; and towards the close of the same year he became minister of the parish of Eastwood. In 1712 the magistrates of Glasgow invited him to be one of the ministers of that city, and in 1717 he received a similar application from the town of Stirling; but both these advantageous offers of promotion he thought proper to decline, choosing to continue in the obscure country parish with which he was first connected. He paid a close and regular attention to every part of his duty, as a clerical member of the church of Scotland; and notwithstanding his studious turn, he punctually assisted at the meetings of presbytery, synod, and general assembly, when elected, as he often was, a member of that court. His leisure he dedicated chiefly to the investigation of the history of the national church. Strongly prepossessed in favour of that ecclesiastical establishment of which he was a member, he employed many years of his life in the study and elucidation of its annals; and the result of his labours partly appeared in "The History of the singular Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, during the twenty-eight Years immediately preceding the Revolution," printed at Edinburgh in 1721, 2 vols. folio. This work has been praised by Mr Fox, in the fragment of his History of James II, for its accuracy and fidelity, qualities of the highest importance in a historian; but the extreme minuteness of detail in which the author indulgences, renders his narrative tedious and heavy. Mr Wodrow afterwards undertook a Biography of the principal Persons concerned in introducing the Reformation of Religion into Scotland, and settling the different forms or modes of ecclesiastical government attempted to be established there from about 1560 to 1660, when the "History of the Sufferings" commences. But this latter work was left incomplete at his death, in March 1734; and the MS. is preserved in the library of the university of Glasgow.—*Encyclop. Britan.*

WÖFFINGTON (MARGARET) an actress, highly distinguished for her beauty and talents, who was born at Dublin in 1719. Her father kept a huckster's shop on Ormond quay, and she commenced her theatrical career as the pupil of madame Violante, an exhibitor of feats of activity on the tight rope, who having taken up her residence in the Irish metro-

polis about 1728, among other schemes for the amusement of the public and her own emolument, formed a company of Lilliputian actors. In these exhibitions little Woffington, then in her tenth year, attracted much notice as the representative of Macheath in the Beggar's Opera. A few years after she procured an advantageous engagement at one of the regular Dublin theatres, where she acquired so much reputation, that she was invited to London, and in 1740 she made her appearance at Covent-garden, in the character of Sylvia, in the Recruiting Officer. She then took up the part of air Harry Wildair, in which she was extremely successful. In comic characters, from the finished coquette or haughty lady of high rank and fashion, to the affected old maid, or vulgar termagant, she displayed a truth and facility of personification which has rarely been exceeded. Her attractions in private life were widely felt and acknowledged, and her society sought by persons of rank and talents. She was president of the weekly beef-steak club, held in the green-room of Covent-garden theatre. At length the derangement of her health induced her to retire from the stage in 1759; and her death took place March 28, 1760.—*Davies's Mem. of Garrick. Theop. Dict.*

WOIDE, LL.D. (CHARLES GODFREY) an eminent Oriental scholar, the country of whose birth has been variously described as Poland and the United Provinces. Having taken up his abode in this country about the year 1765, he obtained the appointment of preacher to the German chapel in the Savoy, and also to that adjoining Marlborough house, Pall-mall. In 1782 he was elected by the trustees of the British Museum one of the assistant librarians to that national institution, a situation for which his deep erudition, especially in Egyptian antiquities, eminently qualified him. Four years after he was presented with the honorary degree of LL.D. by the university of Oxford, in testimony of the sense entertained of his services in superintending the publication of La Croze's Egyptian Lexicon, which had continued in MSS. since 1720; and of Scholta's Grammar of the language, which issued from the Clarendon press in 1778, at the expense of that learned body. He also published a facsimile of the Alexandrian manuscript of the New Testament, now in the British Museum. His death took place in the spring of 1790.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WOLCOT, MD. (JOHN) a humourist, poet, and satirist, was born at Dodbrock in the county of Devon, in 1738. He was educated at the free school of Kingsbridge in the same county; after which he visited France, and on his return was articled to an uncle, who had borne the expenses of his education, and was an apothecary at Fowey. He early showed an attachment to poetry, as also for drawing, in which he became a considerable proficient. He subsequently visited London, to attend the hospitals, and in 1767 obtained the degree of MD. from Scotland, and accompanied sir William Trelawney to Jamaica, of which island the latter was appointed governor. Here meeting
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but little encouragement as a physician, it is said that he obtained orders, and became rector of a living in the gift of his patron, which being attended exclusively by a black congregation, claimed or at least received very little of his attention. On the death of sir William Trelawney he returned with his widow to England; and on the decease of his uncle, who left him the principal part of his property, he settled as a physician, first at Truro and afterwards at Helstone in Cornwall. While in this situation, he had the merit of discovering the talents of the late celebrated painter Opie, then a mere youthful miner, with whom in 1780 he came to London. Here he soon rendered himself conspicuous by those satirical compositions which he published under the name of Peter Pindar, and which for the drollery and great peculiarity of their humour became in the highest degree popular. His attacks were in the first instance chiefly levelled at the royal academicians; but ultimately the harmless singularities of his late majesty, his consort, and family, formed the principal field for his wit, which was much more conspicuous than either his truth or consideration. So much however was thought of his talents, that a negotiation was at one time entered into with him by the under secretary of the treasury, to become either silent or to direct his satire against the opponents of administration, which treaty however came to nothing, owing to his backwardness to write on that side of the question. Having obtained an annuity from his booksellers of 250*l.* per annum, and being otherwise in easy circumstances by the sale of his productions, he passed the close of his life in ease and convivial enjoyment, interrupted however in the sequel by blindness and other maladies. His death took place in Somers Town, on the 14th of January, 1819, in the eighty-first year of his age. As a man Dr Wolcot assumed much licence, and may be regarded as an Epicurean of the coarser class; as a poet he exhibits freshness, naïveté, and a portion of humour, singularly made up of the playful and the biting. Like all satirists on temporary and personal subjects, however, his works are rapidly verging towards oblivion; but the extreme felicity with which he lowered the importance of much secondary and assumptive pretension, will never allow them to be altogether forgotten. His poetical works were collected in 1812, in 5 vols. 8vo.—*Ann. Biog.*

WOLF (NATHANIEL MATTHEW de) an ingenious but fanciful writer on botany, who practised as a physician at Dantzic, where he died in 1784, at the age of sixty. He contrived a new system of botanical nomenclature, on principles very similar to those adopted in Grey's *Memoria Technica*. This scheme he developed in a work which he published in 1776, under the title of "*Genera Plantarum Vocabulis Characteristicis definita*," 8vo; and also in his "*Genera et Species Plantarum Vocabulis Characteristicis definita*," Regiomont. 1782, 8vo. Whatever may be thought of the utility of Dr de Wolf's plan, few will be disposed to deny him the praise of industry

and originality; and his index, entitled "Concordantia Botanica," which accompanies the former of the above publications, is truly valuable.—*Rees's Cycloped. Art. Nomenclatura.*

WOLFART (PETER) first physician to the prince of Hesse Cassel, was born at Hanau in 1675, and descended from ancestors distinguished in the profession to which he belonged. After having finished his classical studies at his native place, he went to the university of Gießen, to apply himself to medicine, and in 1696 he obtained the degree of MD. In 1698 he visited Holland, and afterwards England and France. Returning home he entered on medical practice, and soon acquired much reputation as a physician and a man of science. He was in 1703 nominated professor of physics and anatomy in the gymnasium of Hanau; and in 1708 he was admitted into the *Academia Curiosorum Naturæ*. His death took place in 1726. Wolfart was the author of "*Clavis Philosophiæ Experimentalis*," 1704; "*Amrenitates Hassiæ Inferioris subterraneæ*," 1711; "*Physica Curiosa Experimentalis*," 1712, 4to; "*Historia Naturalis Hassiæ Inferioris*," 1719, folio; besides other works.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Méd.*

WOLFE (CHARLES) a young Irish divine of great poetical talent and much promise, descended of the same family as the late lord Kilwarden. He was the youngest son of Thomas Wolfe, esq. of Blackhall, in the county of Kildare, and was born in Dublin, December 14, 1791. His mother removing to England on the decease of his father, placed him at various schools in Bath, Salisbury, and afterwards at Hyde abbey school in Winchester, where he remained till 1808, when the family returned to Ireland. The following year he entered himself of Trinity college, Dublin, under the immediate tuition of Dr Davenport, the professor of natural philosophy, and soon acquired considerable distinction by his abilities and assiduity, which were eventually rewarded by a scholarship. Having taken orders, he obtained the curacy of Ballyclog, an obscure and remote village in the north of Ireland, which he afterwards resigned for that of Castle Caulfield, in the diocese of Armagh; but the active labour in which the superintendence of a large and populous parish now involved him, combined with a disappointment of a tender nature, to make rapid inroads upon a constitution naturally far from robust, and unequivocal symptoms of consumption displayed themselves. Although his friends, with the view of averting the evil, prevailed on him to visit the milder climates of Devonshire and Bordeaux, yet the disease, nourished perhaps by a morbid sensibility, had taken too firm a root, and after lingering with the usual fluctuations of his complaint till the winter of 1822, he died about the end of February in the following year. The composition which acquired Mr Wolfe considerable posthumous celebrity in this country, was his "Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore," commencing

"Not a drum was heard," &c.

which lord Byron, in a conversation comme-

morated by captain Medwin, pronounced "the most perfect ode in the language." Besides this piece, which first appeared anonymously in an Irish newspaper, Mr Wolfe was the author of several minor poems of great beauty.—*Ann. Biog.*

WOLFE (JAMES) a very distinguished English general officer, was the son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, and was born at Westerham in the county of Kent, in 1726. He betook himself young to the profession of arms, for which he was particularly adapted, by the bravery, elevation, and decision of his character. Even at the early age of twenty he attracted attention by his military skill, and during the whole of the German war was actively employed and regarded as a great and rising soldier. At length he was called into high and independent command by the discernment of the first Mr Pitt, who appointed him to command the important expedition against Quebec. Here he singly, and alone in opinion, formed that great, hazardous, but necessary plan of operation, which drew out the French to their defeat, and ensured the conquest of Canada. Having surmounted all obstacles, he encountered the enemy on the heights of Abraham, where in the moment of victory he received a ball in the wrist, and another in the body, which rendered it necessary to bear him off to a small distance in the rear. There, roused from fainting in the agonies of death, by the sound of "They run," he eagerly asked "Who run?" and being told the French, and that they were defeated, he exclaimed "Then I thank God, and die contented," and almost instantly expired. This event took place September 13, 1759, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. A national monument is erected to the memory of this much lamented and excellent officer, in Westminster abbey.—*Ann. Reg.*

WOLFF or WOLFIUS (CHRISTIAN) an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, born at Breslau in 1679. After being well instructed in the principles of literature and science, he went in 1699 to the university of Jena, where he prosecuted his studies with great success for three years, and then removed to Leipsic. In 1703 he took the degree of MA. on which occasion he published a thesis entitled "*Philosophia practica universalis Mathematico Modo conscripta*;" and the following year he produced another piece on the Differential and Infinitesimal Calculus. As he had studied theology as well as philosophy, he became a preacher, and was invited to accept the office of pastor to a country congregation; but the advice of the celebrated Leibnitz induced him to decline this situation and devote himself to philosophical studies. His reputation extended to various parts of Germany; and after refusing a professorship in the university of Gießen, he accepted the mathematical chair at Halle in 1707. There he taught for several years, and acquired fame by his writings as well as his lectures; but at length he became involved in literary quarrels, which proved highly prejudicial to his repose, and afforded a temporary triumph to his ene-

mies. Wolf, on quitting the post of professor of the university of Halle in 1721, delivered a dissertation in which he compared the principles of Confucius and the Chinese with those of Christianity, and announced the peculiar opinions which he entertained on the doctrine of necessity. The theological faculty took the alarm, and a controversy arose which was carried on in a manner but little creditable to either party. At length his opponents found means to prejudice his sovereign, the king of Prussia, against him, as a disseminator of dangerous principles, and the philosopher received an order in November 1723 to quit the Prussian territories in two days, on pain of death. He immediately proceeded to Cassel, where he met with the king of Sweden, who appointed him professor of mathematics at Marburg. The enmity of the clergy of Halle still followed him; but he retained his situation, and many of his former pupils removed to Marburg to attend his lectures. He now resumed his literary labours, and published, under the title of "Remarks on Metaphysics," an answer to the principal objections against his doctrine, in which he had manifestly the advantage of his opponents. Having thus vindicated his philosophy from reproach, he received repeated invitations to remove from Marburg; but though after an interval of nine years his sentence of exile was reversed, and tempting proposals made to induce him to resume his former station, he rather chose to continue where he found himself agreeably situated, and at perfect liberty to pursue his speculations. In 1740 appeared the first volume of his "Treatise on the Law of Nature," to which he prefixed a dedication to the hereditary prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great. On the accession of that monarch to the throne, Wolff was recalled to Halle, and with the permission of the king of Sweden, he accepted the professorship of the law of nature and nations, and also that of mathematics, with a salary of two thousand crowns, and liberty to teach whatever he thought proper. He obtained also the title of privy counsellor, and was made vice-chancellor, and subsequently chancellor of the university. In 1745 the elector of Bavaria raised him to the dignity of a baron of the empire, without any solicitation on his part. At an early period of his career he was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London, and also of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; in 1733 he became a foreign associate of the Parisian Academy of Sciences; and in 1752 he was made a member of the Institute of Bologna. This last of his scientific honours he did not long enjoy, dying April 9, 1754. Among his numerous and bulky publications are "Theoretical and Practical Philosophy;" "A Course of Mathematics;" "The Law of Nature," 6 vols. 4to; and "The Law of Nations." Brucker thus characterizes this philosopher:—"He possessed a clear and methodical understanding, which by long exercise in mathematical investigations was particularly fitted for the employment of digesting

the several branches of knowledge into regular systems; and his fertile powers of invention enabled him to enrich almost every field of science in which he laboured with some new addition. The lucid order which appears in all his writings enables his reader to follow his conceptions with ease and certainty through the longest trains of reasoning. But the close connexion of the several parts of his works, together with the vast variety and extent of subjects on which he treats, renders it impracticable to give a summary of his doctrines."—*Stollii Introd. in Hist. Litt. Enfield's Hist. of Philos. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

WOLFIIUS (JEROME) a learned critic and classical scholar of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Oettingen in the country of the Grisons, and he studied at the university of Tübingen, where he acquired an intimate knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. He then became secretary to the bishop of Würzburg, and afterwards visited several parts of Germany, and was employed in the tuition of youth and in making versions of the Greek classics. At length he settled at Augsburg, as librarian to the great patron of literature, John James Fugger; and the senate appointed him principal of the college in that city, where he died in 1580, aged sixty-four. Wolfius translated into Latin the works of Zonaras, Nicetas, and other Byzantine historians; the orations of Isocrates and Demosthenes; and the productions of several other Greek authors; and he wrote annotations on some of the classics; besides other works.—*Teissier Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

WOLFIIUS (JOHN) an historical and miscellaneous writer, who was born in 1537, at Bergzabern in the duchy of Deux Ponts. He studied jurisprudence at the university of Dole, and took his degrees in that faculty; after which he was employed as a diplomatist by the elector palatine. In 1593 he was appointed counsellor to the margrave of Baden, and was also made governor of Mindelheim. He died in 1600. Wolfius published, in 2 folio volumes, a work entitled "Lectiones Memorabiles," which, amidst a vast deal of dull and unprofitable reading, contains some curious facts and observations.—*Moreri. Teissier.*

WOLFIIUS (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) a learned German divine and philologist, born at Wernigerode in 1683. Removing with his father to Hamburg in 1695, he was educated under John Albert Fabricius, whom he assisted in his Bibliotheca Græca. He then studied at Wittemberg, where he proceeded MA. and in 1706 became an adjunct of the philosophical faculty. After having travelled for improvement in Holland and England, and resided some time at Oxford, he was appointed in 1710 professor extraordinary of philosophy at Wittemberg. He was afterwards advanced to the chair of theology; but in 1712 he removed to Hamburg, to become professor of the Oriental languages in the gymnasium, and in 1715 he was promoted to the rectorship of that institution. He was also a preacher at the cathedral, and pastor of the church of St Catherine; and soon

after he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He formed a vast collection of Rabbinical and Oriental books and MSS. which he bequeathed to the public library at Hamburg, where he died in 1739. Among his works are "Historia Lexicorum Hebraicorum," Witt. 1705, 8vo; "Compendium Historiæ Philosophiæ antiquæ, sive Originis Philosophumena," Hamb. 1706, 8vo; "Bibliotheca Hebræa," 1715—1733, 4 vols. 4to; "Anecdota Græca, Sacra et Profana," 1722—1724, 4 vols. 8vo; "Cursus Philologicæ et Criticæ in Nov. Test. accedunt in Calce quædam ex Photii Amphilochiis adhuc non editis," Basil. 1741, 5 vols. 4to.—JOHN CHRISTIAN WOLFPIUS, brother of the preceding, was the author of a work of considerable research, entitled "Monumenta Typographica," Hamb. 1740, 2 vols. 8vo.—Saxii *Onomast. Lit. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

WOLFPIUS (PANCRATIUS) a German physician who studied at the university of Altorf, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1674. He practised medicine in several of the cities of Germany, and especially at Halle in Saxony, where he occupied a chair in the schools of that faculty. This professor engaged in a controversy with Stahl, on the subject of aërum fulminans; and he had also several disputes with Michael Alberti. As a physiologist he deserves notice for an ingenious attempt to explain the phenomena of vitality on the principles of mechanism and chemistry, in a work entitled "Physica Hippocratica, qua exponitur Humanæ Naturæ Mechanismus Geometrico-Chymicus," Lips. 1713, 8vo.—*Eloy Diet. Hist. de la Med.*

WOLLASTON, LLD. FRs. (FRANCIS) a mathematician and astronomer, who was preacher of the diocese of St David's, and rector of the parish of St Mary Aldermary, London. Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he was the author of "A Specimen of a General Astronomical Catalogue, arranged in Zones of North Polar Distance," 1789, folio; "Fasciculus Astronomicus, containing Observations of the North circum-polar Region, together with some Account of the Instrument with which they were made, and a new set of Tables, by which they were reduced to the mean Position for the Beginning of January, 1800," London, 1800, 4to; "A Portraiture of the Heavens as they appear to the naked Eye," on ten plates, London, 1811, folio. Dr Wollaston died in 1815, at the age of eighty-four.—*Reuss. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

WOLLASTON (WILLIAM) an eminent writer on ethics and theology, who was descended from an ancient family, and born at Cotton Clanford in Staffordshire, in 1659. He studied at Sidney college, Cambridge, and having proceeded M.A. in 1681, he entered into holy orders. His first settlement was as an assistant at a free school at Birmingham, to which was annexed a small lectureship; and he afterwards became second master in the same school. In 1688 the death of a relation put him in possession of considerable

landed property, when he removed to London, and resided in Charterhouse-square. His marriage shortly after with a lady of considerable fortune having rendered him independent, he relinquished all thoughts of rising in the church, devoting his time to literary researches. In 1691 he published "The Design of the Book of Ecclesiastes, represented in an English Poem," 8vo, but this he would afterwards have suppressed, from a conviction that he had no talents for poetry. He printed in 1722, for private distribution only, a work entitled "The Religion of Nature delineated," which he afterwards revised for more extensive circulation. This treatise, in which the author advances some ingenious speculations concerning the principles of ethical science, notwithstanding the abstruse nature of the subject, and the absence of the graces of composition, attracted the notice of the learned, and procured the writer a distinguished station among the philosophers of the last century. His death took place October 22, 1724.—*Nichols's Illustr. of Literat. Aikin's G. Biog.*

WOLSEY (THOMAS) cardinal, an eminent minister of state under Henry VIII. He was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, where he was born in 1471. After receiving a grammatical education, he was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow. He was also appointed master of a grammar-school dependant on the same college, in which situation he had three sons of the marquis of Dorset under his care, a circumstance which induced that nobleman to present him with the living of Lymington in Somersetshire. Although his conduct was by no means regular, his manners and appearance recommended him to Dean, archbishop of Canterbury, who made him his domestic chaplain. On the death of that prelate, he served sir John Nanfan, governor of Calais, in the same capacity, by which patron he was recommended to Henry VII, who made him one of his own chaplains, and in consequence of his able and expeditious conveyance of a despatch to the emperor at Bruges, he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln. On the death of Henry VII he was introduced by Fox, bishop of Winchester, to Henry VIII, whose favour he courted so successfully, that he shortly obtained the first place in the royal favour, and became uncontrolled minister. His progress in advancement was very rapid. In 1510 he was introduced into the privy council, made reporter of the star chamber, registrar, and afterwards chancellor of the Garter. Ecclesiastical preferments were also profusely heaped upon him, of which the principal were the bishoprics of Tournay and Lincoln in 1513, and the archbishopric of York in 1514. The following year, the pope, to ingratiate himself with Henry, elevated him to the dignity of cardinal. His nomination to be the pope's legate à latere, completed his ecclesiastical dignities, by exalting him above the archbishop of Canterbury. Naturally proud and ostentatious, no English subject, either lay or ecclesiastic, ever took so much state upon him-

self, entertaining a train of eight hundred servants, many of whom were knights and gentlemen. In 1515 archbishop Warham, whom he had much annoyed by his contentious ambition, resigned the office of chancellor, to which Wolsey was appointed; and his administration in that capacity is said to have done him credit. His legantine power, on the contrary, was exercised with great severity and oppression, and his rapacity for acquirement was unbounded. At the time the celebrated rivalry between the emperor Charles V and Francis I rendered the friendship of Henry of great importance, Wolsey was treated with the greatest respect by both sovereigns, receiving pensions from each, as well as a third from the pope. He ultimately, however, favoured the side of Charles, who settled upon him the revenues of two bishoprics in Spain, and flattered him with hopes of the popedom, which induced him to involve Henry in a war with France. Insatiable in the pursuit of ecclesiastical emolument, in 1519 he obtained the administration of the see of Bath and Wells, and the temporalities of the abbey of St Albans, and afterwards enjoyed in succession the rich bishoprics of Durham and Winchester. By these means his revenues nearly equalled those of the crown, part of which he expended in pomp and ostentation, and part in laudable munificence for the advancement of learning. He founded several lectures at Oxford, where he also erected the celebrated college of Christchurch. He also founded a collegiate school at Ipswich, and built a palace at Hampton-court, which he presented to the king: but it must be understood much of this was done by the seizure of minor religious establishments, for which he obtained papal authority. The critical affair of the divorce of queen Catherine was one of the first steps to his fall, being thought, by the king, assistant in the artificial delays of the court of Rome. The attachment of Henry to Anne Boleyn still farther involved him; and at length, in 1529, the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk were sent to require the great seal from him, and he was ordered to quit York-place, his palace in London, and retire to Esher, all his rich plate and furniture being seized in the king's name. After some suspense, owing to some remnant of attachment on the part of Henry, articles of impeachment were exhibited against him in parliament, but he was defended so vigorously by his retainer Cromwell, that they were withdrawn. His enemies then indicted him under the statute of provisors for procuring bulls from Rome, which was made the grounds of a sentence of forfeiture. After the intended effect was produced of making him resign York palace and its riches to the king, he was granted a full pardon, and part of his revenues. In 1530 he was ordered to remove to his diocese of York, where he passed part of the year at his mansion of Cawood, until once more, on the 1st of November in the same year, he was arrested for high treason, and set out under custody for London. Indisposition

of body however combining with mental distress, he was obliged to stop at Leicester, where he was honourably received at the abbey. His disorder increasing, a few days brought him to his end, on the 28th of November, 1530, in the sixtieth year of his age. Shortly before his decease, he exclaimed to the officer appointed to conduct him, "Had I but served God as diligently as I have served my king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs." There has been considerable disposition in later writers to advance the character of this ambitious minister: but it is impossible with justice to regard him as any other than a fortunate man of talents, lifted up by the caprice of a despotic monarch to an extraordinary degree of power and splendour, which he exercised and displayed with an unexampled degree of pride and presumption. With the exception of some regard for the advancement of learning, neither as a statesman nor ecclesiastic is he to be held in estimation. It has been attempted to be shown that his conduct between Francis I and Charles V was really sagacious and expedient; but his selfish motives have been too clearly exposed to allow of much being effected by this line of reasoning. That he fell a victim to tyranny in the sequel is indisputable, but it was a tyranny that he had himself assisted both to form and to exercise. He will, however, always live in history as one of the most powerful favourites under the crown of England.—*Life by Fiddes. Galt.*

WOOD (ANTHONY) an eminent English antiquary and biographer, was born at Oxford in 1632. He received his school education in that city and at Thame, and in 1647 was entered of Merton college, Oxford. He early met with some books which gave him a turn for heraldry, and the appearance of Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwickshire* confirmed his taste for the study of antiquities. Having graduated MA. he set himself to transcribe the monumental inscriptions and arms of the parishes of Oxford; and in 1660 he obtained permission to consult the registers and other records of the university in the Schools' Tower. These researches, added to others in the Tower of London and the Cotton library, produced the materials for his "*History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*." The copy of this work, which he had compiled with greater industry than skill, was purchased of him by the university for 100*l*. It was written in English, but as it was thought proper that it should appear in Latin for the information of foreigners, it was translated into that language under the inspection of Dr Fell, and published at the Oxford press, under the title of "*Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*," 2 vols. folio. Of this version he often complained, as exhibiting various mistakes and omissions. In 1691 appeared his more popular and important work "*Athenæ Oxoniensæ*," or an account in English of almost all the writers educated at Oxford, and many of those at the university of Cambridge. A prosecution was soon after instituted against him in the

vice-chancellor's court, for an imputation in this work affecting the character of the deceased earl of Clarendon; and he was sentenced to expulsion until he should formally recant it. He endured this mortification from the party to which he leaned, but he had also to undergo various other attacks from other quarters, owing to his prejudices and partialities in favour of Jacobitism and the popish party. Nothing indeed could be more narrow and unphilosophical than many of his sentiments, or more poor and vulgar than his style. His work however affords valuable materials for biography, and he appears to have been a man of strict veracity, and biassed by crudely formed opinions, rather than by any views of an interested nature. He died in 1695, and left his books and papers to the university of Oxford. A third edition of his "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," corrected and enlarged from the author's MSS. has recently appeared under the superintendence of Dr Bliss.—*Life prefixed to Bliss's edition. Biog. Brit.*

WOOD (ROBERT) an accomplished scholar and statesman, was born at Riverstown in the county of Meath, in 1726. In 1751 he made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, in company with Messieurs Bouverie and Dawkins, and at his return published a splendid work in folio, entitled "*The Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tadmor in the Desert*," being an account of the ancient and present state of that place, with a great number of elegant engravings. This was followed by a similar "*Description of the Ruins of Balbec*." In 1759 he was appointed under-secretary of state by the earl of Chatham, at which time he was preparing for the press his "*Essay on the Life and Writings of Homer*," which was in consequence delayed, and did not appear until after his death, which took place at Putney, September 9, 1771.—*Lysons's Environs of London.*

WOODALL (JOHN) an English surgeon of the sixteenth century. In 1589 he went to France in a medical capacity with the troops sent by queen Elizabeth to the assistance of Henry IV. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and resided for some time at Stade in Germany; and at length returning home, he settled as a practitioner in the metropolis. He became a member of the surgeons' company, and about 1612 was elected surgeon of St Bartholomew's hospital, and likewise surgeon-general to the East India company. In 1638, when he was in the sixty-ninth year of his age, he published a collection of works which he had previously printed, including, besides other pieces, a "*Treatise on the Plague*," and another "*On Gangrene and Sphacelus*." These productions are important, as showing the state of surgery in England in the early part of the seventeenth century. The period of the decease of this writer is uncertain.—*Aikin's Memoirs of Medicine.*

WOODDESON, DCL. (RICHARD) was born at Kingston-upon-Thames, May 15, 1745. At the age of fourteen he was admitted at Pembroke college, Oxford, which he quitted the

following year for a demyskip at Magdalen, of which college he afterwards became a fellow. In 1776 he succeeded to a Vinerian fellowship, and the year following was elected Vinerian professor on the resignation of sir Robert Chambers. In this capacity he published in 1789 a work entitled "*Elements of Jurisprudence*," and in 1792 "*A Systematic View of the Laws of England, as treated in a Course of Vinerian Lectures read at Oxford*," with a dedication to king George III. Besides these nothing appears under his name, with the exception of a small tract published in 1779, and called "*A Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature, in answer to some Positions advanced in a Pamphlet entitled Thoughts on the English Government*." He died in London, October 29, 1822, and is buried in the Temple church.—*Ann. Biog.*

WOODFALL (WILLIAM) a printer and parliamentary reporter, whose father, also a printer, was the proprietor of the newspaper called the Public Advertiser. The son was placed in the printing-office of Mr Baldwin, and afterwards assisted his father. He then attempted the stage, but with little success; and he also prepared for exhibition Savage's tragedy, entitled Sir Thomas Overbury, acted at Covent Garden in 1777. In consequence of his being the publisher of the famous Letters of Junius, he was exposed to a prosecution, which induced him to take refuge in Ireland. At length he became a proprietor and editor of the Morning Chronicle, when he distinguished himself by the ability and precision with which he reported the debates in parliament, as given in that paper. He died August 1, 1803, at the age of fifty-eight. Besides his labours as a journalist, he produced, in separate pamphlets, reports of a debate in the Irish house of Commons; and another at the India House.—*Theop. Dict. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

WOODVILLE (WILLIAM) an eminent physician, born at Cokermonth, in 1732. After having received a good classical education, he became apprentice to an apothecary, and subsequently studied at Edinburgh, where, in 1775, he took the degree of M.D. Having passed some time on the continent, he returned, and settled as a practitioner at his native place, where he remained five or six years. He then removed to London, and was appointed one of the physicians to the Middlesex Dispensary. In 1791 he was chosen physician to the Small-pox Hospital at St Pancras; and he continued in connexion with that institution till his death, which took place March 26, 1805. Dr Woodville was the author of "*Medical Botany, containing systematic and generic Descriptions, with Plates, of all the medicinal Plants, indigenous and exotic*," 4 vols. 4to; "*The History of Inoculation of the Small-pox in Great Britain*," vol. i. 1796, 8vo; the second volume was never published, in consequence of Dr Jenner's discovery, relative to which Dr Woodville made many experiments, and for which he was an advocate.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

WOODWARD (HENRY) an eminent comic actor, born in Southwark in 1717. He received a good education at Merchant Tailors' school, on leaving which he went on the stage. He was first employed in the lowest pantomimical characters, but his abilities soon raised him to distinction. After attracting applause as a harlequin, he entered on the walks of comedy, and became unrivalled in such parts as Marplot, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Touchstone, Parolles, &c. In 1747 he was engaged by Sheridan, then manager of the Dublin theatre; and on his return to England he became a member of the company at Drury Lane, under the management of Garrick. There he continued till 1758, when he joined Barry in opening a new theatre in Crowstreet, Dublin. This however proved a losing speculation, and Woodward, after having sunk a considerable part of his property, left Ireland, and returning to London, made his appearance at Covent Garden theatre, where, with some intervals, he continued to perform till his death, which took place April 17, 1777. Woodward altered for the stage the old comedy of the London Cuckolds, Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, and some other pieces; and he is said to have been the author of "The Male Coquet;" "A Lick at the Town;" besides which he published a sarcastic letter to Dr John Hill, who had abused him in a periodical paper, called the *Inspector*. As a composer of pantomimes he had great merit, and among his productions of that description were "Harlequin Fortunatus;" "Harlequin Sorcerer;" and "Queen Mab," which became extremely popular.—*Theat. Dict.*

WOODWARD (JOHN) an eminent physician and naturalist, who was of respectable parentage, and was born in Derbyshire, May 1, 1665. After receiving a classical education at a school in the country, he was sent to London, where he was apprenticed to a linen-draper. In this situation he became acquainted with Dr Peter Barwick, who took him into his family, and instructed him in the medical sciences. Through the recommendation of his kind tutor he was chosen professor of medicine at Gresham college in 1692. The following year he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1695 he obtained the degree of M.D. by mandate of archbishop Tenison. He now published "An Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth and Terrestrial Bodies, especially Minerals, as also of the Sea, Rivers, and Springs, with an Account of the Universal Deluge, and of the Effects it had upon the Earth," 8vo. This work was followed by "Brief Instructions for making Observations in all Parts of the World," 1696; and new editions of the essay appeared in 1702 and 1723. He became a fellow of the College of Physicians; and in 1714 he defended his geological speculations against the objections of Camerarius, in a Latin treatise, entitled "Naturalis Historia Telluris illustrata et aucta," of which an English translation, by Benjamin Holloway, LL.B. F.R.S. was published in 1726. In 1718 Dr Woodward

published a tract entitled "The State of Physic and Diseases, with an Inquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of them, but more particularly of the Small-pox, with some Considerations on the new Practice of Purging in that Disease," 8vo. The mode of practice on which he animadverted had been adopted by Dr Mead and Dr Freind, with the former of whom Woodward engaged in a controversy, which led to personal hostilities, with as little credit to the courage as to the prudence of either party. Dr Woodward died April 25, 1728, and was interred in Westminster abbey. Shortly after his death appeared the following works: "Fossils of all Kinds, digested into a Method suitable to their mutual Relation and Affinity," 8vo; and "A Catalogue of Fossils in the Collection of John Woodward, M.D.," 2 vols. 8vo. He left by will the sum of 150*l.* a year for the foundation of a lectureship on mineralogy, in the university of Cambridge, which was first held by Dr Conyers Middleton. As a geologist Dr Woodward has the merit of being the first who recurred to actual observation as the basis of theory; and in this point of view his speculations on the formation of the earth are advantageously distinguished from the fanciful hypotheses of Burnet and Whiston; but the stock of materials in his time was by far too scanty for such an undertaking as a system of cosmology; and a similar observation will even hold good at present, notwithstanding the vast additions made to our knowledge of the mineral kingdom during the last hundred years. Besides the works already noticed, Dr Woodward was the author of some archaeological tracts and papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

WOODWARD (THOMAS JENKINSON) an ingenious botanist, whose skill and accuracy were only equalled by his liberality and zeal in the service of science. He afforded important assistance to Dr Withering in his "Systematic Arrangement of British Plants;" and he was a fellow of the Linnean Society, to whose Transactions he contributed an essay on the British Fuci, written in conjunction with bishop Goodenough, and several other papers on cryptogamic botany. He died in 1820. Sir James Edward Smith dedicated to the honour of this botanist a genus of ferns, denominated Woodwardia. — *Reuss. Ferns's Cyclop.*

WOOLHOUSE (JOHN THOMAS) an eminent oculist, who was a native of London. He settled in the practice of his profession at Paris, where he had chiefly resided many years, when he published in 1711 an account of the different operations he had performed for the cure of diseases of the eyes. This work was translated into Latin, and printed at Frankfort in 1719, under the title of "Quadragesima circiter Operationes Chirurgicæ quas Oculis laborantibus administrat, doctetque in Collegio vulgo dicto de l'Arx Maria, in Universitate Parisiensi," 8vo. Woolhouse carried on controversies with Heister, Morand, St Yves, and others of his professional

contemporaries, on the nature of cataract, relative to which he published "Dissertations," in 1717; and he was also the author of "A Catalogue of Instruments for Operations on the Eyes," Paris, 1696, 8vo; memoirs in the *Journal de Trevoux*, and in other periodical works. He held the office of oculist to king William III.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

WOOLLETT (WILLIAM) an eminent engraver, was born at Maidstone in Kent, August 27, 1735. He was the son of a thread-maker, and early attracted the notice of his schoolmaster by his spontaneous display of graphic talents on the slate or on paper. Having attempted some engravings in copper, which were seen by Mr. Finney, an engraver, he took him as an apprentice. When out of his time his rise in his profession was very rapid, and he brought the art of landscape engraving to great perfection. He also engraved historical subjects and portraits with the greatest success. All his best works bring high prices, but particularly his "Niobe," "Phaeton," "Ceyx and Alcyone," "Celadon and Amelina," and the "Fishery," all from Wilson; and his "Death of General Wolfe" and "Battle of the Boyne," from West. He died May 23, 1785, at the age of fifty.—*Strutt's Dict.*

WOOLSTON (THOMAS) an English divine of singular conduct and opinions, was the son of a respectable tradesman of Northampton, where he was born in 1669. He was admitted of Sidney college, Cambridge, in 1685, of which he was subsequently elected fellow, and took orders. Having become an assiduous reader of the works of Origen, he imbibed a fondness for allegorical interpretations of Scripture, the result of which tendency appeared in 1705, in a work entitled "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived." The object of this tract was to prove that all the actions of Moses were typical of Christ and his church, and to show that some of the fathers understood them as such, and not as realities. Although this doctrine was singular, so far from giving offence, the book was issued from the university press. In 1720 he left his college, and went to London, where he published a Latin dissertation concerning the supposed epistle of Pontius Pilate to Tiberius. In the same year he published two Latin dissertations, addressed to Waterland, Whiston, and other disputants, in defence of Origen's allegorical mode of interpreting the Scriptures. His next work was an inquiry "Whether the people called quakers do not the nearest of any other sect in religion resemble the primitive Christians in principles and practice?" His chief object in this publication was apparently to attack the clergy, which conduct, with his refusal to reside at college according to the statutes, lost him his fellowship in 1721. He did not however become altogether sceptical for some years after, as in 1726 he published "A Defence of the Miracle of the Thundering Legion against Mr. Moyle." Although by this time regarded as a

man of singular notions, he was not personally molested, until engaging in the controversy between Anthony Collins and his opponents, he published several pamphlets, in which he not only argued for mystical interpretations of the miracles of Christ, but asserted that they were never actually wrought. He was now regarded as a declared enemy to Christianity, and a prosecution was instituted against him by the attorney-general, which Whiston and other friends to toleration had the interest to get stayed. He was not however silenced, and in 1727 and the three following years published his "Six Discourses on the Miracles," and two "Defences of the Discourses," in which he not only maintained the same opinion of their unreality, but expressed his opinions with a degree of sarcasm and ridicule which gave serious offence, and the law again interfered with renewed vigour. He was tried at Guildhall before chief-justice Raymond for blasphemy, when his counsel pleaded that it was so far from his purpose to bring the Christian religion into contempt, that he intended to place it on a firmer footing. He was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 100*l.* He purchased the liberty of the rules of the King's Bench prison after the expiration of his imprisonment, not being able to pay his fine. He had obtained some money by his publications, which was swallowed up by legal expenses, and he chiefly relied for support on a small annual allowance from his brother, and the contributions of some respectable persons, who regarded him as a man of learning intending well, but misled by mysticism and enthusiasm. Solicitations were made for his release by Dr Samuel Clarke, but he declined giving any security not to offend again in a similar way. He was, however, soon after released by death, being carried off by an epidemic disorder in January 1732-3, in his sixty-second year. His moral character appears to have been unimpeachable, and there is little doubt that his head was more defective than his heart.—*Biog. Brit.*

WOOTTON (JOHN) a painter of animals and landscapes, who was a pupil of John Wyck. He was much employed in the portraits of horses and dogs, and on sporting scenes, especially representations of fox-hunting, on which subject seven of his pictures were engraved by Canot. He also executed a picture of the battle of Culloden, which is but an indifferent performance, though there is an engraving of it by Baron. Wootton, who was very successful in his profession, died in 1765.—*Pilkington by Fuseli.*

WORCESTER (EDWARD SOMERSET, marquis of) an English nobleman, celebrated for his scientific studies, and supposed to have been the first inventor of the steam-engine. This nobleman engaged in the service of Charles I during the civil war, and after its termination he spent his time in retirement, and in the cultivation of natural philosophy and mechanics. In 1663 he published a book entitled "The Scandings of One Hundred

Inventions," in which he first gave a description of the uses and effects of his engine; and he afterwards published a small pamphlet, called "An Exact and True Definition of the most stupendous Water-commanding Engine invented by the Rt. Hon. (and deservedly to be praised and admired) Edw. Somerset, Lord Marquess of Worcester." In neither of these works does he give any statement of the mode of constructing his engine; but from his description and account of its effects, it may be inferred that its action depended on the condensation as well as the elastic force of the steam, and consequently that in principle it resembled the modern steam engine. It seems also that he had actually constructed a machine upon a large scale, though unfortunately for himself, and for the interests of science, he was unable to excite the attention of the public towards his project, and was looked upon by his contemporaries as a visionary speculator. His death took place in 1667, at the age of seventy.—*Collins's Peerage. Mechanics' Weekly Journ.*

WORLIDGE (THOMAS) an ingenious artist, distinguished as a painter and engraver. He executed portraits in miniature and on canvas, but he was principally celebrated for the delicacy and effect of his etchings in the manner of Rembrandt. He was a native of Peterborough, and died at Hammersmith, near London, in 1766, aged sixty-five. Worlidge published "A Select Collection of Drawings from curious Antique Gems," 4to.—*Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts. Pilkington.*

WORMIUS (OLAUS) a learned Danish physician, born in 1588, at Arhusen, in Jutland, where his father was a burgomaster. After some previous education he went, in 1605, to the university of Marburg, and then to Strasburgh, where he studied medicine. He subsequently removed to Basil, and took the degree of M.D. having previously travelled in France, Italy, Holland, and England. In 1613 he returned to his native country, and was made professor of the belles lettres in the university of Copenhagen. In 1615 he was transferred to the chair of Greek literature, and in 1624 to that of physic, which he held till his death. His academical engagements did not prevent him from practising as a physician; and the reputation of his skill occasioned his being employed by his sovereign, Christian IV, who in recompense of his services made him a canon of the cathedral of Lunden. His death took place in 1654. He was the author of several works relative to his profession, and he also wrote in defence of the Aristotelian philosophy; but his most important productions are those concerning the antiquities of Denmark and Norway, among which may be mentioned, "Fasti Danici;" "Literatura Danica Antiquissima;" "Monumentorum Danicorum Libri sex;" "Lexicon Runicum;" and "Series Regum Danicæ."—WILLIAM, the son, and CHRISTIERN, the grandson of this writer, were both physicians and men of some note in the republic of literature.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Nicéron.*

WORDSDALE (JAMES) a painter and dramatist of much temporary notoriety. He exercised his talents as an artist in such a manner as to contribute greatly to his own emolument; and he obtained at length a situation under government. Besides many popular songs and other light pieces of poetry, he was the author of five dramatic performances. He was intimate with Mrs Pilkington and her husband; and the former, in her Memoirs, claims the credit of having furnished Wordsdale with some of the poems which he published as his own. He died in 1767.—*Biog. Dram.*

WORSLEY (sir RICHARD) son of sir Thomas Worsley, a baronet of an ancient and honourable family of the west of England, born in 1751 at Apulrecombe, the family seat, situate in the Isle of Wight. He succeeded to the title in his eighteenth year, and soon after visited the continent, where he cultivated his taste for antiquities, by the study of the remains of ancient Rome, and made some large purchases of statues, marbles, and other articles of virtue, which on his return to England, it formed his principal amusement to classify and arrange. A catalogue of this collection was afterwards published under the title of "Museum Worsleianum," in two folio volumes." In 1776 he married Miss Fleming, daughter of a baronet of that name, but after seven years' cohabitation, the union was dissolved by a sentence of the ecclesiastical court, although in a preceding action for damages considerable blame had been thrown upon the husband, for his conduct in the affair which led to the separation. The year previously to this event sir Richard published a "History of the Isle of Wight," in one vol. 4to, with engravings of the principal seats, views, &c. by Godfrey. He was many years in parliament as representative of the borough of Newport, and held a situation about the person of king George III, as comptroller of the royal household. He was also governor of the island in which he resided, and where he died suddenly of an apoplectic attack in the autumn of 1805.—*Gent. Mag.*

WORTHINGTON (JOHN) a learned divine. He was a native of the town of Manchester, born there in 1618; and was educated at Cambridge, where he held in succession a fellowship at Emanuel college and the headship of Jesus. On the restoration of monarchy, Dr Worthington, whose political principles were adverse to the new order of things, resigned his mastership, and came to London, where he officiated as curate to the parish of St Bene't Fink. He eventually obtained the living of Ingoldaby near Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, with a stall in the cathedral belonging to that diocese. Dr Worthington did not however reside much at his rectory, having been elected to the lectureship of the parish of Hackney, Middlesex, where he continued to do duty till his decease. This event took place in the winter of 1671, and he was buried in the church where he had been accustomed to officiate, a

funeral sermon being preached on the occasion, by Dr (afterwards archbishop) Tillotson. This discourse was printed in 1785, prefixed to a volume of his own sermons. His other writings are "The Doctrine of the Resurrection considered," 8vo; "A Scripture Catechism," 8vo; and a treatise "On the Duty of Resignation," 8vo.—*Birch's Life of Tillotson*.

WORTHINGTON (WILLIAM) a native of Merionethshire in North Wales, was born in the year 1703, and in the earlier part of his life commenced his education at the grammar school of Oswestry. From this seminary he removed to Jesus college, Oxford, where he graduated as DD. in 1758. Having obtained the friendship of Dr Hare, then bishop of St Asaph, he was presented through that prelate's influence to a living in the county of Salop, and afterwards to that of Llanrhayader, Denbighshire, with a stall in the cathedral of his diocese. To this preferment archbishop Drummond afterwards added a prebendal stall in York minster. He was the author of a variety of theological works, of which the principal are "An Essay on the Scheme of the Redemption;" two tracts on "The Demoniacs" of the Gospels, written in reply to Mr H. Farmer; "The Scripture Theory of the Earth," 8vo; "Evidences of Christianity, deduced from Facts, &c." "On the historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall;" and two volumes of sermons preached at the Boyle lecture, 1777-8. His decease took place at his Denbighshire living, in the autumn of 1778. *Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WOTTON (EDWARD) an eminent physician, was the son of Richard Wotton, beadle of divinity in the university of Oxford, where he was born in 1492. He became demy of Magdalen college, where he graduated BA. in 1513. It appears that he studied physic on the continent, as he had a doctor's degree conferred on him at Padua, as also at Oxford on his return in 1525. He became very eminent in his profession, and was physician to Henry VIII. He was the first among the English physicians who applied himself to the study of natural history, and he made himself famous both at home and abroad by a work entitled "De Differentiis Animalium, Lib. X." Paris, 1552, on which Gessner and Possevin bestowed great praise. He died October 5, 1555.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.*

WOTTON (sir HENRY) a conspicuous political and literary character in his own age, was the youngest son of sir Robert Wotton, of Borton or Boughton-hall in Kent, where he was born in 1568. After receiving a classical education at home and at Winchester school, he was entered at New college, Oxford, whence he removed to Queen's college, where he much distinguished himself by his attention to logic and philosophy, and composed a tragedy. He studied civil law under an eminent Italian professor, which led to his becoming an extraordinary proficient in the Italian language. His father bequeathing him a moderate income, he determined in 1589 to

travel, and visited all the principal countries of the continent. On his return he was appointed secretary to the earl of Essex, whom he attended in his maritime expeditions against the Spaniards, and afterwards to Ireland. On the fall of that nobleman he thought proper, although not implicated in his crime, to quit the kingdom and reside at Florence, where he composed a treatise, not printed until after his death, entitled "The State of Christendom." While thus employed, the grand duke of Tuscany, having intercepted some letters disclosing a plot to take away the life of James, king of Scotland, he engaged Wotton to carry secret intelligence of it to that prince. This service he ably performed in the character and guise of an Italian, and returned to Florence. When James came to the English crown, he in return sent for Wotton home, whom he knighted, and in 1604 employed as an ambassador to the republic of Venice. As he passed through Augsburg, he was desired by a literary character to write something in his album, and being a man of humour, he wrote, in Latin, that "an ambassador is a good man, sent abroad to lie for the good of his country." This quip, which he merely regarded as an innocent sally, was, by the malignity of Schioppus, represented as a state maxim, avowed by the religion professed by the king of England. James, who thought nothing relative either to king-craft or state-craft a subject for wit, was in consequence highly displeased, and on his return Wotton remained five years unemployed. At length he recovered the royal favour, and was trusted with a mission to the United Provinces, and subsequently restored to his former post at Venice, where he remained three years. Other missions followed to the duke of Savoy, and to various princes in Germany, on the affairs of the elector palatine. A third embassy to Venice closed his diplomatic labours, from which he did not return until the death of James, when, in 1624, he was made provost of Eton college, as a reward for his various services. A literary retreat was very congenial with his taste, but his circumstances were so embarrassed, he found some difficulty in settling there. The first fruits of his leisure were his "Elements of Architecture," accounted the best work on the subject which had then appeared in England. The statutes of the college requiring him to assume a clerical character, he took deacon's orders, and spent the remainder of his life in literary leisure, social hospitality, and innocent amusement. He had planned a life of Luther, but by the persuasion of Charles I he laid it aside for a history of England, in which he made very little progress. The arrears of his demands on the crown remaining unpaid, he continued embarrassed to his death, which took place in December 1639, in the seventy-second year of his age. Sir Henry Wotton was a person of sound understanding, poignant wit, and great accomplishments, in whom the scholar and the man of the world were very happily blended. He passed too busy a life to write much, so that in addition to the works

already mentioned, there is only under his name a collection of miscellanies published after his death under the title of "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," several times reprinted. It consists of lives, letters, poems, and characters, in which a lively fancy and penetrating understanding are generally discernible, although somewhat obscured by the pedantry of the age. Of his poems, one entitled "A Hymn to God in a Night of my latter Sickness," is much admired for pointed energy of expression and harmonious versification.—*Biog. Brit. Granger.*

WOTTON (WILLIAM) a clergyman of distinguished learning, was the son of the rev. Henry Wotton, rector of Wrentham in Suffolk. He was born in 1666, and under his father's tuition acquired such a knowledge of languages during his childhood, as caused him to be regarded as the wonder of the time. It appears that in his sixth year he could construe the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues chiefly by the aid of an extraordinarily retentive memory. In consequence of this precocity he was entered at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, before he was ten years old. He took the degree of BA. in his thirteenth year, some time before which he had been celebrated in a copy of verses, not only for his acquaintance with the learned languages, including Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldee, but for his knowledge of geography, logic, philosophy, and mathematics. Visiting London in 1680, he was widely introduced, and commencing BD. in 1691, was made chaplain to the earl of Nottingham, who in 1693 presented him to the rectory of Middleton Keynes in Buckinghamshire. The first fruit of his extensive reading appeared in 1694, in a book entitled "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning," the plan of which was to institute a comparison between the ancients and moderns in all that regarded arts, science, and literature. As this design required more knowledge than mere reading could confer on any man, some mistakes were found in this performance, though in general it added to the reputation of the author. To a second edition, in 1697, was annexed Dr Bentley's Dissertation on Phalaris, and other supposed authors, which circumstance involved Wotton in the controversy relative to the merits of the ancients and the moderns, and subjected him to the satire of Swift in the *Battle of the Books*. In a third edition, therefore, he added a defence of his book against some strictures made by sir William Temple and others, and also wrote some condemnatory observations on the *Tale of a Tub*. In 1701 he published a small History of Rome, from the death of Antoninus Pius to that of Alexander Severus, intended for the use of the young duke of Gloucester. Embarrassed in his circumstances in consequence of certain irregularities of conduct, he was obliged in 1714 to retire into South Wales, where he employed himself in writing on ecclesiastical antiquities and kindred subjects. He also wrote various other pieces, but none which made any addition to his fame: and he may be enumerated among the many instances

in which early proficiency, resting principally on strength of memory, disappoints the expectation which it excites. He died in 1726, at the age of sixty.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

WOTY (WILLIAM) a very ingenious English poet, who was born in 1731. He published, under the feigned name of J. Copywell, a collection of poems, entitled "The Shrubs of Parnassus," 8vo; and he was also the author of "The Muses' Advice," 1761, 4to; and "The Blossoms of Helicon," 1763, 8vo. He then engaged with Francis Fawkes in a work called "The Poetical Calendar, containing a Collection of Scarce and Valuable Pieces of Poetry, original and selected," 1763, 12 vols. He afterwards published several other poetical productions, and his principal compositions were printed collectively in two vols. octavo. Some of his songs display great merit. His death took place March 10, 1791.—*Reuss. Jones.*

WOUFFE (PETER) a distinguished cultivator of the science of chemistry, who was one of the latest believers in the mysteries of alchymy. He occupied chambers in Barnard's-inn, when residing in London; but he usually spent his summers at Paris. His rooms, which were extensive, were so filled with furnaces and other chemical apparatus, that it was difficult to reach his fireside. His breakfast hour was four in the morning, and a few of his select friends were occasionally invited to this philosophical repast, to whom a secret signal was imparted by which they gained entrance, knocking a certain number of times at the inner door of his apartment. He had long vainly searched for the elixir of the alchymists, and ascribed his repeated failures to the neglect of due preparation by pious and charitable acts. Among his peculiarities of conduct and manners by no means the least extraordinary was his mode of treatment, when he found himself seriously indisposed. On such occasions he was accustomed to take a place in the Edinburgh mail, and having reached that city, he would immediately come back in the returning coach to London. A cold, taken in one of these expeditions, terminated in an inflammation of the lungs, in consequence of which he died in 1805. Mr Woulfe was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He is also known as the inventor of useful apparatus for experiments on gases.—*Reuss. Journal of Royal Institution.*

WOUVERMANS (PHILIP) an eminent master of the Flemish school of painting, son of an artist in the same profession, and brother to two others, neither of whom attained an equal degree of celebrity with himself. He was born at Haarlem in 1620, and studied painting under John Wynaets. The instructions derived from this master were indeed the sole assistance which his native genius received, as his circumstances rendered it impossible for him to travel for improvement, nevertheless his industry and talents soon raised him to a very high rank in his profession, although the pecuniary recompense

which they received was so inadequate to his merits that all his endeavours and perseverance were insufficient to raise him above want. The disgust which this treatment excited in him was so strong, that when on his death-bed, he committed to the flames a large box filled with sketches and designs, lest the possession of them should induce his son to engage in so ill-requited a pursuit as painting. His hunting pieces and other subjects, where horses are introduced, are especially admired as superior to any others of a similar description in his time. His landscapes and battle scenes also rank high in the estimation of connoisseurs. Wouvermans died at Haerlem, very poor, in 1668.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

WREDE (CHARLES PHILIP VON) a German general, who was originally a lawyer, or land-steward, but displaying military capabilities, he was recommended by count Rumford to the elector of Bavaria, who gave him a commission in the army. In 1788 he was appointed commander of a detached corps in Carrelia. In 1806 and 1807 he had the command of a division sent against the French; and in 1809 he headed the army of the north, destined to act against Russia. He was also employed as a diplomatist, having in 1810 been sent ambassador extraordinary to Paris; and he was instructed to submit certain proposals of the States-general assembled at Orebo to the king, and he was the first who acquainted the diet with the result. He died in 1824, and agreeably to the directions in his will, his body was interred without any pomp at his country seat, and was carried to the grave by peasants.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

WREN (sir CHRISTOPHER) a celebrated architect and mathematician, who was the son of the rector of East Knoyle in Wiltshire, where he was born October 10, 1632. He entered as a student at Wadham college, Oxford, in 1646, previously to which time he had given proofs of his genius, by the invention of astronomical and pneumatic instruments. In 1647 he wrote a treatise on spherical trigonometry, upon a new plan; he took the degree of B.A. in 1650; and the following year he composed an algebraical tract on the Julian period. In 1653 he was chosen a fellow of the college of All Souls, when he proceeded M.A. He was one of the earliest members of the philosophical society at Oxford, which was the origin of the Royal Society. after the institution of which, in 1663, he was elected a fellow, and he distinguished himself by his activity in promoting the objects of that institution. In 1637 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Gresham college; but on being nominated to the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, he resigned the former office, and in 1661 returned to the university, where he was created LLD. Wren now presents himself to our notice as an architect of the highest eminence in his profession; and thus distinguished, he received a commission in 1663 to prepare designs for the restoration of St Paul's cathedral, then one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in the kingdom.

With a view to improvement in architectural science, and to the execution of this great undertaking, he made a visit to France in 1665. He then finished the designs; but while they were under consideration, the cathedral was so completely destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, that the plan of repairing it was relinquished, and Wren had an opportunity for signaling his talents by the erection of an entirely new structure. The contemporaneous destruction of fifty parochial churches and many public buildings also furnished ample scope for the exercise of his ingenuity; and he would have had the honour of refunding, as it were, a new city, if the design which he laid before the king and parliament could have been adopted; but private interests were allowed to supersede the vast public benefit which would have resulted from the plan which he proposed. On the death of sir John Denham, in 1667, he succeeded to the office of surveyor of the works; and in order to obtain leisure for the performance of the numerous undertakings in which he was employed, and more especially the rebuilding St Paul's cathedral, he resigned his Savilian professorship in 1673. In 1674 he received the honour of knighthood; and in the following year the foundation of the new cathedral was laid. In 1680 he was chosen to the presidency of the Royal Society; in 1683 he was appointed architect, and one of the commissioners of Chelsea college; and the following year, comptroller of the works at Windsor castle. He was elected M.P. for the borough of Plympton in 1685. To his other public trusts were added, in 1698, those of surveyor-general and commissioner for the repair of Westminster abbey; and in 1699, that of architect of Greenwich hospital. In 1700 he represented in parliament the boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. In 1708 he was made one of the commissioners for the erection of fifty new churches in and near the city of London. After having long been the highest ornament of his profession, and fulfilled with so much credit to himself and advantage to his country the duties of his office, he was in 1718 deprived of the surveyorship of the royal works, to the disgrace of the administration, which from political motives alone adopted this measure. Sir Christopher was then in the eighty-fifth year of his life, the remainder of which was devoted to scientific pursuits and the study of the Scriptures. He died in consequence of a cold which he caught in a journey from Hampton-court to London, February 25, 1723. His remains were interred, with the requisite honours, under the choir of St Paul's cathedral; and on his tomb is a monumental inscription, which, had it been placed in the church above instead of the subterranean vault, would have been highly appropriate; it is as follows: "Subtus conditur hujus ecclesiæ et urbis conditor Christ. Wren, qui vixit annos ultra nonaginta, non sibi sed bono publico. Lector, si monumentum requiris circumspice." The edifices constructed by this architect were principally public, including a royal hunting-

seat at Winchester, and the modern part of the palace at Hampton-court. Some of the most remarkable of his buildings, besides St Paul's, are the Monument on Fish-street-hill, the Theatre at Oxford, the library of Trinity college, Cambridge, the hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, the church of St Stephen, Walbrook, those of St Mary-le-Bow, St Michael, Cornhill, and St Bride, Fleet-street, and the great campanile of Christchurch, Oxford. Of his character as a man of science we may accept the testimony of Newton, who in his *Principia* joins the names of Wren, Wallis, and Huygens, whom he styles "hujus ætatis geometrarum facili principes." As an architect he possessed an inexhaustible fertility of invention, combined with good natural taste and profound knowledge of the principles of his art. His talents were particularly adapted to ecclesiastical architecture, which afforded domes and towers to his picturesque fancy; while in his palaces and private houses he has sometimes sunk into a heavy monotony, as at Hampton-court and Winchester. The interior of the church of St Stephen's, Walbrook, which has been considered as his chef-d'œuvre, exhibits a deviation from common forms equally ingenious and beautiful. The Monument is grand and simple; and St Paul's cathedral, notwithstanding the severe criticisms to which it has been subjected, may be fairly reckoned among the most magnificent productions of architectural genius which have ever existed. Upon the whole, it may be concluded that sir Christopher Wren's architecture is the perfection of that modern style, which with forms and modes of construction essentially Gothic, adopts for the purposes of decoration the orders and ornaments of classical antiquity.—CHRISTOPHER WREN, son of the preceding, devoted himself to the study of antiquities; and his collections relative to the history of his own family were published after his death, in 1750, by his son, Dr STEPHEN WREN, under the title of "Parentalia," folio.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Elmes's Memoirs of Sir C. Wren.*

WREN (MATTHEW) an eminent prelate, born in London in 1585. He studied at Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship at Pembroke-hall in that university, and in 1614 the rectory of Teversham in Cambridgeshire. In 1621 he went, as chaplain, to Spain with prince Charles; and after his return to England he was made master of Peterhouse. He attended Charles I to Scotland in 1633; and the next year he was raised to the bishopric of Hereford. Thence he was translated to the see of Norwich, and in 1638 to that of Ely. Belonging to the high church party, and being connected with archbishop Laud, he was impeached by the house of Commons, and being committed a prisoner to the Tower, he remained there eighteen years. On the restoration of Charles II he obtained his liberty, and was restored to his diocese. His death took place in 1667. The published works of bishop Wren consist of *Sermons and Letters*.—His son, MATTHEW WREN, was one of the

earliest fellows of the Royal Society, and he held the office of secretary to the earl of Clarendon, and afterwards to James duke of York. He was the author of some tracts against Harrington's *Oceana*; and he also wrote an "Essay on Revolutions in England." He died in 1672, aged forty-two.—*Biog. Brit.*

WRIGHT (ABRAHAM) a royalist divine of the seventeenth century, born in the English metropolis in 1611. He went off on a foundation fellowship from Merchant Tailors' school to St John's college, Oxford, where he graduated, and became public orator to the university. Having taken holy orders, he was presented to the rectory of Okeham, in the county of Rutland, but was afterwards deprived of his preferment by the parliamentary party, for his attachment to the monarchy, and his consequent refusal to take the "solemn league and covenant." From this period he supported himself by private tuition till the death of Cromwell and the restoration of Charles II, by whom he was reinstated in his living. Besides a volume containing five sermons, he published some notes on the Pentateuch, and the book of Psalms; "*Delicium Deliciarum*;" poems in Latin verse; and "*Parnassus Biceps*," a miscellaneous collection, by various hands. He died in 1690, leaving one son, James, himself known as the author of a "*History of Rutlandshire*;" "*A History of the English Stage*;" and an abridgment of Dugdale's *Monasticon*.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

WRIGHT (JOSEPH) a celebrated painter, usually styled Wright of Derby, was born September 1736, in that town, where his father practised as an attorney. In 1751 he was placed under Hudson, the most celebrated portrait painter of the day, although of very moderate talents. After deriving what he could from his master, he married, and visited Italy, where he made great advances in his profession. In 1755 he returned to England, and resided first at Bath but afterwards at Derby, where his attention was directed for some years to portrait painting. At a mature age he again visited Italy, and on his return in 1782 was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. His later pictures were chiefly landscapes, which are much admired for elegance of outline and judicious management of light and shade. A large landscape, a view of "The Head of Ulleawater," stands at the head of his productions of this class, while in the historical line, "The dead Soldier" is alone sufficient to stamp him a fine painter. He was much urged to reside in London, but family attachments and love of retirement confined him to Derby, where he fell a victim to his unwearied attention to his profession, dying of a decline, August 29, 1797. His pictures were always in so much request, that he amassed a handsome fortune, and they have seldom or ever been seen in the hands of dealers since his death.—*Edwards's Anc.*

WRIGHT (PAUL) an English divine and historical and topographical writer. He obtained the degree of D.D. and was vicar of

Oakley, and rector of Soorham. He published a new and improved edition of Dr Heylin's *Help to English History*, 1773, 8vo; "The Complete British Family Bible," 1781; and several single sermons. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he made collection for a history of Hertfordshire; but his death, in 1785, prevented the execution of this undertaking.—*Reuss. Lempriere.*

WRIGHT (WALTER RODWELL) an ingenious English poet, the author of a piece entitled "Horns Ionicæ," descriptive of the isles and the adjacent coast of Greece. Lord Byron, in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, warmly eulogizes this production, which he styles a very beautiful poem. Mr Wright was recorder of Bury St Edmunds, subsequently consul-general for the Seven Islands, and at length he became president of the High Court of Appeal at Malta, where he died in April, 1826.—*Orig.*

WRIGHT, MD. (WILLIAM) a member of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and formerly physician to the forces. He was born in March 1735. After a long residence in various parts of the West Indies, and particularly in Jamaica, he returned to his native country, and settled at Edinburgh, where he died in September 1819. Dr Wright greatly distinguished himself by his attention to medical botany, and among his numerous contributions to the *Edinburgh Medical Commentaries*, and other periodical works, may be noticed "A Description of the Jesuits' Bark Tree of Jamaica and the Caribbees;" "A Description and Account of the Use of the Cabbage Tree of Jamaica;" "An Account of the medicinal Plants growing in Jamaica;" and "A botanical and medical Account of the *Quassia Simaruba*." He was also the author of a work on fevers, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

WROUGHTON (RICHARD) a judicious actor of the school of Garrick, with whom he was contemporary, born in 1749. In the earlier part of his theatrical career he appeared with success in several first-rate characters, of which his *Hotspur* gained him the greatest reputation. At a more advanced period of life, his personation of Old Norval, and of Darlemont, in the play of "Deaf and Dumb," were much admired, especially the latter, which Mr Fox used to pronounce the best piece of acting he had seen since the days of Garrick. He was much respected in private life, and survived to the advanced age of seventy-three, when he died at his house in Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, February 7, 1822.—*Ann. Bing.*

WURMSER (DAGOBERT SIGISMUND, count) field-marshal in the Austrian service, was a native of Alsace. After having been for some time in the French army, he entered into that of the emperor of Germany, where his bravery and talents conducted him to the first rank in his profession. In 1793 he took the command of the imperial troops to attack the French in Alsace, and having passed the Rhine, he marched to assist the Prussians in

the siege of Mayence. He afterwards assaulted the lines of Weissenbourg, and gained various advantages over the enemy, but he was at length obliged to retreat. In January 1794 he went to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor. In August 1795 he resumed the command of the army of the Upper Rhine, and in November following he took Mannheim, for which he was raised to the rank of field-marshal. In 1796 he was employed against the French in Italy, where he was at first successful; but being opposed by Buonaparte, he retired to Mantua, and being besieged in that city, after an obstinate defence and the loss of twenty-four thousand men, he was forced to capitulate, February 2, 1797. On his return to Vienna, he was appointed commandant-general in Hungary, and he received a pension of fourteen thousand florins, which he enjoyed but a short time, dying in the summer of the year last mentioned.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

WULFEN (FRANCIS XAVIER von) a German divine, who was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Klagenfurt, in Carniola, to which charge he was appointed in 1762. Amid the duties of his profession, and those of his academical office, he found time for the study of the botany and mineralogy of the country in which he resided; and his numerous contributions to the publications of Jacquin on the rare plants of Carniola and Carinthia, constitute a treasure of the most valuable and original information. He died March 17, 1806, aged seventy-eight. He was the author of a tract in the German language on the mineralogy of Carinthia; and he is reported to have left behind him in MS. a complete "Flora Norica," descriptive of the vegetable productions of a particular part of Carniola; an "Agrostographia," and several other works, rich in practical and scientific observations.—*Cat. Bibl. Banks. Rees's Cyc.*

WYAT (sir THOMAS) a distinguished courtier of the age of Henry VIII, son of sir Henry Wyatt, master of the jewel office, and born in 1503, at Allington castle, in the county of Kent, the principal seat of the family. He commenced an academical education at St John's college, Cambridge, which he afterwards completed at Oxford, and on quitting the university, went on his travels to the continent. On his return to England he appeared at court, where the reputation he had already acquired as a wit and a poet introduced him to the notice of Henry, who knighted and retained him about his person. In the nice affair respecting the king's divorce from queen Catherine, sir Thomas narrowly escaped losing the royal favour by an indiscreet expression of his opinions on the subject; but finding how the business must terminate, he had sufficient pliability of disposition to veer about in time, and by a facetious remark on the possibility of "a man's repenting his sins without the leave of the court of Rome," so met the king's humour, that his influence in that quarter increased rather than suffered any diminution. He was subsequently employed on several di-

omatic missions to different powers, and if we are to believe his biographers Winstanley and Mrs Cooper, died of the plague during one of them, which he had undertaken to the court of the emperor Charles V. Wood, however, gives a different account, both of the manner and place of his death, which he affirms to have occurred at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, and to have been occasioned by a fever, brought on through over-fatigue, while journeying to meet the Spanish envoy, then just landed at Falmouth. All parties agree in stating that this event took place in 1541. His poetical works, which consist principally of love elegies, odes, &c. and a metrical translation of the Psalms, were published in conjunction with those of his contemporary and personal friend, the gallant earl of Surrey. They evince more elegance of thought than imagination, while his mode of expression is far more artificial and laboured than that of his noble friend. Leland however scruples not to rank him with Dante and Petrarch. He must not be confounded with a sir Thomas Wyatt, who headed an insurrection in the reign of queen Mary.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Bibliograph.*

WYATT (JAMES) a distinguished English architect, who was born at Burton in Staffordshire, about 1743. After previous instruction he went to Italy, and studied at Rome the arts of architecture and painting. On his return to England he erected the Pantheon in Oxford-street; and he succeeded to the office of surveyor of the board of works, on the death of sir William Chambers. He was also admitted into the Royal Academy, and for some time he sat as president of that institution. He erected wings in addition to the villa of the duke of Devonshire at Chiswick; and displayed his taste to advantage on many occasions. In his buildings at Kew under the direction of his late majesty, and at Fonthill abbey for Mr Beckford, he was in some respects very unfortunate; but it ought to be observed, that the architect in both cases was not at liberty to act on the uncontrolled dictates of his own taste and judgment. His death took place September 3, 1813, in consequence of the overturning of a carriage, in which he was travelling from Bath to London.—*Gent. Mag.*

WYCHERLEY (WILLIAM) one of the wits and dramatists of the reign of Charles II, was the eldest son of a gentleman of Cleve in Shropshire, where he was born about 1640. After receiving a school education, he was sent for improvement to France, where he embraced the Catholic religion. He returned to England a short time before the Restoration, and resuming Protestantism, was entered a gentleman commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and took chambers in the Middle Temple. He paid however little attention to the law, but became a man of fashion on the town; and as the cultivation of the drama formed at that time a common part of the character, made himself known in 1672 as the author of "Love

in a Wood, or St James's Park," a comedy. This piece brought him into much notice: he became a favourite of the meretricious duchess of Cleveland, and was much regarded by Villiers, the witty and profligate duke of Buckingham, who made him captain-lieutenant in his own company, and one of his equerries or masters of the horse. He was likewise in great favour with the king himself, who once paid him a visit when sick, and recommended a visit to the continent. He lost the king's countenance by a clandestine marriage with the countess of Drogheda, a young, rich, and beautiful widow, whose jealousy of him was so great, that his life was altogether embittered by it. At her death she settled her fortune upon him, but his title being disputed, the costs of law and other incumbrances produced embarrassment which ended in arrest. He remained in confinement seven years, until released by James II, who was so pleased with his comedy of the "Plain Dealer," that he ordered his debts to be paid, and added a pension of 200*l.* per annum. Wycherley's modesty rendering him unwilling to disclose the whole that he owed, he still remained involved until the death of his father, whose estate descended to him, but with considerable limitation, which prevented him raising money on it. He however discovered an expedient, by marrying at the age of seventy-five a young gentlewoman with a fortune of 1500*l.* whom he recompensed with a good jointure, and died about fifteen days after the celebration of the nuptials, January 1, 1715. He is said to have very gravely enjoined his wife not to take an old man for her second husband. Besides the plays already mentioned, he wrote the comedies of the "Gentleman Dancing-Master," and "Country Wife," and a volume of poems printed in 1660. The correspondence between him and Pope, then a youth, whom he requested to revise and correct his miserable versification, is printed in the collection of that poet's letters. He is now only remembered as a dramatist, and that principally by his "Plain Dealer" and "Country Wife," the latter of which is better known by the title of the "Country Girl," a name given to a modern adaptation, which gets rid of much objectionable coarseness. His "Plain Dealer" may be deemed an English counterpart of the Misanthrope of Moliere, displaying more licence with considerable wit, humour, and comic force of character. "The Posthumous Works of Wycherley, in Prose and Verse," were published by Theobald in 1728.—*Biog. Brit. Spence's Anec. Malone's Dryden.*

WYDEVILLE, WIDVILLE, or WOODVILLE (ANTHONY) earl of Rivers, a very accomplished nobleman of the fifteenth century, was the son of sir Richard Wydeville, by Jacqueline of Luxemburgh, duchess-dowager of Bedford. He was born in 1442, and early exhibited marks of gallantry and capacity, which were brought into very active exercise by the marriage of his sister Elizabeth, the widow of sir John Grey, with king Edward IV. He shared in all the vicissitudes which

subsequently befel that warlike and luxurious monarch, and on his ultimate triumph was constituted governor of Calais, and captain-general of all the king's forces by sea and land. On prince Edward being created prince of Wales, he was also appointed his governor, and had a grant of the office of chief-butler of England. He was even on the point of espousing the Scottish princess, sister to James III, when the death of Edward suddenly changed the scene. On that event he raised a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but by the machinations of the usurper, Richard duke of Gloucester, this accomplished nobleman was, with lord Richard Grey and sir Thomas Vaughan, captured and beheaded without trial at Pontefract, the same day that lord Hastings was, with equal lawlessness, decapitated in the Tower of London. This event took place in 1483, at which time earl Rivers was in the forty-first year of his age, and esteemed one of the most gallant and accomplished noblemen of his time. Sir Thomas More describes him as a man equally able to advise or to execute; and lord Orford is eloquent in praise of his learning, amiable manners, and gallantry. Lord Rivers was the patron of Caxton, who printed "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," translated by him from the French, folio, 1477; "The Morale Proverbes of Christyne of Pyse;" "The Book named Cordyale, or Memorare Novissima." According to Caxton, he also composed "Ballades agens the Seven Dedely Synnes." One of these ballads is to be found in Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry; and of all the writings of this nobleman an ample account will be found in Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors*.

WYKEHAM (WILLIAM of) bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, a distinguished and munificent prelate of the fourteenth century. He derived his designation from Wykeham, a village in Hampshire, where he was born in 1324, of respectable parents, but at the same time so poor that but for the liberality of Nicholas Uvedale, then governor of Winchester castle, and lord of the manor of Wykeham, a liberal education would have been far beyond his reach. On the completion of his studies, he became private secretary to his patron, and was by him eventually recommended to the notice of Edward III. The talents, diligence, and integrity which he displayed in the service of the king, raised him gradually to a distinguished place in the royal favour; and in 1356, Edward, then occupied in his favourite project of rebuilding Windsor castle, appointed him to superintend the erection of the fabric in quality of surveyor of the works. The structure was completed under his directions, and reached the state in which it appeared previous to the recent alterations in our own time; but although the new edifice gave great satisfaction to his employer, a perhaps excusable piece of vanity was near ruining the architect for ever in the

king's favour. On one of the towers he had the imprudence to put up an inscription, "This made Wykeham." So fair an opportunity of injuring him in Edward's esteem was not lost upon his enemies: they affected to read the words inversely, and exclaimed against the presumption which they exhibited. The ingenuity of Wykeham, however, saved him on this occasion, when being called to account in the royal presence, he assured the king that the utmost he had intended to intimate was that his diligence and exertions in forwarding the building had raised him, through the favour of his prince, from a low estate to his present rank. The storm blew over, and Wykeham, having taken holy orders, was presented in the course of the following year to the living of Pulliam, Norfolk, with a stall in Lichfield cathedral. Thence he rose, gradually but rapidly, to the highest dignities both in church and state. The deanery of the collegiate church of St Martin-le-Grand was added to his other ecclesiastical preferments in 1360; but he resigned them all six years after, on being elevated to the rich see of Winchester. The posts of private secretary to the king, warden of the forests, &c. the appointments of lord keeper and president of the council followed in swift succession, till in 1367 he reached the highest point of his career in the chancellorship of England. This arduous and dignified office he discharged with great ability nearly four years, distinguishing himself in the interval as well by his orderly management of the diocese over which he had been called to preside, as by his disinterestedness in dedicating a large portion of his temporalities to the improvement of his cathedral and the foundation of a grammar-school at Winchester, which still exists a worthy monument of his munificence. In 1371, a party about the court, strongly opposed to the increasing wealth and influence of the clergy, and headed by the celebrated John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, succeeded in persuading the parliament that his power was too great for a subject, and he was compelled to resign the seals. The same persecution continued to follow him, till two years afterwards the progress of his new foundation was for a time suspended in consequence of the sequestration of his revenues, which his enemies succeeded in effecting, although all their endeavours failed to procure his conviction of the high crimes and misdemeanours laid to his charge. For the remainder of this reign he continued apart from the court, consoled in some degree for his disgrace by the attachment of the people, and his general popularity through the country. This circumstance, and the reviving influence of the churchmen, restored him, on the accession of Richard, to his dignities and emoluments. In 1386 he completed his noble foundation of New college, Oxford, which he had undertaken under the express permission and encouragement of the king, secured by a royal patent, and which occupied six years in the building. In the chapel belonging to this establishment his crezier, or highly ornamented

pastoral staff, is still preserved, supposed to be the only one in England. Scarcely was this college finished, when he commenced erecting another at Winchester, which he also lived to see finished in about the same space of time. In 1591 he a second time resigned the chancellorship, and from that period devoted his attention solely to his ecclesiastical duties, and the superintendence of his two noble establishments. Of his private life, but few particulars have reached posterity; but his general benevolence and charitable disposition may fairly be inferred from the worthy disposition of his immense property. His death took place at South Waltham, September 24, 1404.—*Life by Louth. Milner's Hist. of Winchester.*

WYNANTZ (JOHN) a Dutch landscape painter of considerable eminence, born at Haarlem about the commencement of the seventeenth century. He was remarkable for the delicacy of his tints and the boldness of his designs; and is also known as the instructor of Philip Wouwermans. Like too many of the sons of genius, his prudence was inferior to his talents; yet although his life was passed in alternations of study and sensuality, he survived to an advanced age, and died in 1670.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

WYNDHAM (HENRY PENRUDDOCKE) an English gentleman, descended of a good family in Wiltshire, which county he at one period represented in parliament. He was born in 1736, and received his education at Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated, and passed the remainder of his life in literary leisure, occasionally attending his duties in the senate. His writings consist of a "Picture of the Isle of Wight," 8vo; "A Tour through Monmouthshire and the Principality of Wales," 4to; "Wiltshire, extracted from Domesday Book," 8vo; and "The Diary of George Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe Regis," 8vo. Mr Wyndham was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and died in 1819, at Salisbury.

WYNDHAM (sir WILLIAM) an eminent senator and statesman, was born at Orchard Wyndham in Somersetshire, in 1687. His father, of the same name, who died in the infancy of the subject of this article, had been created a baronet by Charles II. He was educated at Eton, whence he was removed to Christchurch, Oxford. On quitting the university he made the tour of the continent, and on his return was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Somerset. He soon became conspicuous as one of the most able members of the house of Commons; and on the change of ministry, which produced the treaty of Utrecht, was appointed master of the buck hounds, then secretary at war, and lastly, in 1713, chancellor of the exchequer. On the breach between the earl of Oxford and viscount Bolingbroke, he adhered to the interests of the latter. Upon the death of queen Anne he was displaced, and in the ensuing parliament took a leading part in opposition, and signified himself by his advocacy of the treaty of

Utrecht, and in defence of the duke of Ormond and earls of Oxford and Strafford, when impeached by the house of Commons. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, under the earl of Mar. in August 1715, he was arrested at his seat in Somersetshire, on suspicion of being concerned in that event, but he made his escape from the messenger. On a proclamation being issued for his apprehension, he soon after surrendered himself, and was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to trial. On his regaining his liberty he continued his opposition, but on more broad and less jacobitical grounds than heretofore, and he remained in strenuous contest with ministers until his death, which took place in 1740. Sir William Wyndham married twice, and by his first wife, lady Catherine Seymour, second daughter of Algernon, duke of Somerset, was father to sir Charles Wyndham, who, on the death of the duke, became earl of Egremont, the title having been granted to that nobleman, with remainder to his grandson. The latter nobleman, who succeeded the first earl of Chatham as secretary of state, died in 1763.—*Birch's Lives.*

WYNNE (EDWARD) a learned barrister and law-writer, was born in 1734. He was the son of William Wynne, esq. serjeant-at-law, and he followed his father's profession, but confined himself principally to the composition of legal works, which unite great elegance of style to considerable professional knowledge and acuteness. He died of a cancer, Dec. 26, 1784, in the fiftieth year of his age. His works are a miscellany containing several law tracts, 1765, 8vo; "Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England," 4 vols. 8vo, a second edition of which appeared in 1785.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibliog.*

WYNNE (JOHN HUDDLESTONE) a miscellaneous writer, was born of a respectable family in Wales, in 1743. He was brought up to the business of a printer, which he followed for some time in London, and then obtained a commission in the army, which, owing to the eccentricity of his temper, he was obliged to quit. He then settled in London as an author by profession, and experienced all the vicissitudes of that precarious calling. He died in 1788. His principal works are "A general History of the British Empire in America," 2 vols. 8vo; "A general History of Ireland," 2 vols. 8vo; and "Fables of Flowers for the Female Sex."—His uncle, the rev. RICHARD WYNNE, MA. of All Souls, Oxford, was rector of St Alphege, London, and of Ayot St Lawrence, in Hertfordshire. He published the New Testament in English, carefully collated with the Greek, 2 vols. 8vo. He died in 1799.—*Gent. Mag.*

WYNTON, or WINTON (ANDREW) an ancient Scottish chronicler of the fourteenth century. He was a canon regular of St Andrew's, and a prior of the monastery of St Serf, in Lochleven. His "Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland" was undertaken at the request of sir John Wemyss, the ancestor of the existing noble family of that name. His Chronicle was suffered to remain in MS. until in 1793 a

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specimen of that part of it which relates more immediately to the affairs of Scotland was published in two volumes, octavo. The editor deems Wynton not inferior to Fordun in historic merit, and regards his Chronicle, which is written in the Scottish language, as highly worthy of the ecclesiastical historian and antiquary. He died about 1430.—*Mackenzie's Scottish Writers. Ellis's Specimens.*

WYRLEY, or WIRLEY (WILLIAM) an

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heraldic writer, descended from an ancient family of that name in Staffordshire. He was appointed rouge-croix poursuivant at arms in 1604, which office he held until his death in 1618. In 1592 he published a book, entitled "The true Use of Armoury, showed by History, and plainly proved by Example." He also made collections for a history of Leicestershire, of which much use was made by Burton.—*Noble's College of Arms.*

X A V

XAVIER (St FRANCIS) a celebrated Spanish missionary, born in 1506, in the castle of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees. He studied at Paris, and lectured on philosophy at the college of Beauvais, in that city. Having formed an acquaintance with Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the jesuits, he became one of his earliest and most zealous disciples, and followed him into Italy, where he attended the sick in an hospital at Venice. At length, on the recommendation of Ignatius, he was sent by John III, king of Portugal, to the East Indies, to preach the Gospel. He arrived at the Portuguese colony of Goa in 1542 and he propagated the Christian faith not only in that city, but also on the coast of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Molucca islands, and especially in Japan. He died in an island belonging to China, in 1552, just as he was about to enter that vast empire as a Christian missionary. He was interred at Goa, and numerous miracles having been ascribed to him, he received the honour of canonization in 1622. Five books of his "Letters" were published at Paris in 1631, and he was the author of some other works.—*Dict. Hist.*

XAVIER (JEROME) a relation of F. Xavier, and like him a jesuit and East Indian missionary. He died at Goa in 1617. His "History of Jesus Christ;" and "History of St Peter," written in Portuguese, and translated into Persian by an Oriental writer, were both published by Ludovicus de Dieu, with Latin versions, Lugd. Bat. 1639, 4to. Jerome Xavier was also the author of a treatise "De Missionem ad Regnum Magni Mogor," Mogunt. 1601, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, the pupil of Plato, and successor to Speusippus in the Academia, or Platonic school at Athens. His master, in comparing his character and disposition with those of his fellow-disciple Aristotle, used to say that the former required the spur and the latter the rein. He was remarkable for the severity of his manners, and his incorruptible integrity, the former of which qualities he displayed in resisting the allurments of the beautiful Phryne, and the latter in refusing the presents offered him by Philip,

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king of Macedon, when sent on an embassy to the court of that prince. Notwithstanding his public services, the Athenians ungratefully suffered him to be sold as a slave, because he was unable to pay the taxes. But Demetrius Phalerius, the governor of Athens for Ptolemy king of Egypt, paid the debts of the philosopher, and set him at liberty. His death took place 314 BC. at the age of eighty-two, after he had been a public teacher twenty-five years; and he was succeeded in the Platonic school by Polemon. Xenocrates was the author of a tract on death, published by Aldus in 1497.—XENOCRATES, a Greek physician of eminence, practised his profession at Rome in the reign of the emperor Nero.—*Stanley. Diog. Laertius. Vossius. Bayle.*

XENOPHANES, a heathen philosopher, founder of the Eleatic school, so termed from Elea, the birth-place of Parmenides, Zeno, and Leucippus, who were distinguished members of this sect. Xenophanes was born at Colophon, and became a professor in the school of Pythagoras. He applied himself chiefly to the study of nature, and taught that matter was immutable. He delivered his doctrines in verse; but none of his writings are extant. According to Dr Priestley he was born 620 BC. and lived more than one hundred years.—There was another XENOPHANES, of a later period, called Sillographus, from his having been the composer of "Silli," a kind of poetical satires.—*Diogenes Laertius. Stanley. Stoll's Int. in Hist. Lit.*

XENOPHON, a celebrated Greek philosopher, commander, and historian, the son of Gryllus, an Athenian, was born about BC. 450. He engaged the attention of Socrates while a youth, and was persuaded by that philosopher to become his disciple. He zealously imbibed the doctrines of his master, whom he accompanied to the Peloponnesian war, where he distinguished his valour by fighting for his country. When the younger Cyrus planned his expedition to dethrone his brother Artaxerxes, by the aid of a body of Greek auxiliaries, Xenophon entered as a volunteer, without any particular command. The object of that celebrated attempt being defeated by

the death of Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, the Greek auxiliaries were surrounded, and ordered to lay down their arms. Xenophon was among the most strenuous opposers of the required submission, and when, soon after, Clearchus and the other Greek generals were treacherously massacred, by his eloquence in a council of war he roused the troops from the despair in which this circumstance had thrown them, and was chosen among the new chiefs to succeed his friend Proxenus, the leader who had originally induced him to enter this service. The famous "Retreat of the Ten Thousand" then commenced, the success of which, in the narrative supposed to have been drawn up by himself, is chiefly attributed to his councils. When the greater part of the Greeks, on their arrival at Byzantium, embarked for their respective homes, Xenophon, with several of his followers, entered into the service of Seuthes, king of Thrace. Deeming himself ill-treated, he soon quitted Seuthes, and being prevented from returning home by a sentence of banishment passed against him for joining the expedition of Cyrus, he accompanied Agesilaus, king of Sparta, to Greece, and fought with him against the Thebans at the battle of Chæronea. Under the protection of the Spartans, by whom he was greatly esteemed, he ultimately withdrew to a retreat in Elis, near Olympia, where he employed himself in his retirement, in composing works on history and philosophy, and in rural occupations and amusements, until his death at a very advanced age, B.C. 360. Of the principal philosophical works of Xenophon, there are extant the "Memorabilia of Socrates," and the "Apology for Socrates," which are deemed much more authentic accounts of the lessons and conduct of that sage than the writings of his fellow-disciple Plato and others. As a historian he is known to modern times by his "Hellenica, or Grecian History," in which he appears as a continuator of Thucydides; by his "Anabasis," or relation of the memorable expedition under Cyrus, which however appeared under the name of Themistogenes of Syracuse, and is quoted as his work by Xenophon himself in his Hellenica; but on the dubious authority of style, in the face of some striking contradiction, it has been almost universally regarded as the work of the latter. His celebrated "Cyropædia, or Institutions of Cyrus," is now universally regarded as a philosophical fiction rather than history. Among his political works may be enumerated his account of "The Republic and Laws of Sparta;" "The Republic of Athens and its Revenues;" his "Praise of Agesilaus;" and his "Hiero, or Dialogue on Tyranny." Of the miscellaneous class he left treatises "On Economics;" "On Hunting;" and "On the Office of Master of the Horse." The writings of Xenophon exhibit him as a man of kind and genuine feelings, and very pious after the manner of his country, with a great portion of superstitious credulity. His observations are seldom remarkable for depth or acuteness, but with the exception afore-

said, are marked with great good sense and virtuous intention. His style has always been admired for sweetness, Attic purity, and singular clearness, and these qualities, and his exquisite taste, render him one of the most pleasing of instructors and engaging of narrators. The works of Xenophon, which are probably the most popular of all the Greek classics, have often been reprinted, both collectively and separately. The best editions are that of Stephens, folio, 1581; of Wells, Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo, 1703; and of Weiske, at Leipsic, 5 vols. 8vo, 1802.—There was another XENOPHON, a native of Ephesus, who lived in the second or third century, and wrote a romance, entitled "Ephesiaca, or the Loves of Habrocomas and Anthia," printed in London, 1726, 4to, and at Vienna, in Greek and Latin, in 1796, by baron Locella. The style of this author is his chief recommendation.—*Diog. Laert. Brucker. Le Jeune Anachars. Mitford's Greece.*

XIMENES DE CISNEROS (FRANCIS) a celebrated Spanish statesman, born in 1437, at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile. He was descended of an honourable but not wealthy family, and he received an academical education at Alcalá and Salamanca. The circumstances of his parents, combined with his own inclinations, induced him to enter into holy orders, and he soon obtained benefices of considerable value, which placed him in the way to farther preferment. All at once he renounced his benefices, and after undergoing a severe novitiate, assumed the habit of St Francis in a convent of Observantine friars. There he became remarkable for the austerity of his manners, and a rigidly superstitious attention to religious duties. He was made provincial of his order, and his reputation for sanctity procured him the office of confessor to Isabella, queen of Castile, which he is said to have accepted with great reluctance. He preserved at court all the stern austerity which had distinguished him in the cloister. In 1495 the queen nominated him to the archbishopric of Toledo, which, next to the papacy, is the richest dignity in the Catholic church. This honour he resolutely declined, and was at length induced to accept of it only in consequence of an authoritative injunction of the supreme pontiff. Promotion produced no alteration in his manners: under his pontifical robes he wore the coarse frock of a Franciscan friar, which he mended with his own hands. He at no time used linen, but was commonly clad in hair-cloth. In his lodging and diet he was no less attentive to the severe rules of his order. Notwithstanding these peculiarities, so inconsistent with the manners of the world, he possessed a thorough knowledge of its affairs; and when called upon by Ferdinand and Isabella to take a principal share in the administration of the government, he displayed talents for business which rendered the fame of his wisdom equal to that of his sanctity. In 1507 the pope bestowed on him a cardinal's hat; and shortly after the king appointed him prime minister. His conduct in this exalted

station was so satisfactory to his master, that at his death in 1516 he left Ximenes sole regent of Castile till the arrival of his grandson and successor (afterwards the emperor Charles V) in Spain. The national character of the Spaniards, and the existing state of affairs, combined to render the duties of the new regent peculiarly arduous; but by a rare union of prudence, firmness, and decision, he preserved undiminished the authority with which he had been entrusted, in spite of the cabals of the Spanish nobility, and the more dangerous intrigues of the courtiers who surrounded the young king during his residence in the Netherlands, where he continued twenty months after the death of his grandfather. The narrative of the events which marked the regency of cardinal Ximenes must be sought in the pages of history; but the ungrateful requital of his services by the prince, whose interest he had so powerfully promoted, and the melancholy termination of his career, are too interesting to be omitted. Notwithstanding he was nearly fourscore years of age at the period when he held the reins of government, he abated nothing of the rigour of his mortifications, or the regularity of his attentions to religious duties, either public or private. Such occupations and exercises did not prevent him from constantly attending the council of state, reading all papers presented to him, dictating letters and instructions, and inspecting all business, civil, ecclesiastical, or military. The only amusement in which he indulged himself by way of relaxation, was to canvas with a few friars and other theologians some intricate article of scholastic divinity. Wasted by such a course of life, the infirmities of age daily grew upon him. When the king landed in Spain, in September 1517, the cardinal set out to meet him, but illness obliged him to stop short on his journey, at a place called Bos Esquillos. Anxiously wishing for an interview with his master, he wrote to him, entreating a visit, and at the same time warning him against the danger of retaining the Flemish courtiers by whom he was accompanied. Those who thought it their interest to prevent a meeting, industriously kept Charles at a distance from Aranda, the place to which the cardinal had removed. Through their suggestions, every measure that he recommended was rejected; and the utmost care was taken to make him feel, and to point out to the whole nation, that his power was on the decline: even in things purely trivial, such a choice was always made as was deemed most disagreeable to him. While suffering under the mortification such treatment must necessarily inflict, he received a letter from the king, in which, after a few cold and formal expressions of regard, he was permitted, or rather ordered, to retire to his diocese, that after a life of such continued application he might end his days in tranquillity. His high spirit could not brook this unmerited indignity; and worn out with disease and mental agitation, he expired a few hours after reading the letter, November 8, 1517. The variety, the grandeur, and the success of his schemes

during his short regency, leave it doubtful whether his sagacity in council, his prudence in conduct, or his boldness in execution, deserve the highest praise. His reputation has been permanent, not only for wisdom, but for sanctity: and "he is," says Dr Robertson, "the only prime minister mentioned in history whom his contemporaries revered as a saint, and to whom the people under his government ascribed the power of working miracles." Literature was indebted to cardinal Ximenes for academical foundations at Alcalá and at Talavera, and also on account of the famous polyglott Bible, printed under his patronage at Alcalá or Complutum, thence termed the Complutensian Polyglott. Among the biographical memoirs of this statesman may be mentioned the French works of Marsollier and Flechier.—*Moreri. Robertson's Hist. of Charles the Fifth.*

XIMENES (FRANCIS) a Spanish Franciscan, who was one of the twelve friars who first preached Christianity to the Mexicans. Being well skilled in the language of that people, he collected a great deal of information relative to the properties and medicinal uses of the plants and animals of New Spain, and especially of Mexico; whence he composed a treatise, in four books, published at Mexico in 1615, which is often quoted with approbation by De Laet. Plumier consecrated to the memory of this naturalist a genus of plants called Ximonia. Eloy, who calls this writer F. Ximenes de Carmona, says that he was a native of Cordova, and studied medicine at Salamanca, where he afterwards lectured on anatomy. He returned from his mission to Mexico, and settled as a physician at Seville, where he spent the remainder of his life. Besides the work above mentioned, he published a treatise on the medical virtues of water.—*Eloy Dict. II. de la Med. Rees's Cyclop.*

XIMENES (RODERIC) a Spanish divine and historian, who was a native of Navarre, and became archbishop of Toledo. He went in 1247 to Lyons, to defend, before pope Innocent IX and a general council, the rights and privileges of his see, against the archbishop of Compostella, who laid claim to the primacy because his church contained the body of St James, the apostle of the Spaniards, when the dispute was decided in favour of the archbishop of Toledo. He died on his passage down the Rhone, as he was returning to Spain. Ximenes was the author of a "History of Spain," in nine books, which was published in the collection of Spanish Historians by the Jesuit Andrew Schott.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

XYLANDER (WILLIAM) was the son of indigent parents, residing at Augsburg, where he was born in 1532. Displaying in early youth strong indications of precocious talent, Relinger, one of the magistrates of the city, benevolently took him under his protection, and gave him a liberal education, for which purpose he placed him first at the university of his native place, and subsequently at those of Tubingen and Basil. The death of Mycillus,

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Greek professor at Heidelberg, in 1553, made an opening there for Xylander, whose reputation as a scholar was now established, and he was accordingly unanimously invited to fill the chair, an honourable distinction for which he was principally indebted to his Latin translation of Dion Cassius, printed in the preceding year. In the year following he published a Latin translation of the book of Marcus Antoninus, but several errors having crept into it, he printed a revised edition in 1568, about which period also appeared similar versions of Strabo and Plutarch from his pen. Xylander was twice secretary to the ecclesiastical councils which sat to discuss the great question as to the eucharist, and died in 1576. Though his erudition is indisputable, yet through either haste or carelessness, his books are very faulty.—*Moreri. Teissier.*

XYP

XYPHILIN (JOHN). The name of two distinguished ecclesiastics, natives of Trebizond, who flourished in the eleventh century. The elder, a man of great erudition and exemplary manners, was patriarch of Constantinople, to which high dignity he was appointed in 1064. No work of his has reached posterity, with the exception of a single sermon, to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.—The younger was nephew to the first, and is known as the author of a Greek abridgment of Dion Cassius, commencing with the thirty-second book of that writer. Of this work, which is written in a very rude style, there is an English translation by Manning. The two Xiphilins have not unfrequently been confounded.—*Moreri.*

Y A R

YALDEN, DD. (THOMAS) an English divine, of considerable scholastic attainments, and a lively poetical genius. He was the youngest son of Mr John Yalden, a gentleman of Sussex, and was born in 1671, at Exeter. In his nineteenth year he entered himself a commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, having previously received the rudiments of a classical education at the grammar-school attached to that foundation. Here he commenced a strict intimacy with Addison and Sacheverel, which lasted through life, although the parties were as strongly as possible opposed to each other in politics, in which Yalden's opinions assimilated much more to those of the latter than of the former. In 1700 he was elected fellow, and soon after succeeded to the college living of Willoughby, Warwickshire, and the lectureship in moral philosophy. In 1706 he was received into the family of the duke of Beaufort, and was presented by that nobleman, who held him in great esteem, to the livings of Chalton and Cleanville, two adjoining parishes in Hertfordshire. In 1713 he was appointed to the preachiership of Bridewell hospital, on the resignation of his friend Dr Atterbury, his connexion with whom was afterwards productive of considerable inconvenience to him. On the banishment of the bishop, Dr Yalden was arrested and examined before the council, who committed him to prison in consequence of a libellous copy of verses being found in his pocket-book, but no farther evidence being produced against him, he was at length released. Dr Yalden's writings consist of "The Conquest of Namur," a Pindaric ode; "The Temple of Fame," &c.; and some miscellaneous prose pieces, among which is, "The Medicine," a tale, to be found in *The Tatler*. His death took place July 16, 1736.—*Life by Cibber.*

YART (ANTOINE) a French writer, who was born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1709.

Y A T

He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained the living of Saussay in the Vexin. His taste for literature produced an intimate connexion with Cideville, the friend of Voltaire and the abbé Rensel. He distinguished himself by his attention to English poetry, and his principal work is entitled "Idée de la Poésie Anglaise," 1756, 8 vols. 12mo, in which he introduced to the knowledge of his countrymen many English bards with whose works they were previously unacquainted.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

YATES, or YEATES (RICHARD) a comic actor of considerable merit, who was long a member of the metropolitan theatres. In conjunction with Shuter, he was accustomed to open a booth for dramatic exhibitions at Bartholomew fair in Smithfield, and at Lady fair in the Borough, till an order of the court of common council, issued June 17, 1762, put a period to their performances. Yates was a great favourite with the public in Fondlewife, in the *Old Bachelor*, and similar characters. From defective memory or bad habit he would not unfrequently repeat a sentence twice or three times, for which he was deservedly censured by Churchill, in the *Rosciad*. He died April 21, 1796, aged ninety, leaving a widow.—His first wife, **ANNA MARIA YATES**, was highly distinguished as a tragedian. Her maiden name was Graham, and she is said to have been a native of Birmingham. She made her first appearance on the stage at Dublin, about 1752; but her efforts were then so unsuccessful, that she for a while relinquished the theatrical profession. Circumstances however induced her to resume it, and in February 1754 she appeared at Drury Lane, in a tragedy entitled *Virginia*. She still attracted little notice, till after her marriage with Mr Yates, to whose instruction she was indebted for the development of her talents; and at length she acquired great popularity, and on

the death of Mrs Cibber, in 1765, she succeeded to her characters, and became for a while the unrivalled heroine of the stage. Quitting the profession in which she had been so prosperous, Mrs Yates, in conjunction with Mrs Brooke the novelist, in 1773, undertook the management of the Opera, and conducted that concern till 1782. During this female regency, the best composers, the greatest singers, and the most celebrated dancers, were brought forward; for between 1773 and 1782, Sacchini, Truetta, and Anfossi, were engaged as composers; Pacchierotti, Anfossi, and the Gabrielli, as singers; and mademoiselle Heinel, Vestris, and Le Picq, as dancers. Mrs Yates did not enrich herself by her speculation; but she had the address to escape that ruin which the government of the Opera has generally entailed on those who have held it. Her death took place in May 1787, at the age of fifty-nine.—*Thesp. Dict. Rees's Cyclop.*

YEARSLEY (ANNE) a poetess, novel writer, and dramatist, born at Bristol about 1756. Her mother was a milk-woman in that city, and she for some time exercised the same occupation. She was taught by her mother and brother to read and write; and having had opportunities of perusing Young's Night Thoughts, and some of the works of Pope, Milton, Dryden, and Shakespeare, her talents were called forth, and she produced some pieces of poetry which excited the attention of Mrs Hannah More. To the assistance and advice of that lady she was much indebted for the improvement of her abilities; and under her patronage she published by subscription a volume of poems in 1785. The profits of this work enabled her to relinquish her business for the more congenial employment of keeping a circulating library at Bristol Hot Wells. Her subsequent publications were a second collection of "Poems on Various Subjects," 1787; a short poem, "On the Inhumanity of the Slave Trade," 1788; "Stanzas of Woe," addressed to Levi Ames, esq. mayor of Bristol, 1790; "Earl Godwin," an historical tragedy, which was performed at the Bristol and Bath theatres; and a novel, entitled "The Royal Captives," 1795, 4 vols. 12mo, founded on the history of the man with the iron mask, imprisoned in the Bastille, whom she supposes to have been a twin brother of Louis XIV. She experienced great encouragement from the public in the course of her literary career; but an unfortunate quarrel with her patroness Mrs More, which, like most affairs of the kind, was carried on in a manner by no means creditable to either party, tended somewhat to injure her popularity. Some years before her death she retired from trade, and resided with her family at Melksham in Wiltshire, in a state of almost absolute seclusion. She died May 8, 1806, leaving a son and two daughters. Another son, who had studied painting as a profession, and who appeared to be a talented individual, was cut off by a pulmonary disease, two or three years previously to the death of his mother.—*Evans's Hist. of Bristol*, vol. ii.

YELVERTON (sir HENRY) an eminent English lawyer, a native of Islington, Middlesex, born there in 1566. Having graduated at the university of Oxford, he became a member of Gray's inn, by which society he was in due course called to the bar. His progress in his profession was rapid, and he was appointed in succession to fill the responsible offices of solicitor and attorney-general, with the honour of knighthood. A temporary quarrel with the duke of Buckingham caused his deprivation and imprisonment; but on the removal of the cause the effect also ceased, and he was subsequently advanced to the bench. Of judge Yelverton's "Reports" there are two editions; the first, written in the French language, appeared in 1661; the second, in English, was printed in 1734. His death took place in 1630.—*Athen. Oxon.*

YORK (FREDERICK, duke of) second son of his majesty George III, was born at Buckingham-house, St James's park, London, August 16, 1763. In the month of February following he was elected prince-bishop of Osnaburgh, in Germany; on the 13th of December, 1767, he was invested with the insignia of the order of the Bath; and installed as first and principal companion of that order June 15, 1772. He was chosen a companion of the most noble order of the Garter, June 19, 1771; and on the 25th of the next month installed at Windsor, with his brothers, the present king and the duke of Cumberland. In the literary part of his education he was associated with his elder brother; and the direction of the studies of the two princes was successively confided to Dr Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, assisted by Dr Cyril Jackson; and to Dr Hurd, then bishop of Lichfield. From his earliest years prince Frederick was destined for the military profession, and in November 1780, having been appointed a brevet-colonel in the British service, he set off for the continent, and after visiting Hanover, proceeded to Berlin to study the tactics of his profession, in the school of that veteran general the great Frederick. He continued abroad till 1787, and during his absence was appointed colonel of the Coldstream guards, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Shortly after this promotion, November 27, 1784, he was created duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, and earl of Ulster in Ireland. In November 1787, he took his seat in the house of Peers, and in the debates on the regency at the close of the following year he made his first speech in parliament. Public attention was much excited in 1789, in consequence of a duel between the subject of this article and colonel Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond, who had required from his royal highness an explanation or retraction of an observation made by the latter, which he deemed derogatory to his honour. The duke not complying with the requisition, but expressing his willingness to waive the privileges of his superior rank, and give the satisfaction which might be expected from any private gentleman, a meeting took place on Wimbledon-

common, and the word being given for both parties to fire at once, colonel Lenox obeyed, and his ball grazed the hair of the royal duke, who fired his pistol in the air, and the affair terminated without any personal injury to the combatants. In September 1791, the duke of York married the eldest daughter of Frederick William, king of Prussia; and as this union was the result of political arrangements, it may be sufficient to remark that the duke treated his consort with uniform respect and decent attention, though after a few years a separation took place, arising from circumstances which did not involve the slightest degree of impropriety of conduct on the part of the duchess, whose death occurred in 1820. On his marriage, the duke of York received an augmentation of his income, which raised it in the whole to \$5,000*l.* a-year, exclusive of the revenue of the bishopric of Osnaburgh. In 1793 his royal highness was sent to Flanders at the head of a British army, to oppose the French. After obtaining some previous advantages over the enemy, he laid siege to Valenciennes, which surrendered to the troops under his command July 26, 1793. On the 22nd of August he sat down before Dunkirk, whence he was speedily obliged by the French to retire. In the campaign of 1794 he had at first some success, but Pichegru having taken the command of the French army, that of the duke, with his German allies, after experiencing various reverses, retreated into Westphalia; and in April 1795, the remnant of the British army returned to England. In February of the same year the duke of York was appointed to the high office of commander-in-chief. In 1799 he was again employed in active service against the French in Holland; the expedition which he headed being fitted out on the presumption that the Dutch were generally desirous to throw off the yoke of France, and return to their previous subjection to the stadtholder. But the idea proved erroneous; and the ill-planned campaign terminated with a truce, one condition of which was the liberation of 8000 French and Dutch seamen, then prisoners of war in England. This expedition terminated the active services of the duke of York in the field, in the course of which he had various opportunities of displaying that courage which he in a high degree possessed; but opposed as he was by officers indebted for their stations to superior talents alone, the reverses which he experienced were such as might naturally have been expected, where rank formed the principal pretension. In 1809 he became unfavourably distinguished in the opinion of the public, in consequence of the disclosures which took place in the course of a parliamentary investigation, originated by colonel Wardle, who in the house of Commons charged the duke with having suffered a female favourite, named Mary Anne Clarke, to influence him in the disposal of commissions in the army. From the evidence brought forward, it appeared that in a few cases promotion had been extended to persons recommended by this woman, who

doubtless derived pecuniary advantage from such transactions; but as nothing occurred to implicate the duke of York directly in the corrupt transactions between Mrs Clarke and the persons to whom she sold her services, he was acquitted by a majority of eighty-two, who voted against the proposed general inquiry into his official conduct as commander-in-chief. His royal highness, however, thought proper to resign his post, in which, in about two years after, he was reinstated by the prince-regent, with little or no objection on the part of the public, who were disgusted with the means and evidence employed to disgrace him, coupled as it was with the known fact that the army had never been nearly so free from the corruption complained of as under himself. This touch of adversity was not without its salutary consequences, as it produced in the duke a redoubled attention to his duties. From that time he not only exercised the most rigid impartiality in the distribution of promotion, but the humblest petition was sure of attention; the rights and comforts of the soldier were studiously attended to; and without relaxing necessary discipline, some of its more odious and dispensable rigours were discountenanced. Upon the whole, both in a moral and a social, as well as in a military sense, the British army owes much to the exertions and good-will of this prince, whose rank and influence enabled him to effect improvements, which equally good intentions, without such advantages, might have failed to secure. Among the future circumstances of his public life was his appointment to the post of custos of the person of his afflicted father in 1818, to which post was annexed a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum, not without much popular objection, its being deemed very inconsistent with the economy which a long and a wasteful war had rendered necessary. The last speech of the duke of York in parliament was against Catholic emancipation, and might be said to amount to a declaration, in his capacity of heir-apparent, that he would never consent to that disputed measure, should he be ever called on to reign. Not long after this event he was attacked with a dropsy in the chest, which complaint gradually became more dangerous in its symptoms, and after long and protracted suffering, ultimately proved fatal, on the 5th of January, 1827. The duke of York was a prince of great humanity, good temper, and benevolence, especially during the last twenty years of his life; and by his ease and affability, lived to see himself without a public or private enemy in any quarter. Neither forming, nor displaying pretensions to commanding intellect, he gradually rendered himself an able and an active official man of business, and pretended to nothing more. Generally speaking, he kept aloof from the contest of party or politics; but so far as he was active, he countenanced the more confirmed Tories and high churchmen, by whom he was doubtless prompted into his uncalled-for declaration against the Roman Catholic claims. As concerns private life, unhappily for himself, he

assumed the licence too common to his rank, but under circumstances which supply more excuse than can always be produced for similar aberrations. A passion for high play, very fatal to his own repose, and which marked the decline of his life with many melancholy circumstances, cannot receive the same consideration, tending as it did to the injury of others, and to afflict both the early and the later stages of his existence with great and merited disquiet. On the whole, however, his failings were too common to his station to call for particular animadversion: and the kind, and in many respects affectionate tone of public feeling at his decease, cannot but redound to the general credit of the individual by whom it was so spontaneously excited.—*Ann. Biog. New Monthly Mag. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

YORKE (PHILIP) first earl of Hardwicke and lord high chancellor, was born December 1, 1690, at Dover in the county of Kent, where his father practised as an attorney, and brought his son up to the higher branch of his own profession. From a respectable seminary kept by a Mr Morland at Bethnal-green, he was removed to the Middle Temple, and being called to the bar, in 1714, soon rose to great eminence as a counsel. In six years' time the interest of lord-chancellor Parker procured him the office of solicitor-general, in which capacity he displayed great professional knowledge and eloquence, as well as unbending integrity, especially in the Atterbury trials. Four years after he was farther advanced to the attorney-generalship; and on the resignation of lord King, in 1733, was made lord chief-justice of the king's bench, with the barony of Hardwicke, and a salary increased from 2000*l.* to 4000*l.* On the decease of lord chancellor Talbot, in 1737, lord Hardwicke was elevated to the woolsack; and during the long course of twenty years in which he presided in the equity courts, acquitted himself with so much ability, judgment, and integrity, that only three of his decisions, it is said, were ever called in question, and even all of these were on appeal confirmed by the upper house. In 1754 a patent was issued from the crown, advancing him to the rank of an earl, two years after which he resigned the seals, and retired from public life. Lord Hardwicke died at his house in Grosvenor-square, March 6, 1764, and was buried at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire. He was the author of a single paper in the *Spectator*; but his only professional work is an equity treatise, entitled "The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated." He left several children, of whom the eldest succeeded him in his titles and estates.—*Biog. Brit.*

YORKE (PHILIP) second earl of Hardwicke, son of the foregoing, was born Dec. 20, 1720, and was placed by his father at Dr Newcome's school at Hackney, whence he removed to Corpus Christi (Bene't) college, Cambridge. While at the university he distinguished himself by the publication of his "Athenian Letters," in which he was assisted by his brother

Charles, afterwards lord Morden. This elegant work was originally printed only for distribution among his private friends, but was published some years after the decease of the author, in two quarto volumes, 1798. His other publications are "The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, Ambassador to the States General;" and a collection of state papers, from the commencement of the sixteenth century to the year 1726. His death took place in 1790.—There was a third of this name, and of the same family, who was a native of Erthig, Denbighshire, born 1743. He graduated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and afterwards sat in several successive parliaments for the boroughs of Helstone and Grantham. Mr Yorke, who is known as the author of a work entitled "The Royal Tribes of Wales," died in 1804.—*British Peerage. Gent. Mag.*

YOUNG (ARTHUR) a learned and amiable divine, who for many years held a prebendal stall in Canterbury cathedral, was a native of the county of Norfolk, and a graduate of Cambridge. He is advantageously known as the author of "An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion," in two volumes, 1734, dedicated to his friend and patron bishop Wilcocks. His death took place in 1759.—*Ann. Biog.*

YOUNG (ARTHUR) son of the preceding, was born in 1741. He applied himself to the study of agriculture as a science, after declining the business of a wine-merchant, for which he had been designed by his father. His experiments however did not improve his circumstances, and he was at length induced to decline in his own person the practice, while he continued to advocate the theory of the science. Mr Young was the author of a work first projected in 1770, and entitled the "Farmer's Calendar;" as also of another which appeared periodically, under the name of "Annals of Agriculture," to which the late king is said to have been an occasional contributor. He was afterwards employed by government to obtain information on the subject of his favourite pursuit throughout the country, and on the appointment of the Board of Agriculture was nominated to the office of its secretary. Notwithstanding a total loss of sight, which afflicted him some years previously to his decease, he continued to employ his mind on the advancement of rural economy up to the time of his death, which took place in the spring of 1820.—*Ibid.*

YOUNG, DD. (EDWARD) an English divine, was born at Woodhay, Berks, in 1642, and was elected off on the foundation from Winchester grammar-school, to a scholarship at New college, Oxford, of which he became in due course a fellow. He enjoyed several valuable pieces of church preferment, among which may be enumerated the rectory of Upham, Hants, a stall at Salisbury, and eventually the deanery of that cathedral. There are extant two volumes of sermons by ~~dean~~ Young, who died in 1705.—*Athen. Oxon.*

YOUNG, DD. (EDWARD) son of the pre-

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eding, was born at his father's living of U, ham in 1681, though some assign the date of his birth at two years earlier. He was educated in the same distinguished seminary as his father, and like him obtained a New college fellowship, which he resigned in 1708 for another at All Souls, in the same university. Although originally designed for the law, which induced him to graduate in that faculty, the predominant bias of his mind towards a religious life at length induced him to take orders. His poems on the "Last Day," and "The Force of Religion," printed in 1713, strongly manifest this prevailing feeling, although at one time his thoughts were so far secularized, that he had aspired to the representation of the borough of Cirencester in parliament. His failure in this undertaking appears to have confirmed a previous inclination for the church, which he soon after entered, and obtained the living of Welwyn, Herts, with a king's chaplaincy. In 1741 the death of his wife, to whom he was much attached, appears to have much increased the melancholy of a mind originally perhaps of a sombre complexion, and to this event may be ascribed the production of his principal poem, "The Complaint, or Night Thoughts," by which latter title it is more generally designated. Besides this poem, Dr Young was the author of three tragedies,—"Busiris;" "The Brothers;" and "The Revenge." Some satires also proceeded from his pen, under the title of "Love of Fame, the universal Passion," which, with a poem entitled "Resignation," written in 1759, conclude his poetical labours. As a prose writer he is chiefly known by his "Centaur not fabulous," levelled against the prevailing manners of the time; and a treatise entitled "Conjectures on original Composition," written at the age of eighty. Dr Young, in his retirement at Welwyn, maintained the situation of a man of easy fortune and respectable connexions. His latter years were, however, subject to much discontent; he had taken deep offence at the youthful irregularities of his son, and like many other aged persons he fell under the sway of a housekeeper, by whom he was entirely governed. On his death-bed he declined an interview with the former, but sent him his forgiveness, and made him his heir. His death took place in April 1765, in his eighty-fourth year. The fame of Dr Young rests altogether on his poetry, comprising his satires, tragedies, and "Night Thoughts." The former are built on the supposition of fame, or notoriety, being the universal passion of mankind, a position, the philosophical accuracy of which may be questioned. They abound more in flashes of wit and in caricature than in grave exposures of vice and folly; but they are nevertheless lively and epigrammatic. As a dramatic writer, with much poetic conception and strong feeling, he is exaggerated and bombastic. "The Revenge," however, keeps the stage, and its hero, Zanga, stands pre-eminent for theatrial interest among the personages of modern tragedy. "The Night Thoughts," on

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the fame of Young for originality is exclusively founded, although occasionally tumid and extravagant, the characteristic fault of the author, exhibit great force of language and occasional sublimity of imagination. They in particular command the sympathetic feelings of the devout, and will also form a study for all lovers of poetry, who will not be deterred by the gloom and severity of their spirit, and the awful rigour of their theology. "The Night Thoughts," which are even more popular in France and Germany than at home, have passed through a great number of editions. An edition of his entire works, in four volumes, octavo, was published by himself,—*Biog. Brit. Life by Herbert Croft, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

YOUNG (MATTHEW) bishop of Clonfert in Ireland, a prelate of considerable learning and research, especially in the sciences of mathematics and natural history. He was a native of the county of Roscommon, born 1750, and educated at the university attached to the Irish capital. In 1775 he obtained a fellowship of his college, to which, eleven years after, was added the professorship of philosophy. Marquis Cornwallis, who much esteemed him for his talents and learning, at length raised him to the see of Clonfert, which he continued to fill with great dignity and ability till his death in 1800. Bishop Young was the author of "An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy;" "The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios;" and an "Essay on Sounds."—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

YOUNG (PATRICK) a distinguished scholar and Orientalist of the seventeenth century, born in 1584, at Smeaton in Scotland. He received his education in the university of St Andrew's, where he graduated as A.M. in 1603, and two years after was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. Having taken holy orders, he obtained a chaplaincy at New college, but quitted the university on being appointed to superintend the king's library. While thus engaged he published in 1637, St Clement's epistle, with a Latin version, and engaged in editing the Alexandrian manuscript of the Bible, presented by Cyrillus Lucaris to king Charles I. The breaking out of the civil wars, however, prevented his doing more in this matter than printing a fac-simile of the opening chapter, with a specimen of his own notes. His other writings are "Expositio in Canticum Canticorum Gilberti Folioti Episcopi Londinensis; and he is said to have afforded material assistance to the learned Selden, in his disquisition on the Arundel marbles. Being deprived of his situation as librarian by the parliament, he took up his abode at Bromfield, Essex, and died there in 1652.—*Life by T. Smith.*

YOUNG (sir WILLIAM) an ingenious political writer of our own times, born about the middle of the last century at Charlton, a small village near Canterbury, in the county of Kent. He was the eldest son of a baronet of the same name, whom he succeeded in the title in 1788.

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From Eton he removed to Clare-hall, Cambridge, and thence again to University college, Oxford, where the present lord Stowell was his tutor. On quitting the university he made a tour over great part of the European continent, an account of which was afterwards printed, but never published. Some years after his return to England, he took his seat in the house of Commons as member for the borough of St Mawes, and in 1807 went out to the West Indies, in quality of governor of the island of Tobago. His writings consist of "The History of Athens," in one volume, quarto, originally printed in octavo, under the title of "The Spirit of Athens;" "The West India Common-place Book;" "The Rights of Englishmen;" and a tract on the Poor Laws. He also edited the "Contemplatio Philosophica" of his maternal grandfather, Dr Brook Taylor. Sir William did not live to return to his native country, but died at the seat of his government in 1815.—*Gent. Mag.*

YRIARTE. See IRIARTE.

YSAURE, or ISAURE (CLEMENTE) a lady of Toulouse, celebrated both for her talents and virtues, who lived in the early part of the fourteenth century. She instituted the famous Floral games, which were annually solemnized at Toulouse in the month of May. For the support of this literary festival she left a fund to provide the prizes for the successful competitors for poetical fame, which consisted of a golden violet, a silver columbine, called at Toulouse the eglantine, and a silver pansy, to which is given the appellation of gauchet. On these occasions it was customary to pronounce a eulogium on the foundress of the games, and to crown with flowers her statue in the hôtel de ville.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist. Art. Floraux. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

YSDEGERD, YEZDEGERD, or ISDEJERD, the third of that name, king of Persia, of the family of the Sassanides; and not only the last of his race, but also the last sovereign of Persia previous to the Mahometan conquest. He lost the battle of Cadesia, in which he opposed the Moslem invaders, in the califate of Omar, AD. 636. After his defeat he became a fugitive and a wanderer in the provinces of Kerman, Segestan, and Khorassan, for upwards of fifteen years. He was then betrayed by one of his own subjects, the governor of the city of Merou, who invited Tarkhan, king of the Turks, into Persia; and Ysdegerd, after having been conquered by the invader, was killed on his flight from the field of battle.—*Moreri.*

YSE (ALEXANDER de) a French Protestant divine, who was a native of Grenoble. He

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became professor of theology at Die in Dauphiny, but was deprived of his chair in the reign of Louis XIV, in consequence of the suspicion of a secret attachment to the church of Rome, exhibited in a discourse which he composed with a view to promote a union between the Protestants and Catholics. He retired into Piedmont, where he died. He appears to have been the author of a work entitled "Proposition pour la Réunion des deux Religions en France," 1677, 4to.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

YVES (CHARLES St) an eminent French oculist, born near Rocroy in 1667. He was educated under the patronage of mademoiselle de Guise, who made him one of her pages; but at the age of eighteen or nineteen his ideas taking a religious turn he entered into the abbey of St Lazarus, and having completed his noviciate, he made his profession October 9, 1686. While in the monastery he studied medicine and surgery, that he might administer assistance to the brethren of his order. Becoming distinguished for his skill and knowledge, his reputation gradually extended even to foreign countries, and in 1711 he left the convent, and settled at Paris. Devoting his attention to the treatment of diseases of the eyes, he continued the practice of his profession with great success till 1732, when illness obliged him to decline it, and he died October 3, 1733. St Yves was the author of "Traité des Maladies des Yeux et de leurs Remèdes," of which there are numerous editions and translations; and "Réponse de St. Yves à la Critique de son Traité," Paris, 1723, 12mo.—He was succeeded in his practice by his pupil, STEPHEN ST YVES, whose family name was Leoffry, but who took the former appellation on his marriage with the niece of his master. His reputation for manual dexterity as an oculist was not inferior to that of the former; but he does not appear to have written on the subject of his profession.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

YVETEAUX (NICHOLAS VAUQUELIN, seigneur des) a learned writer, who was a native of Normandy, and became tutor to Louis XIII, king of France. After the conclusion of his duties at court, he retired to the faubourg St. Germain, where he led the life of a literary voluptuary. He wrote a treatise in verse, entitled "Institution d'un Prince;" and "Stanzas," "Sonnets," and other poems, published in the *Délices de la Poésie Francoise*, 1620, 8vo. His death took place in 1649, at the age of ninety.—*Huet Origines de Caen. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

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ZABARELLA, the name of two distinguished ecclesiastics of the Italian church, uncle and nephew. The elder, **FRANCESCO ZABARELLA**, who is also sometimes styled *De Zabarella*, was born in the year 1339, at Padua, and was one of the most celebrated professors of the canon law of the age in which he lived. He commenced the study of ecclesiastical jurisprudence in the university of Bologna, and afterwards lectured on that science with great reputation in his native city. In 1406 the Venetians laying siege to Padua, Zabarella went to Paris with the view of obtaining the interference of that court in behalf of his countrymen; but failing to interest the French government in their favour, he retired to Florence, where he resumed his former mode of life, and became professor of the canon law. The bishopric of Padua was soon after offered to his acceptance, which he declined, but eventually availed himself of a second proposal made him by pope John XXIII, and became archbishop of Florence. The same pontiff in 1411 raised him to the purple, and two years after joined him with another member of the conclave, and Emanuel Chrysoloras, in an embassy to the court of the emperor Sigismund. In this capacity he took a very prominent part in the proceedings at the council of Constance, where the pretensions of the three aspirants to the tiara were discussed, and acquired so great a degree of esteem from all the distinguished personages then present, that after his death, which took place September 26, 1417, the emperor, in person, with his whole court, attended his funeral. Cardinal Zabarella was the author of a variety of learned and elaborate treatises, which altogether occupy six folio volumes. They consist principally of a commentary on the decretals, acts of councils, orations, &c. — **BARTOLOMEO ZABARELLA**, born in 1394, also filled the chair of professor of civil law at Padua, and succeeded his uncle in the see of Florence. He was a prelate of great piety and erudition, and died in 1442. — **COUNT JAMES ZABARELLA**, a descendant of the same family, was a native of Padua, where he flourished about the middle of the succeeding century, and is known as the author of a commentary on Aristotle, and a treatise on the perpetual motion. He died in 1589. — *Moreri*.

ZACAGNI (**LAURENCE ALEXANDER**) an Italian critic and antiquary, who died at Rome about 1720. At an early age he embraced the profession of an ecclesiastic, and being at liberty to pursue his studies without interruption, he devoted his time to researches into archæology and ancient literature. Having acquired reputation by some literary productions, he was appointed keeper of the Vatican Library, an office which afforded him an op-

portunity of rescuing from oblivion many curious remains of former ages, of which he published an account under the title of "*Collectanea Monumentorum veterum Ecclesiæ Græcæ et Latine*," Romæ, 1698. — *Novus. Dict. Hist.*

ZACCARIA (**FRANCESCO ANTONIO**) a learned jesuit of the last century, a native of the Venetian states, born in 1714. Having received his education at one of the colleges belonging to his order, he devoted himself to a literary life, and obtained the situation of librarian at the court of Modena. This he afterwards exchanged for a similar appointment at Mantua, which he held till the general proscription of the disciples of Loyola forced him to take refuge at Rome. In this capital he passed the remainder of his days, subsisting upon a liberal allowance made him by the pope, and on the profits of his literary labours. His writings consist of an elaborate treatise, entitled "*The Library of Ancient and Modern History*," 4to, 6 vols; "*The Literary History of Italy*," 8vo, 14 vols; "*Literary Annals of Italy*," 3 vols.; "*The Lapidary and Numismatic Institutions*," 2 vols. His death took place in 1795. — *Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

ZACCHIAS (**PAOLO**) a medical writer of the seventeenth century, physician to pope Innocent X. He was a native of Rome, born there in 1584, and in addition to his professional acquirements was considered no mean proficient in the fine arts. His writings consist of "*Questiones Medico-Legales*," Lyons, 3 vols. folio, 1726; a treatise on hypochondriasis, in 4to; and "*La Vita Quadragesimale*," 8vo. His death took place at his native city in 1659. — *Haller Bibl. Med.*

ZACHARIE DE LISIEUX, a French capuchin, who was the author of several treatises, partly moral and partly satirical, which prove that the author was familiar with the works of the Roman writers. His principal productions are, "*Sæculi Genius*," which has been often printed; "*Gyges Gallus*," 1658, Paris, 4to, of which a German translation, with notes, was published at Ratisbon, 1739, 8vo; and "*Rélation du Pays de Jansénie*," an ingenious satire on the Jansenists, under the pseudonym of Louis Fontaines. The proper name of father Zacharie was Peter Firmian. He died in 1661, aged seventy-nine. — *Novus. Dict. Hist.*

ZACUTUS LUSITANUS, a physician, who was born at Lisbon in 1575. He was of Jewish extraction, but was educated in the Christian faith, and studied philosophy and medicine at Salamanca and Coimbra. Afterwards adopting the latter as a profession, he went to the university of Sigüenza, where he was admitted to the degree of MD. He then returned to Lisbon, and practised physic for

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twenty years with much reputation. In 1625, alarmed at the decree of exile against the Jews issued by Philip IV, he fled to Amsterdam, where he embraced the religious faith of his ancestors. His death occurred Jan. 21, 1642. He left a great number of works, which have been several times printed together, in two volumes, folio. Among them are "De Medicorum principum Historia;" "Praxis Historiarum Lib. V;" "Introitus Medici ad Praxim;" "Pharmacopœa Elegantissima;" and "Praxis Medica admiranda." He also was the author of a treatise "De Chirurgorum principum Historia," and other works remaining in manuscript.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

ZAHN (JOHN) a canon regular of the Premonstratensian order, who was prior of a cell near Wurtsburgh. His leisure was devoted to philosophical experiments and the study of physical science. He published at Nuremberg, in 1696, a large work, forming a kind of encyclopædia of natural knowledge, entitled "Specula Physico-mathematico-historica notabilium ac mirabilium sciendorum, in qua Mundi mirabilis œconomia, necnon mirificæ amplius et magnificæ ejusdem abdite reconditæ, nunc autem ad lucem protractæ Thesaurus, in triplici Mundo celesti, æreo et terrestri præponitur." He was also the author of a treatise, entitled "Oculus Teledioptricus," 1702, folio, containing an account of the construction and use of telescopes. His death took place June 27, 1707. Though Zahn had the reputation of being a very ingenious as well as a very learned man, he displayed a degree of weakness or prejudice in rejecting the astronomical system of Copernicus.—*Moreri.*

ZAMBECCARI (JOSEPH) a learned Florentine physician, much distinguished about the middle of the seventeenth century. He removed from Florence to Pisa towards the year 1680, and gave lectures on anatomy. His researches were principally devoted to the anatomy and physiology of brute animals; and from a letter which he addressed to Francis Redi, it appears that he conducted his experiments with a disregard of the bodily sufferings of the unfortunate subjects of them, which has too often been the reproach of physiological experimentalists. An account of his investigations has been published by Manget and by Leclerc; and he was also the author of "Breve Trattato de' Bagni di Pisa e di Lucca," 1712, 4to. He was living in 1726, but how long he survived that period is uncertain.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med.*

ZAMOLXIS, a celebrated person among the Scythians, is reported to have been the slave of Pythagoras, and to have accompanied his master into Egypt, where he was manumitted, and whence he carried his doctrine to his countrymen, the Gætes. Herodotus however is of opinion that he was a Thracian, who lived before Pythagoras, and inculcated the doctrine of the immortality of the soul among the Scythians. After his death he was regarded by that people as a divinity, with whom they were to dwell again in the invisible

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world. With this notion they offered human victims to him, who were put to death by being thrown up into the air, and caught on the points of spears.—*Herod. Brucker.*

ZAMOSKI (JOHN) the son of Stanislaus, castellan of Chelme, a town in Red Russia, distinguished in the annals of Poland in the sixteenth century. He studied at Paris, and afterwards at Padua, where his literary abilities procured him the rectorship of the university. While in that station he wrote a work entitled "The Roman Senate," and another called "The Perfect Senator." Returning to Poland he was raised to considerable employments in the state, and in 1573 he was one of the ambassadors sent to Paris to offer the Polish crown to the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III of France. When Stephen Battori came to the throne, he bestowed his niece in marriage on Zamoski, and made him grand chancellor of the realm, and soon after general of his armies. He distinguished himself both as a statesman and a warrior, and in the latter capacity especially, by humbling the czar of Muscovy, and rescuing from his yoke the provinces of Polesia, Volesia, and Livonia. On the death of Battori in 1586, many of the Polish nobles wished to make him king; but he declined their overtures, and promoted the election of Sigismund, prince of Sweden. He died in 1605, honoured with the title of the defender of his country and the protector of the sciences. He established several colleges, whither by his munificence he attracted learned foreigners; and he founded a university in the city which he built, and which bears his name.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ZAMPIERI.—See DOMENICHINO.

ZANCHIUS. There were two learned ecclesiastics of this name, contemporaries, who flourished in the sixteenth century. They were descended of the same family, but differed in their religious profession; BASIL, the elder of the two, born in 1501 at Bergamo, being to the last in the communion of the Romish church, in which he obtained the office of a regular canon, although suspected of holding opinions of an heretical tendency. He held the situation of librarian to the Vatican, but his heterodoxy becoming more and more in question, he at length fell under the cognizance of the Inquisition, who threw him into prison, where he died in 1560. He is known as the author of a poetical dictionary, printed in 8vo in 1612; "Observations on the Scriptures," 1553; and a volume of poems written in the Latin language, of which there are two editions; that of Rome, 1540, and that of Bergamo, 1747.—JEROME ZANCHIUS, born in 1516 at Alzano, became a member of the congregation of canons regular of St Giovanni di Laterano, when only fifteen years of age, and while in that society formed a close intimacy with the celebrated Peter Martyr, also an associate of their community. The conversation and example of this distinguished convert to the reformed church, made a great impression upon Zanchius, as well as upon many of his brethren, which was farther increased by the

lectures which Peter subsequently delivered at Lucca. The result, though not immediate, was decisive, and Zanchius, after having worn the monastic habit nearly twenty years, at length threw it off in conjunction with eighteen of his companions, and openly seceded from the Romish communion. This abjuration necessarily induced him to quit Italy, and accordingly, in 1550, he took refuge at Geneva, where he remained two years, and then, declining an invitation to England, proceeded to Strasburg. Here he obtained the theological professorship, and read lectures both in divinity and in the Aristotelian philosophy, with great reputation, till 1563, when he removed to Chiavenna in the Grisons, in the capacity of pastor to a reformed congregation there. The divinity chair at Heidelberg becoming vacant in 1568, he was induced to accept of it, and settled there under the immediate patronage of Frederic III, elector palatine, at whose instigation he composed his great treatise against Antinomianism. The death of this prince in 1578 occasioned his resignation of the professorship; but although he took up his abode after this event for a short period at Newstadt, he returned to Heidelberg in 1585, and there passed the remainder of his days. He was the author of a great variety of controversial treatises, of which one "On the Doctrine of Predestination," has been translated into English. The whole of his polemical and devotional writings, his commentary on the epistles, &c. were collected and printed in nine folio volumes, at Geneva, in 1619. Zanchius died at Heidelberg in 1590.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

ZANNICHELLI (JOHN JEROME) an eminent Italian physician, born at Modena in 1662. After some education at home he went to Venice to study pharmacy, and in 1684 he was admitted into the college of apothecaries in that city. He established a laboratory, and applied himself with great assiduity to the preparation of chemical remedies and to philosophical investigations. In 1702 the duke of Parma, by letters patent, constituted Zannichelli doctor of medicine, chemistry, and surgery throughout his dominions. In 1710 he commenced investigations into the nature of fossils; and his partiality for natural history induced him to undertake many journeys, in the course of which he made a curious collection of shells, petrifications, &c. In 1711 he published "Catalogus Plantarum terrestrium et marinarum," &c. He subsequently pursued his researches in Istria, the environs of Feltri, the march of Trevisano, and in the territory of Vicenza. The lords of the Chamber of Health, in 1725, appointed him physician-naturalist to all the states of Venice. He died January 11, 1729. Among the works of Zannichelli are "Promptuarium Remedium Chymicorum," 1701, 8vo; "Lithographia duorum Montium Veronensium, vulgo Monte di Boricolo et di Zoppica," 1721; and "De Rusco ejusque Preparatione," 1727, 8vo.—His son, JOHN JAMES ZANNICHELLI, published from his MSS. "Opuscula Bota-

nica posthuma," 1730, 4to; and "Istoria delle Pianta che nascono ne' Lidi intorno a Venezia," 1731, folio. The younger Zannichelli was also the author of "Enumeratio Rerum Naturalium quæ in Musæo Zannichelliano asservantur," 1736, 4to; and of a letter on the medical properties of the horse-chesnut.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med. Haller.*

ZANONI (JAMES) an Italian physician and naturalist, who was a native of Bologna. He published a work, entitled "Historia Botanica," 1675, folio; and he was also the author of a treatise on rare plants, which being left in manuscript at his death in 1682, was long after published by Cajetan Manti.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Eloy.*

ZANOTTI (FRANCISCO MARIA) a mathematician, was born in 1692, at Bologna, where he was educated in the jesuits' college, and afterwards applied himself for a while to the study of jurisprudence, with the view of making the law his profession. Subsequently, however, he diverted his attention to the mathematics, of which science he became professor in the university attached to his native city. In addition to this situation he also held those of secretary and librarian. This latter appointment he resigned in 1766, on being elected president of the academy, a dignity for the possession of which he was indebted to his introducing the Newtonian philosophy into the university, to the subversion and exclusion of that of Descartes, which had up to that period been taught there. He published an historical account of the Bolognese Institute, and two catalogues of its library, as well as some miscellaneous poems in the Latin language, which he wrote with much purity and elegance. His death took place in 1777.—JOHN PETER ZANOTTI, a native of Paris, studied painting under Pasinelli, whose life he wrote, and attained to considerable eminence in the art.—*Fabroni.*

ZANZALES (JACOBUS) otherwise called Baradæus, a Syrian priest of the sixth century, who revived the doctrines of the Eutychians or Monophysites. He was made bishop of Edessa, and died in 588. The distinguishing tenet of this heresiarch was the assertion that Jesus Christ had but one nature, whence the term Monophysite. The followers of Zanzales were also called Jacobites, from their leader; and under that appellation they still exist in considerable numbers in Syria.—*Dupin. Mosheim.*

ZAPPI (GIAMBATISTA FELICE) a lawyer and poet, was born of a noble family at Imola in 1667. He was educated at Bologna, and settled as an advocate at Rome, when he married Faustina, the daughter of the celebrated Carlo Maratti, whose poetical talents rivalled those of her husband. Zappi was highly esteemed by pope Clement XI, and by all the learned and accomplished persons in Italy. His poems, which are in several collections, are not numerous, but very much admired, and his best sonnets have elicited considerable observation and criticism. He died in 1719, at the age of fifty-two.—*Tiraboschi.*

Z E I

ZARLINO (GIUSEPPE) an eminent musician and composer, born at Giogga, in the Venetian territories, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He studied music under Willaert, and eventually succeeded Cyprian Rore as chapel-master to the cathedral of St Mark at Venice. Zarlino was one of the first who wrote scientifically on music, and is said to have discovered the relation between the major and the minor third. He was the author of a variety of operas, one of which, the "Orfeo," was performed at Paris in 1630, by especial command of cardinal Mazarin. Four volumes of his works were printed in folio at Venice in 1538. Laborde fixes the death of Zarlino in the year 1569.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. Res's Cyclop.*

ZAZIUS (ULRIC) a learned German lawyer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Constance, where he practised as a notary, which employment he relinquished when he was more than thirty years of age, to commence the study of jurisprudence. He applied himself to this science with so much success, that having taken the degree of doctor, he became professor of law at Fribourg, and he maintained the highest reputation till his death, which happened in 1535, at the age of seventy-four. Zazius was intimately acquainted with Erasmus, and though a Catholic he highly esteemed the great reformer Martin Luther, whom he styled the phoenix of theologians. Henry Cornelius Agrippa, in one of his epistles, ranks Zazius with William Budé and Andrew Alciat, as the triumvirs of the republic of letters. Among his principal works are "Intellectus Legum singulares;" "De Origine Juris;" "Tractatus de Judæorum Infantibus baptizandis;" and "Epitome in Usus Feudales."—*Teissier Eloges des H. S.*

ZEA (DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO) a native of Antioquia, in the province of New Granada, one of the founders of the republic of Columbia, of which he was vice-president. He was a man of considerable talent, and took a principal part in the formation of the new constitution of his native country, which he had the satisfaction of presenting himself to congress, and seeing adopted in all its leading features. In 1820 he arrived in England on a diplomatic mission, and remained here as the agent of the Colombian government till his death, which took place at Bath, in the fifty-first year of his age, November 28, 1822.—*Ann. Biog.*

ZEGEDIN. See SZEGEDIN.

ZEILER, or ZEILLER (MARTIN) a native of the province of Styria in Germany, inspector of the schools at Ulm, and known as the author of several geographical works, of which the principal are his itineraries of Germany and of Italy, and topographical descriptions of Bavaria, Suabia, Alsatia, and Hungary. His death took place at Ulm in 1661, in the seventy-second year of his age.—*Freheri Theatrum.*

ZEISBERGER (DAVID) an American clergyman, of German extraction, distinguished as a philological writer. He applied

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himself to the study of the languages of the aborigines of America, and composed a grammar of the dialect of the Delaware Indians, of which a French translation, by M. Ferre Etienne Duponceau, from the German original, was published after the death of the author in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. iii. Philadelphia, 1827.—*Revue Encyc.* vol. iv.

ZENO, the Eleatic, a Grecian philosopher, was born at Elea, in Magna Grecia, about B.C. 463. He was a disciple of Parmenides, and became a celebrated master in the Eleatic sect. He displayed great subtlety in his logical argumentations, which were afterwards reduced to rule by Aristotle and others. He was a zealous friend to civil liberty, and is supposed to have lost his life in an attempt to supersede the petty tyrant of his native city. Zeno, according to Aristotle, taught that there is only one being, which is God; that in nature there is no vacuum; and that motion is impossible: in maintenance of which last position he argued with extreme but unprofitable acuteness. Seneca even asserts that he carried his scepticism so far as to deny the existence of external objects. His writings appear to have been much esteemed by the ancients, but none of them have reached modern times.—*Diog. Laert. Bayle.*

ZENO, founder of the Stoic sect, was born at Citium, a maritime town of Cyprus, about B.C. 366. His father was a merchant, who occasionally visited Athens, where he purchased many of the writings of the Socratic philosophers for his son, who early displayed a great propensity for learning. When he became a man, he visited Athens himself, where he became a disciple of the Cynic philosopher Crates; but wishing to extend the sphere of his knowledge beyond the narrow limits of a sect, which prided itself in a contempt for all science, he forsook Crates for Stilpo, and various other masters, finishing his course of study in the school of Polemon, who detected his purpose of selecting materials for the formation of a sect of his own. This design he ultimately carried into execution, in a place called the painted porch, from its being adorned with the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters, and more generally the Stoa, or porch, whence all his followers acquired the name of Stoics. Zeno obtained great fame by the acuteness of his reasonings; and his private character being also highly respectable, he was much beloved and esteemed by his numerous disciples, and even by the great. The Athenians placed so much confidence in his integrity, that they deposited the keys of their citadel in his hands, and decreed him a golden crown and a statue. He is said to have come rich into Greece, but he lived with great simplicity and abstemiousness, and the modesty of his disposition led him to shun crowds and personal distinctions. He reached the advanced age of ninety-eight; when hurting one of his fingers in a fall, he interpreted the accident into a warning to depart, and repeating from the tragedy of

Niobe "Here I am, why do you call me?" went home and strangled himself, on the principle that a man was at liberty to part with life whenever he deemed it eligible to do so. The Athenians honoured him with a public funeral and a tomb, with an inscription recording his services to youth, by his rigid inculcation of virtuous principles and good conduct. His death is dated in the first year of the 129th Olympiad, B.C. 264. As the founder of a new school, he seems rather to have invented new terms, than new doctrines, and scientifically agreed in many points with his masters of the Platonic sect. In morals he followed the principles of the Cynics, cleared of their practical indecencies, which induced Juvenal to observe that the two sects only differed in the tunic. The philosophy of the Stoics having risen into high reputation, has been the subject of much elaborate discussion among both the ancients and moderns. It may be sufficient here to observe, that as regards motives and sources of action, their doctrine is more especially opposed to that of Epicurus, who became celebrated towards the decline of Zeno's life, and in whom he found a powerful opponent. The wise man of Zeno was a character of the purest virtue of which he could form a conception; and although for the most part unattainable, his idea of excellence certainly formed some of the most elevated and virtuous public and private characters which the ancient world presents. Strictly inculcating all the self-denial, without which virtue is utterly unattainable under any definition, the alloy of moral pride which in this sect has been a too usual concomitant, has not on the whole prevented an extensive beneficial result.—*Diog. Laert. Brucker. Enfield.*

ZENO (APOSTOLO) an eminent Italian man of letters, was born at Venice in 1688. He was the son of a physician in that city, who was a descendant from a noble family which had long settled in the island of Candia. He was educated in a seminary of religion at Castelli, but principally cultivated polite literature and the study of Italian history and antiquities. In 1696, he instituted at Venice, the academy "Degli Animosi," and was the editor of the "Giornale de' Letterati d' Italia," of which he published thirty-eight volumes, between the years 1710 and 1719. His first musical drama, "L'Inganni Felice," was performed at Venice in 1695; and between that time and his quitting Vienna, to which he was invited by Charles VI in 1718, who made him both his poet and historian, he produced forty-six operas and seventeen oratorios. He continued eleven years in the imperial service, at the expiration of which he obtained his dismissal from the emperor, who allowed him to retain his salary on condition of furnishing annually a sacred drama for music; which he continued to do until the appointment of Metastasio. On his return to Venice he wrote some biographical memoirs of men of letters, principally of the learned typographical family of Manuzio. He also made some valuable additions to the accounts given by

Vossius of the Italian historians, by his "Disertazioni Vossiani." He lived until an advanced age, his death taking place at Venice, Nov. 11, 1750, in his eighty-second year. The dramatic works of Zeno were published at Venice in 10 vols. 8vo, 1744. They rank not very high as poetical compositions; but he is the first Italian poet who gave his countrymen good rules for tragedy, and freed it from the intermixture of low buffoonery with which the Italian serious drama was before infected. His letters, which were published in 1752, in 3 vols. 8vo, contain much sound criticism, and many notices of the literary history of his time.—*Fabroni Vita Ital. Tiraboschi.*

ZENOBIÀ, queen of Palmyra, and one of the most illustrious women who have swayed the sceptre, claimed her descent from the Macedonian kings of Egypt. She was instructed in the sciences by the celebrated Longinus, and made such progress, that besides her native tongue she spoke the Latin, Greek, and Syrian languages. She also patronized learned men, and herself formed an epitome of Egyptian history. She was married to Odenatus king of Palmyra; and accompanied him both in the war and the chase, and the success of his military expedition against the Persians is in a great degree attributed to her prudence and courage. Gallienus, in return for services which tended to preserve the east to the Romans after the capture of Valerian by Sapor king of Persia, declared Odenatus emperor; on whose death, in 267, she assumed the sovereignty, under the title of queen of the East. She preserved the provinces which had been ruled by Odenatus, and was preparing to make other conquests, when the succession of Aurelian to the purple led to a remarkable change of fortune. That martial prince, disgusted at the usurpation of the richest provinces of the East by a female, determined to make war upon her; and having gained two battles, besieged her in Palmyra, where she defended herself with great bravery. At length finding that the city would be obliged to surrender, she quitted it privately; but the emperor, who had notice of her escape, caused her to be pursued with such diligence, that she was overtaken just as she got into a boat to cross the Euphrates. Aurelian spared her life, but made her serve to grace his triumph. The Roman soldiers demanded her life, as that of another Cleopatra; but according to Zosimus she purchased it by sacrificing her ministers, to whose advice she attributed her proceedings, among whom was the illustrious Longinus. She was allowed to pass the remainder of her life as a Roman matron, and her daughters were married by Aurelian into families of distinction. Her only surviving son retired into Armenia, where the emperor bestowed on him a small principality.—*Crevier. Gibbon.*

ZENUS (JACONUS) a Venetian nobleman, who became bishop of Padua in the 15th century, and was eminent for his proficiency in both sacred and profane literature; he was also distinguished for his eloquence, and for

his wisdom and experience as a politician. Trithemius states that he was the author of several works calculated to procure him posthumous fame, among which he particularly notices a treatise "*De Gestis Summorum Pontificum Liber unus.*" He flourished in the reign of the emperor Frederick III; and his death occurred in 1477.—*Trithem. de Script. Eccles.*

ZEUNIVS (JOHN CHARLES) a learned German critic and classical scholar, who was professor of the Greek language at the university of Wittemberg, in the latter part of the last century. He distinguished himself as a philological writer, and published valuable editions of the works of Xenophon, Terence, Macrobius, &c. His death took place in 1788.—*Zopf Hist. Univ.*

ZEUXIS, a celebrated painter, who is said to have begun to practise his art in the fourth year of the ninety-fifth Olympiad, B.C. 397. He was a native of Heraclea, but of which town bearing that name in Greece or Magna Grecia, is not ascertained. He is said by Quintilian to have been the first who exhibited a due understanding of the management of light and shade; but at the same time he was thought to have given too much of bulk and massiveness to the human figure. He stood extremely high in his profession, and many stories are told of the fidelity with which he copied nature. One of his most famous pictures was a Helen, which he executed for the Crotonians as an ornament for their temple of Juno. This figure was celebrated by the poets and amateurs of antiquity as the finest specimen of art existing; and the artist himself, who was very vain and ostentatious, inscribed under it the lines of Homer, in which Priam speaks his admiration of the beauty of Helen. He became very rich, and at length gave his pictures away, affecting to regard them as above all attainable price. One of his finest performances, a Hercules strangling some Serpents in his Cradle, with Alcmena and Amphitryon looking on in terror, was on this principle presented to the Agrigentines. Of the circumstances of his private life little is known, nor is it recorded how long he lived. Tradition, most likely erroneously, attributes his death to a very whimsical cause: it is said, that having painted an old woman, on attentively surveying his work he was seized with so violent a fit of laughter, that he died on the spot.—*Plinii Hist. Nat. Junius de Pictura Veterum.*

ZIEGENBALG (BARTHOLOMEW) a celebrated Protestant missionary, was born at Pullnitz, in Upper Lusatia, June 14, 1683. Having gone through the usual course of school education at Gorlitz and Berlin, he removed in 1703 to the university of Halle, where he applied himself closely to biblical literature. About this time, the king of Denmark being desirous of sending some qualified missionaries to India, Ziegenbalg was particularly recommended to him, and in 1705 he was ordained at Copenhagen for that purpose. He sailed to India the same year, and arrived at

Tranquebar in July 1706, but met with great opposition on the part of the Danish authorities, who for a short time even confined him; nor was he allowed to proceed in a translation of the New Testament into the Malabar language, which he had commenced. Orders, however, arriving from Copenhagen for the Danish authorities to protect the missionaries, and also receiving great pecuniary assistance from England and Germany, he was enabled in 1711 to make a voyage to Madras, and also to visit the territories of the mogul. In October 1714 he sailed for Europe, and reached Copenhagen in the following year. He was received with great respect, and after completing a dictionary of the Malabar language, which was printed at Halle in 1716, 4to, he visited England, where he obtained an audience of George I and the members of the royal family, and obtained a passage to India by the direct countenance of the East India Company. He accordingly embarked at Deal in March 1716, and arrived at Madras the following August, whence he proceeded to Tranquebar, and resumed his functions. Inspired by the encouragement which he had met with in Europe in 1718, he took an extensive journey by land, and was fulfilling the object of his mission with great zeal and success, when he was attacked by the cholera morbus, and died February 23, 1719, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He was the author of some accounts in German of the particulars of his mission; of "*Grammatica Damulica.*" Halle, 1716, 4to; "*Brevia Delineatio Missionis Operis.*" 1717; "*Explicatio Doctrinae Christianae Damulice.*" 1719, 8vo; "*Biblia Damulica.*" 1723. In some of these works he was assisted by his brother missionaries Grundler and Schultz.—*Chaufepié.*

ZIEGLER. There were three of this name. JAMES, the first in point of time, a Bavarian, or as some say, a Suabian by birth, was an eminent divine and a professor of mathematics at Vienna, in the fifteenth century. He was educated in the Romish church, but abjured it for the reformed religion before his death, which took place in 1549. He is known as the author of "*Notes on Passages of the Bible.*" fol.; "*A Description of the Holy Land.*" fol. 1536; "*On the Construction of the Solid Sphere.*" 4to, and a Commentary on the second book of Pliny.—BERNARD ZIEGLER, a native of Misnia, was born about the close of the fifteenth century, and became the intimate friend of Luther and Melancthon. He filled the divinity chair at Leipsic with considerable reputation, and was the author of several tracts, principally on controversial subjects. His death took place in 1556.—GASPAR ZIEGLER, a German lawyer of much eminence, was born in 1621 at Leipsic, and became professor of jurisprudence at Wittemberg. He published a commentary on Grotius's work, *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, and several treatises on the offices of bishops, priests, deacons, &c. He died in 1697.—*Moreri.*

ZIETEN (JOHN JOACHIM VON) a Prussian

officer who served in the wars of Frederick the Great, and held a distinguished place among the military favourites of that prince. He entered into the army in the reign of Frederick William I, and his courage and attention to his duties gradually raised him to eminence; though his promotion was somewhat retarded by the impetuosity of his disposition. He was present in several of the principal engagements which took place in the seven years' war; and he signalized himself particularly at the battle of Prague, and in attacking the heights of Torgau. His death took place at an advanced age, in 1785.—*Month. Mag. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ZIMMERMANN (JOHN GEORGE) an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1728, at Brug, in the canton of Berne, of which his father was a senator. After receiving a regular education, he made choice of the medical profession, and repaired to the university of Gottingen, where he studied under Haller, a relation of whom he subsequently married, and soon after was appointed public physician to his native town of Brug. In this retired situation he employed his leisure in the publication of pieces both in prose and verse, and among others the first sketch of his popular work "On Solitude." This was followed by his essay "On National Pride," which passed through several editions, and was translated into various foreign languages. In 1763 he composed his work "On the Experience of Medicine," which he followed up by several other professional treatises, in consequence of which he received an offer of the vacant post of physician to the king of England for Hanover, which he accepted, and removed in 1768 to that capital. Notwithstanding his literary speculation on solitude, he appears to have been heartily weary of it in his native town; nor in any situation did the constitutional irritability of his temper, and tendency to hypochondriacism, allow him much satisfaction. In 1771 a local complaint induced him to put himself under the care of a celebrated surgeon in Berlin, where he received many flattering attentions from Frederick the Great. Having become a widower, he married a second time in 1782, and was indebted to this union for most of the comfort of his remaining life. His literary occupation for some subsequent years was to re-write his favourite work on solitude, which was ultimately published in 4 vols. 8vo. In 1786 he attended Frederick in his last illness, which afforded little room for medical skill, but enabled him to publish an account of his conversations with that celebrated sovereign. He also undertook a defence of that prince from the censures of the count Mirabeau, which writings exposed him to some severe criticism. His mind was farther disquieted by the part which he took in the controversies which arose out of the discussions that led to the French revolution. Attached by court habits and birth to the cause of royalty and aristocracy, he viewed with extreme jealousy every thing which exhibited the slightest tendency to affect them.

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He even proceeded so far as to address a memoir to the emperor Leopold, recommending the suppression of certain societies of which he disapproved, by the hand of power; and involved himself in a prosecution for libel, for a charge which he brought against the baron de Knigge, for an unavowed publication. While his mind was in a state of agitation from these causes, the approach of the French towards Hanover in 1794 almost subverted his reason. He could think of nothing but the pillage of his house and ruin of his fortune, and under this morbid irritation wasted to a skeleton, and died absolutely worn out in 1795, at the age of sixty. Most of his works have been translated into English, and his "Solitude" was at one time very popular.—*Life by Tissot.*

ZIMMERMANN (EBERHARD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM von) a German naturalist and statistical writer, born in 1743, at Weltzen, where his father filled the post of superintendent. He studied at the university of Gottingen, and afterwards at that of Leyden; and having completed his education, he obtained the professorship of natural philosophy in the Caroline College at Brunswick. He published a mathematical treatise on the analysis of curves; and this was followed in 1777 by his "Specimen Zoologie," which was published in French at Cassel in 1784, 8vo, under the title of "Zoologie Géographique." The subject of this tract is an investigation of the native climates of the respective varieties of animated beings; and the inquiry was still further pursued in Zimmermann's subsequent work on "The Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds," 3 vols. 8vo. During a visit to England in 1787 he published a "Political Survey of the Present State of Europe;" and he subsequently employed his pen in opposing the principles of the revolutionary statesmen of France; and his services in checking the spirit of political innovation among his countrymen, procured him a patent of nobility from the emperor Leopold II. He afterwards published "A Geographical Survey of France, and of the American United States," 2 vols. besides other works. He removed in 1806 from Brunswick to Hamburg; but he some time after returned to Brunswick, where he resided till his death in 1815.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Life of Zimmermann by Bottiger.*

ZINCKE (CHRISTIAN FREDERICK) a German artist, celebrated for the beauty of his paintings in enamel. He was born in 1684 at Dresden, but passed the greater part of his life in England, where he arrived in his twenty-second year. He was the scholar of Boit, but is considered to have far exceeded his master in the excellence of his productions. He was much patronized by George II. and his queen, and was appointed cabinet painter to Frederick prince of Wales. He died in March 1767.—*Walpole's Anecd.*

ZINGIS, GENGIS, or JENGHIS KHAN, founder of the Mogul empire, was the son of a chief over thirteen hordes of Moguls, in the vast Tartarean range between China and the

Caspian sea. The date of his birth is placed about 1161, and the first name he bore was Temugin. His father dying when he was only thirteen years of age, the greater part of his subjects deserted him, and joined another chief. He took the field against the revolted, and after an indecisive battle, experienced a considerable variety of adventure, in respect to which the Oriental writers are very confused. At length, in his fortieth year, having attained great celebrity as a warrior, he reduced the revolted hordes, and treated the leaders with extreme severity. Confederacies were then formed against him by the other Tartar chiefs, but he baffled all their attempts, until, by the total defeat of the great khan of the Karaites, he rose to the supremacy of the Mogul tribes, of whom, in the year 1206, he was acknowledged sovereign under the title of Chingis, or Zingis, signifying the most great. The laws of Zingis had for their object the preservation of peace at home and the conduct of war abroad. The penalty of death was denounced against murder, adultery, perjury, and the theft of cattle. The future election of the great khan was vested in the princes of his family, and the natives were interdicted all servile labours, which were to be performed by slaves and strangers. In religion he was himself a pure theist, but he allowed all his subjects, Jews, Christians, Mahometans, and idolaters, to pursue their different systems in peace, without distinction as to privileges. Having settled the affairs of his proper Mogul empire, he turned his attention to China, and in two expeditions he completely subdued its five northern provinces. He next invaded the dominions of Mahommed sultan of Karizm, whose territories extended from the Persian gulf to the confines of India and Turkestan. In this expedition he employed an army of 700,000 men, which was commanded by his four sons. They were opposed by 400,000 of the troops of the sultan, and the result was the entire conquest of the dominions of Mahommed, who died a fugitive in a desert island in the Caspian sea. In the mean time two of his generals had conquered Persian Irak, reduced Ardebil and Tauris, and defeated the Georgians. They afterwards returned through the gates of Derbend, crossed the Volga and the desert, and thus completed the circuit of the Caspian sea. After completing his recent conquests, the khan returned to Bochara in 1223. In 1224 he crossed the river Sir, and held a grand diet in the plains of Tonkat, which, although seven leagues in length, was scarcely able to contain the tents of all the great personages assembled from the most remote provinces. In the following year he brought under his dominion the kingdom of Hya or Tangut, in northern China, and then went to pass the summer heats in the province of Shensi, when falling sick, he sent for the generals of his army, before whom he declared his fourth son regent, until the arrival of his brother Octai, whom he named his successor, and then expired in August 1227, at the age of sixty-six. By his many wives he left a

numerous issue, of whom four sons are alone mentioned in history. Zingis possessed the civil and military qualities necessary for the founder of a mighty empire, with a penetrating and inquiring mind, which, by proper culture, might have entitled him to a place among truly great princes. As it is, his memory survives chiefly as that of one of the extensive conquerors whose deeds have contributed at once to devastate and astonish the world. His simple laws were long strictly observed by the people whom he governed, and even now they form the code of the Crim Tartars.—*D'Herbelot. Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

ZINN (JOHN GODFREY) a distinguished physiologist, who was professor of medicine at Gottingen, where he died April 6, 1758, at the age of thirty-two. Notwithstanding he was cut off so early in life, he had attained high reputation as a man of science; and he had been admitted into the Academy of Gottingen, the Institute of Bologna, and the Royal Academy of Berlin. He was a pupil of Haller, whose physiological doctrines he supported; and he also published new experiments on the insensibility of the pericranium and dura mater, and on injuries of the cerebellum and the spinal marrow. But he chiefly employed himself in researches into the structure of the eye, on which subject he published a valuable work, entitled "Descriptio Anatomica Oculi Humani, iconibus illustrata, Gotting." 1755, 4to. Zinn was also the author of a "Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Gottingen, together with those Growing in the neighbouring Country," 1757, 8vo.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

ZINZENDORFF (NICOLAS LOUIS, count) founder or restorer of the sect of the Moravian brethren, was born at Dresden in the month of May, 1700. He was descended from an ancient and noble family in Austria, and his father, who was one of the principal ministers of the elector of Saxony, died a few weeks after his birth. His mother marrying a Prussian general officer, he was educated under the eye of his grandmother, who being of a very pious turn of mind, he early acquired the bent by which he was afterwards so much distinguished. He was entrusted to the care of professor Franke at Halle, and it is asserted that even before he left school he endeavoured to form religious societies, and was accustomed to hold assemblies of young people in remote places. In 1716 he removed to Wittemberg, where he prosecuted his studies with great zeal, and then proceeded on his travels. He staid some time at Utrecht to study history, jurisprudence, and theology, and then proceeded to Paris, distinguishing himself in every place by his zeal to diffuse his own peculiar notions. He returned to Germany in 1720, and having received the management of his property from his guardians, he purchased a lordship in Lusatia, and espoused a sister of the prince of Reuss. It was in the year 1722 that he began to conceive the idea of a purer church discipline, some traces of which were observable among the sect called the Bohe-

mian and Moravian brethren. A leader of these, a carpenter, named Christian David, obtained an introduction to count Zinzendorf, who allowed him and a few followers of both sexes to settle on his estate. These poor people erected on a hill in a wild marshy district, a wooden habitation, where they resided amidst the ridicule and scorn of the neighbourhood, until the contagious properties of this species of enthusiasm gradually increased their numbers. Such was the commencement of the celebrated village of Herrnhut, which arose more from accident than any regular plan on the part of count Zinzendorf. It soon grew into a considerable place, by the accession of more converts; and the count, in conjunction with a Lutheran minister named Rothe, the clergyman of Berthelsdorf, and some others laboured to instruct them, and to give education to their children. At length he endeavoured to form statutes for their government; and from this period the Moravian writers date the renewal of the Union of the Brethren. The whole congregation was divided into classes called choirs, and one of their own sex and station in life was appointed, under the inspection of the elders, to the special care of each. The ministers, according to the apostolic practice, were chosen by lot. They have adopted also other primitive practices, such as the foot-washing, the kiss of charity, and the celebration of the agapæ, or love-feasts. All matrimonial contracts were subject to the approbation and direction of the elders, and their worship is addressed almost exclusively to Jesus Christ. In 1736, on his return from a tour in Switzerland, the count met a rescript, forbidding his return to his native country, on which he repaired to Berlin, where, under the sanction of the king of Prussia, he was consecrated bishop of the Moravian congregation. He then visited England, and formed the commencement of the brethren in London, and became acquainted with John Wesley. He was so anxious to extend his sect, that he travelled over almost all Europe, and twice visited America, in consequence of which numerous settlements of Moravians were formed, and missionaries sent to all parts of the world. In 1747 he received permission by electoral decree to return to Saxony, where he obtained leave for the Moravians to establish a theological academy; he also succeeded in obtaining a commission of investigation into their principles, which commission declared the Moravian community true adherents of the confession of Augsburg. In 1747 he went to England, and countenanced by archbishop Potter, general Oglethorpe, and others, obtained an act of parliament for the protection of his followers throughout the British dominions. This extraordinary character ultimately died at Herrnhut, after a short illness of four days, in the month of May 1760, and his funeral was attended by upwards of two thousand of his followers. Count Zinzendorf was of quick and apprehensive faculties, but as in the case of most persons of very lively imagination, he was by no means retentive or

correct. In his writings he set all rules of grammar at defiance, but produced considerable effect by his extempore preaching. In all respects, indeed, he was eccentric and irregular, which gave his enemies ample scope to assail him, of which they very freely availed themselves. He was accused, like many other religious leaders who aspire to the formation of a sect, with a mixture of finesse and artifice; but, upon the whole, the purity of his general purposes can scarcely be doubted, and possibly looking to the nature of the superstructure which he did so much to raise, more judgment and less vivacity of action and deportment might have failed to produce so striking a result.—*Crantz's History of the United Brethren. Mosheim.*

ZISCA (JOHN) whose proper name was Trocknow, was a native of Bohemia, and was brought up at the court of the emperor Wenceslaus. He went into the army very young, and lost an eye, whence he was called Zisca, which signifies one-eyed. Almost all the Bohemians partaking of the sentiments of the reformer John Hus, whose cruel death produced great exasperation, Zisca became their leader, and soon saw himself at the head of 40,000 men, with which he gained several victories over the Catholics. He built a town in an advantageous situation, which he named Tabor, whence the Hussites were called Taborites. He lost his other eye at the siege of Rubi, which did not prevent his continuing the war, and obtaining great victories, which induced the emperor Sigismund privately to offer him very advantageous terms, which he accepted, and set out to meet the emperor, but died of the plague on his journey in 1424. It is said that he ordered a drum to be made of his skin, at the sound of which he assured his followers that the Catholics would immediately fly. It is added that the Hussites obeyed him, and his predictions were verified: but the whole story is justly deemed an absurd fiction. Zisca has been ranked among the reformers; but he was more a general than a divine, and makes a better figure in belligerent history than in that of the church. Like some who had not the same excuse of the military character, he seems to have modelled himself rather on the example of the prophets and leaders of the Old Testament than of the New. His abilities as a captain were however very great, nor was the end he sought unworthy of his exploits. Devoid of ambition and avarice, he seemed to have no other aim than to put down ecclesiastical tyranny, and to establish civil and religious liberty upon its ruins.—*Gilpin's Lives. Mosheim.*

ZOEGA (GEORGE) a learned antiquary, was born at Kiel in Holstein, in 1751. He resided at Rome for several years as consul of Denmark, and was much countenanced by Pius VI, at whose desire he wrote a work entitled "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum." He was reduced to great poverty by the French invasion of Italy, but met with relief from the king of Denmark. Besides the work already mentioned, he was author of a "Dissertation

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on Lycurgus and the Menades," and formed a catalogue of the imperial medals found at Alexandria.—*Life by Bernenud.*

ZOFFANY (JOHN) an eminent painter, who acquired the principles of his art in Germany, but came to England in the early part of the late reign. Obtaining the notice of George III and his consort, they sat to him for a large picture, in which the whole family appeared assembled. He was soon after admitted a member of the Royal Academy, and subsequently visited India, where he became a favourite with the nabob of Oude, and amassed a handsome fortune, with which he returned to England, and settled at Kew, where he died in 1810.—*Gent. Mag.*

ZOILUS. The name of a Thracian rhetorician, whose hyper-criticisms on the works of Homer have given him a very unenviable kind of distinction with posterity. He was a native of the town of Amphipolis, said to have been born about two hundred and seventy years before the Christian era, and studied under Polycrates, himself an abusive and illiberal critic. The appellation by which Zoilus delighted to be known was Homero-mastyx, although his censures were by no means confined to the writings of the great father of epic poetry, but extended indiscriminately and impartially to those of Demosthenes, Aristotle, Plato and all others whose works came under his lash. His very name has now become a proverb as applied to all illiberal and captious pretenders to criticism. The period of his death, which was a violent one, is unknown; indeed the precise era in which he lived is not absolutely determined, Vitruvius making him contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus, while Ælian refers him to the ninety-fifth Olympiad.—*Life by Parnell.*

ZOLLIKOFER (GEORGE JOACHIM) an eminent Swiss divine, born in 1730, at St Gall. He received the rudiments of his education at Bremen, and completed it afterwards at Utrecht. Having devoted himself to the ministry, he settled as pastor to a congregation at Murten, where, as well as at his subsequent cures in the Grisons and at Isenburg, he distinguished himself by his great purity of character, eloquence and abilities. Eight volumes of his discourses, which are highly esteemed in his native country, have been printed; two of which have within these few years been elegantly translated into English by the late rev. W. Tooke, as also a small volume of his "Devotional Exercises." Zollikofer passed the latter part of his life at Leipsic, and died there in 1788.—*Memoirs prefixed to Translation of Sermons.*

ZOLLNER (JOHN FREDERICK) an eminent German theologian and philosopher, who was minister of a Lutheran church at Berlin. Besides works on divinity, he was the author of "Travels in Silesia." He died in 1804.—*Zopf Hist. Univ.*

ZONARAS (JOHN) a monk of St Basil, by birth a Greek, who lived during the latter part of the eleventh and the commencement of the following century. Before he renounced the

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world for the cloister, he had filled some distinguished offices about the imperial court, but becoming at length disgusted with its intrigues, gave himself up to a religious life, employing his leisure hours in the compilation of a "History of the World, from the Earliest Periods to the Year 1118." In this work, of which an edition appeared at Paris in two folio volumes, 1687, he follows principally the narrative of Dion Cassius, and all the earlier part of the book is a tissue of fable; but as he approaches his own times he becomes more entitled to attention, as all his mistakes arise evidently more from ignorance than design. There is also extant a commentary on the apostolic canons by him. His death took place about the year 1120.—*Fabricii Bibl. Grec.*

ZONCA (VICTOR) an eminent Italian architect and mathematician, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He is chiefly known as the author of a work, entitled "Novo Teatro di Machini e Edificii."—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

ZOPF (JOHN HENRY) a German divine and historian of the last century. He was a native of Gera, and became rector of the gymnasium of Essen. In 1729 he published a sketch of universal history, under the title of "Grundlegung der Universal Historie." This work passed through many editions, with alterations and improvements, previous to the death of the author, which took place in 1774. The nineteenth edition, much enlarged, was published by M. Fabri, in 1782; and from a subsequent edition by professor Krause, of Halle, was made a French version, which appeared in 1810, under the following title, "Précis d'Histoire universelle, politique, ecclésiastique, et littéraire, depuis la Creation du Monde jusqu'à la Paix de Schoenbrunn, trad. de l'Allemand d'après la 20me edit. de J. H. Zopf," Paris, 5 vols. 12mo.—*Orig.*

ZOROASTER, a celebrated Eastern philosopher or divine. His history is involved in great obscurity, and it is uncertain whether his name belongs to one or to many persons. Some writers have maintained that there was but one Zoroaster, who was a Persian; while others, in order to reconcile opposing accounts, make also a more ancient Zoroaster, who was a Chaldean. The favourers of the latter opinion make the Chaldean Zoroaster the father of the Chaldean astrology and magic; but all the writings attributed to this probable nonentity are undoubtedly spurious. The other Zoroaster, the Zerdusht of the Persians, appears to have lived at a much later period than that assigned to the former, and is considered as the reformer of the more ancient religion of the magi. This system of religion is contained in a work called the Zendavesta, of which there is a compendium called the Sadder, both being esteemed of sacred authority. Of these the fundamental article is the celebrated doctrine of the two principles, being an attempt on the part of Eastern philosophy to reconcile the existence of moral and physical evil with the attributes of a wise and benevolent creator of the world. The primary

or original being, according to Zoroaster, is "Time without bounds," a mere metaphysical abstraction, which is made to produce the active principles of good and evil, Ormuzd and Ahriman; the former of whom, at the final consummation, will triumph over its opponent, and the latter and his followers will sink into native darkness. These tenets were shadowed in the obscurity of Oriental mysticism and allegory, so as to be comprehended only by the studious; but the simplicity of the rites enjoined by Zoroaster was obvious to common observation. According to Herodotus the ancient Persians rejected the use of temples, altars, and statues, and offered sacrifices on the summits of the mountains. They were charged with worshipping the elements, and the sun and moon, which arose from their particular reverence for fire, light, and the sun, which last they termed Mithra. On their own part they asserted that they only regarded them as symbols of the divine power and nature. A great number of trifling ceremonies are enjoined by the Sadder, but like all religious systems it contains some pure moral precepts, and requires good deeds as well as ritual observances. The magi, or sacerdotal order, in this system were numerous, and formed a regular hierarchy, and the payment of tithes for their maintenance was made a sacred duty. The language of the Zendavesta has from a remote age been obsolete, which indicates its great antiquity. Many other works have been attributed to Zoroaster, but they are all lost except the fragments of a production entitled his "Oracles," which are still extant. Of these a collection has several times been published, but they abound so much in the language of the later Platonists, that Brucker attributes them to some writer of that sect, about the beginning of the second century.—*Univ. Hist. Brucker. Gibbon.*

ZOSIMUS, surnamed the Panopolitan, because he was a native of the city of Panopolis in Egypt. Delrio and Naudé, who state that he was the most ancient Greek writer on chemistry, place him under Diocletian, towards the close of the third century. The titles of his works are a "Treatise on the Composition of Waters;" "The Divine Book of Zosimus on Virtue and Interpretation;" a "Treatise on the Sacred and Divine Art;" and a "Treatise on Instruments and Furnaces." According to Boerhaave the writings of Zosimus exist in manuscript in the library of the king of France.—*Elvy Dict. H. de la Med.*

ZOSIMUS, a Pagan historian, who held the post of advocate to the treasury at the court of Constantinople. He compiled a history of the Roman emperors, from Augustus downwards, of which work the first six books are yet extant. The first, from Augustus to Dioclesian, is a mere abridgment of former authors, the remainder are written more diffusely, and are replete with invective against Constantine, Theodosius I, and the other Christian emperors. There are several editions of this book; the earliest is that of Frankfort, with a Latin version by Leunclavius, 1590;

another printed at Oxford in octavo, 1679; that by Cellarius in 1696; and the last and best published at Leipzig in 1784, in octavo.—*Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

ZOUCH (RICHARD) an eminent civilian, descended from an ancient and noble family of that name, was born at Anstey in Wiltshire, about 1590. He was educated on the foundation at Winchester, whence in 1607 he was elected to New college, Oxford, and chosen fellow in 1609. Having studied civil law, he was in 1613 admitted at Doctors'-commons, and became an eminent advocate. In 1620 he was appointed regius professor of law at Oxford, and ultimately judge of the high court of admiralty under Charles I. In 1633 he was appointed by Cromwell one of the delegates in the famous cause of don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese ambassador, who was executed for killing a gentleman in the New Exchange, Westminster. On the Restoration he was reinstated in his post of judge of the admiralty, but he died the same year, March 1, 1660. He was author of several esteemed professional treatises, the principal of which are "Elementa Jurisprudentiæ," Oxon. 1629, 8vo; "Descriptio Juris et Judicii Feudalis," Oxon. 1634—1636, 8vo; "Descriptio Juris et Judicii Temporalis," Oxon. 1636, 4to; "Descriptio Juris et Judicii Ecclesiastici," 1636, 4to; "Descriptiones Juris et Judicii Sacri; Juris et Judicii Militaris; et Juris et Judicii Maritimi," Oxon. 1640, 4to; "Solutio Questionis de Legati Delinquentis, Judici Competente," 1657, 8vo; "Descriptio Juris et Judicii Feudalis," Oxon. 1650, 4to; "Eruditionis Ingenus Specimini scilicet Artium Logicæ," &c. Oxon. 1657; "Questionium Juris Civilis Centuria," Oxon. 1660; "The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty maintained against Sir Edward Coke's Articuli Admiralitatis," London, 1663, 8vo. He also wrote a poetical work in his youth, entitled "The Dove, or certain Passages of Cosmography."—*Biog. Brit. Cooke's Cat. of Civilians.*

ZOUCH, DD. (THOMAS) a learned divine, was born in 1737, at Sandal, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. In 1757 he was removed from the school of the latter place, to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1763 he was chosen fellow of his college, which in 1770 presented him to the rectory of Wycliffe, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In this retirement he continued until 1793, diligently performing his duty as a parish priest, and augmenting his knowledge of natural history, especially botany. He was then appointed chaplain to the master of the rolls, and rector of Scrayingham. By the death of his elder brother, the rev. Henry Zouch, in 1795, he succeeded to an estate at Sandal, where he resided until his death. In 1805 Mr Pitt presented him with the second prebend in the church of Durham, and in the same year he took the degree of DD. He was offered the bishopric of Carlisle in 1808, but declined it on account of advanced age. He died in 1806. His works are "The Crucifixion, a Seaton Prize Poem;" "An Inquiry into the prophetic Character of

the Romans, as described in Daniel;" "The good Schoolmaster, as exemplified in the Character of the Rev. John Clark;" "Memoirs of Sir Philip Sidney," 4to; "Memoir of John Sudbury, Dean of Durham;" an edition of Isaak Walton's *Love and Truth*; and another of the lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, and Herbert, by the same author, with notes, and his life; and a "Memoir of Sir George Wheeler," not printed until after the author's death.—*Gent. Mag.*

ZUCCARELLI (FRANCIS) a member of the Royal Academy of London, and an able artist, was born at Florence in 1710. In early life he studied as a historical painter, but afterwards confined himself to landscape, in which he obtained great mastery. He came to England about 1753, when he met with much encouragement, and several of his pictures were engraved by Vivares. He returned to Florence with a handsome independence, but having placed it on bad security, he was once more constrained to have recourse to his pencil. He died at Florence in 1788. Some of the pictures and etchings of this artist are very highly esteemed.—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting.*

ZUCCHERO, the name of two eminent Italian artists, brothers, and natives of the duchy of Urbino. **TADDEO**, the elder, born in 1529, was placed by his father, himself a painter, with Pietro Calabro, at Rome, before he had reached his fifteenth year, under whom he attained to great proficiency in the art; and although his colouring is faulty, excelled in elegance of design. His fame might in all probability have risen higher had he lived to complete many excellent pictures which his untimely death in 1566 left incomplete.—His younger brother, **FREDERICO**, born in 1543, studied under him till his decease, and afterwards finished several of the paintings above mentioned. A quarrel with some of the distinguished persons about the papal court, induced him to revenge his injuries real or supposed, by caricaturing his enemies, whom, in a picture entitled "Slander," he represented wearing asses' ears. This ebullition of his spleen (of which there is an engraving by Cornelius Cort) lost him the patronage of pope Gregory XIII, in whose favour he had previously ranked high, and he found it advisable to quit Rome. Retiring therefore into France, he entered the service of the cardinal of Lorraine, and afterwards went to Madrid, where Philip II gave him employment for a while. His next removal was to England, where he soon grew into great repute, and painted the portrait of queen Elizabeth. His friends at length succeeded in restoring him to favour at Rome; and receiving permission to return, he established an academy of painting in that city, for which he built a handsome edifice, and continued to superintend it till his death in 1609, or as others say 1616.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

ZUINGER (THEODORE). There were three of this name; the elder, a native of Bictenatzel, in the Turgau, born 1534, was

educated at Basil, where he devoted his attention to the study of medicine, and practised there with great reputation as a physician, after having lectured on that science at several of the French and Italian universities. His death took place in 1588. He was the author of an elaborate and voluminous treatise, entitled "The Theatre of Human Life," which being left incomplete at his decease, was finished by his son James, who published it at Lyons in 1656, in eight volumes, folio.—The second, son of James, and grandson of the preceding, united the character of a physician to that of an ecclesiastic, and became pastor of a congregation at Basil, where he established a high reputation in both capacities, especially during the great plague which devastated that city in 1629. He died in 1651, leaving behind him only a few tracts on devotional subjects.—The third was grandson to the last-mentioned Theodore, son of John Zuinger, Greek professor at Basil, and inherited the talents and industry of the family. He obtained the professor's chair in physics and eloquence in his native university, Basil, and is known as the author of a "Theatre of Botany," written in the German language, in folio; "Fasciculus Dissertationum," 4to; "Triga Dissertationum," 4to; some medical tracts, and a Latin and German Dictionary. His death took place in 1724.—*Moreri. Freheri Theatrum.*

ZUINGLIUS (ULRICUS) celebrated as the Swiss reformer, was born January 1, 1484, at Wildhausen, a village of Tockhausen, which is a member of the Helvetic confederacy. His father was a peasant in easy circumstances, who attained the dignity of first magistrate of the district. His early indications of a studious disposition induced his parents to bring him up to the church, for which purpose he was sent to the universities of Vienna and Basil, in which last he became a teacher of the classics when only in his eighteenth year. He studied theology under Wittenbach, and having graduated M.A. was chosen minister of Glaris, the chief town of the canton of that name. In order to fit himself for his profession, he engaged in an extensive course of biblical reading, and especially in a critical perusal of the New Testament. To this he joined the study of the fathers and of the authors of the middle ages, including those who had been censured by the church of Rome. The effect of this research was gradually to imbue him with the principles of the Reformation, which he exhibited openly in his subsequent office of preacher at the celebrated abbey of Einsiedlen, in the canton of Schwitz. Here, both in the pulpit and as a confessor, he aided the propagation of rational notions of religion, and even ventured to assail the legendary sanctity of the abbey in which he presided. In 1518 he was invited to fill the vacant post of preacher in the cathedral of Zurich, where he soon acquired the influence consequent upon his able upright, and vigorous character. About this time he published his first work, entitled "Observations on Lent," in which he advanced

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some very free opinions on the obligation of fasting and keeping particular days; which production induced the bishop of Constance to address a charge to his clergy, and letters to the council and chapter of Zurich, urging them not to permit the ordinances of the church to be infringed. This was followed up in 1523 by an examination and colloquy, in which he was called upon to give an account of his doctrines before the deputies of the bishop, and the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of the district, in the town-hall of Zurich. The inquiry terminated in favour of Zuinglius, and with something like an open assent to the doctrines of the Reformers. He however proceeded with great calmness and moderation, but in some disputes relating to the worship of images and the celibacy of the clergy, he openly maintained the principles of the Reformation. Such was the progress he and his coadjutors made, that in 1524 the council of Zurich undertook the reform of public worship according to his ideas, one of the first results of which was the clearing of the churches from pictures and images. This was followed by the abolition of the mass, a suppression of the mendicant orders in the city, and the organization of a system of public instruction, both ministerially and in respect to education, which still in a great measure remains in force at Zurich. His first disquiet arose from the fanatics who imbibed the notions of the celebrated anabaptist Muncer, whose extravagances he in vain attempted to keep down, until the execution of one of the ringleaders, named Mantz, as a disturber of the public peace, assisted him to allay the fermentation. His influence now extended to the canton of Berne, where he assisted Haller and other reformers to effect a similar alteration to that which had taken place at Zurich. This accession produced a great alarm to the other cantons, which broke out into open hostilities, that were not settled until the treaty of Coppel in 1529. Some difference existed between the doctrines of Luther and Zuinglius on the subject of the Eucharist, in which the former advocated a modification of the Roman Catholic real presence, whereas the latter regarded it as a simple commemoration. This produced a violent controversy between the Saxon and Swiss reformers, which terminated in a sort of compromise as to the observance of personal moderation. The animosities between the Catholic and Protestant cantons were only repressed, not extinguished, by the peace of Coppel; and at length political differences also ensuing, hostilities recommenced, and Zuinglius being directed to accompany a small body of Zurichers in a particular expedition, with a view to animate them in battle, was mortally wounded in the conflict which ensued, in which his party was defeated. He was found by some Catholic soldiers alive upon the field of battle, one of whom brutally despatched him, and a military tribunal ordered his body to be burnt, and his ashes scattered to the winds. Thus, in October 1531, at the age of forty-seven, terminated the career of this most

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calm, able, and philosophical of all the reformers, who happily united the qualities which make a man amiable in private society, with the firmness, ardour, and intrepidity which are indispensable in executing strong, salutary, and efficient purposes. His views were large and generous; and it was no small proof of liberality in that age, that he ventured to assert his belief of the final happiness of virtuous heathens and of good men of all descriptions, who act up to the dictates of conscience. As a reformer he was also original, as he emancipated himself from the superstition of the period by the strength of his own judgment, and with far less regard to the prepossessions produced by the old system than Luther, whom he exceeded in learning and moderation as much as he did Calvin in humanity and good temper. He wrote many works of great utility in those days, and the reform of which he was the author remains still undecayed among a people distinguished for morals and mental cultivation.—*Life by Hess. Mosheim.*

ZUMBO (CAJETANO JULIO) a Sicilian artist, who is said to have been the inventor of wax-work anatomical models. He was born at Syracuse, in 1656. According to some, he was a private gentleman, and others say he was a secular priest; but both statements may be correct as referring to different periods of his life. He displayed particular skill in the art of modelling; and a profound study of anatomy, and the antique enabled him to execute works at Bologna, Florence, Geneva, and Marseilles, which have excited great admiration. Millin observes, that his very accurate representation of the degrees of putrefaction in the human body, and the effects of the plague, particularly attracted the notice of connoisseurs. These preparations were for a long time in the gallery of Florence, till the grand duke Leopold gave them to his physician Lagusi. According to Felibien, Zumbo, who was eminent as a sculptor, died at Paris in 1701.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

ZUMSTEEG (JOHN RODOLPH) an eminent musical composer and performer on the violin, who belonged to the chapel of the duke of Wurtemberg. He was born about 1760, at Gansingen, in the country of Lauffenbourg. His professional education commenced at the academy of Wurtemberg, under the chapel-master Poli, who conceiving a friendship for Zumsteege, took a particular interest in his improvement; and he afterwards studied the works of Mattheson, Marpurg, and D'Alembert. He died at Stuttgart, January 27, 1802. He composed both for the violoncello and for the voice, and his works consist of operas, songs, and a mass; besides pieces for instruments.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

ZURLAUBEN (BEAT FIDEL ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE, baron de la Tour Chailion) a military historian, who held the rank of lieutenant-general in the service of France. He was a native of Zug in Switzerland, and died in 1799. His works are, "Histoire Militaire des Suisses au service de la France," 8 vols.

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12mo; "Mémoires et Lettres de Henri Duc de Rohan;" "Tableaux topographiques, pittoresques, physiques, historiques, moraux, politiques et littéraires de la Suisse," 4 vols. folio; besides several other publications.—*Zopf Hist. Univ.*

ZWELFER (JOHN) a pharmaceutical writer of eminence, born in the palatinate of the Rhine in 1618. After some previous study he went to the university of Pavia, where he took the degree of MD.; and he then settled at Vienna, and gave lectures on chemistry. He is also said to have been appointed physician to the imperial court, but this is probably a mistake, as he does not assume the title in any of his works. He died in 1668. Zwelfer was the author of "Animadversiones in Pharmacopœiam Augustanam, et annexam ejus Mantissam," 1652, folio; "Appendix ad Animad-

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versiones in Pharm. August.;" "Pharmacopœia Regia, seu Dispensatorium absolutissimum;" and "Discursus Apologeticus adversus Hippocratem Chymicum Ottonis Tachenii.—*Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Med.*

ZYPE (FRANCIS VANDEN) or Zypæus, professor of anatomy in the university of Louvain towards the close of the seventeenth century. He was a native of the Netherlands; and before he settled at Louvain, he taught anatomy and surgery at Brussels, where he acquired much reputation, and was patronized by the duke of Parma, governor of the Low Countries, to whom he was indebted for his academical situation. He was the author of a work entitled "Fundamenta Medicina Physico-anatomica." Brux. 1683, 12mo, which was long used as a text-book in the university where he presided.—*Eloy Dict. H. de la Med*

APPENDIX

TO

GORTON'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

BEING

A REPRINT OF THE FORMER APPENDIX, WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,

AS ALSO

A CONTINUATION OF LIVES OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE OF DECEASED INDIVIDUALS FROM THE DATE OF ORIGINAL PUBLICATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY JOHN GORTON.

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AARON HARISCHON, a Jewish rabbi of the thirteenth century, author of an esteemed commentary on the Pentateuch.—*Moreri*.

AASCOW (URBAN BRUNN) a Danish physician, who died about 1781, author of "A Journal of Observations on the Diseases which occurred on board the Danish Fleet employed in the Bombardment of Algiers, in 1770;" and papers in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Copenhagen.—*Lond. Med. Journ. Biog. Univ. Class.*

ABBATISSA (PAUL) a Sicilian poet of the sixteenth century, who translated Homer and Ovid into Italian.—*Moreri*.

ABBATIUS (BALDUS ANGELUS) an Italian physician of the fourteenth century, author of "De Admirabili Viperæ Naturâ," &c.—*Idem*.

ABBATI (FILIPPO) a Milanese historical painter, who died at the beginning of the eighteenth century, famous for invention and facility.—*Pilkington*.

ABBOT (CHARLES) baron Colchester, was born in 1757, and having received the early part of his education at Westminster school, he removed to Christ Church college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. C. L. in 1788, and that of D. C. L. in 1792. While at the university in 1777 he gained a prize for a Latin poem in praise of the czar Peter the Great, for which Catherine II sent him a gold medal. Adopting the law as a profession, after studying the usual time at one of the inns of court, he was called to the bar, and soon acquired considerable reputation as a chancery pleader. He entered into parliament in 1790, when he was chosen representative

APP. BIOG. DICT.

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of the borough of Helstone, after a contest followed by a petition to the House of Commons; in 1796, he was elected again for Helstone; and in 1802 for the borough of Woodstock. In February 1800, he made a motion in the House of Commons for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the national records; and its researches were carried on under his direction till 1817. In the early part of his parliamentary career, he acted as chairman of the select committee of finance, and was engaged in some legislative measures of importance, relative to the statutes concerning treason and forfeiture, and the responsibility of public accountants. Soon after this he went to Ireland, became a member of the Irish privy council, and acted as principal secretary of state. In February 1802 he succeeded sir John Mitford (lord Redesdale) as speaker of the House of Commons; and in this very important office he distinguished himself by giving the casting vote against the ministry, on the motion of Mr Whitbread for a censure on lord Melville for malversation while treasurer of the navy. In 1806 Mr Abbot was elected, after a contest, representative of the university of Oxford, which seat he retained till 1810, when, on his resignation of the office of speaker of the Commons, he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Colchester. He held the posts of a lord of trade and plantations, a privy councillor, and keeper of the privy seal in Ireland, at the time of his death, in 1829. Besides a treatise on the "Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of Great Session of Wales on the Chester Circuit," 1795, 8. 8vo. he published *Speeches delivered in the House*

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of Commons on the Catholic Question, 1813, 8vo.—*Wilson's Biog. Index to House of Commons. Burke's Peerage. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Gent. Mag.*

ABBOTT (CHARLES) baron Tenterden of Hendon in the county of Middlesex, an eminent judge and law writer. He was of humble parentage, and was born at Canterbury, October 7, 1762. His education commenced at the free grammar school, in his native city, a seminary of considerable reputation, where he remained longer than the usual period for scholars, devoting himself with ardour to study, in the hope of obtaining a foundation scholarship at the university of Oxford, in which he was not disappointed. Entering as a member of Corpus Christi college, he continued his literary pursuits with unabated vigour and perseverance. In 1784 he gained the chancellor's prize for a copy of Latin verses on Aërostation, entitled "Globus Aërostaticus;" and afterwards for an essay on the Use and Abuse of Satire, which was published at Oxford, 1786, 8vo. He speedily obtained both a fellowship and a tutorship; and his success in the latter office led to his adoption of the legal profession, which proved the means of his advancement to fame and fortune. One of his pupils was the son of Mr Justice Buller, who, struck with the promising talents of young Abbott, advised him to apply to the study of the law, with an encouraging prediction that he would rise high in the profession. In pursuance of this friendly recommendation he entered as a student at the Inner Temple, and in 1796 he was called to the bar. He joined the Oxford circuit, and soon obtained extensive employment as a junior counsel; his judgment and learning being eminently conspicuous, though he was deficient in those powers of oratory which are requisite to command extraordinary attention from a jury. But the defect of eloquence was compensated by the extent and accuracy of his legal knowledge, which were so highly appreciated that his business before he was promoted to the bench was probably more profitable than that of any other barrister; as during the continuance of the income tax his returns for several years were higher than those of his professional contemporaries, averaging, it is said, about 10,000*l.* a year. On the death of judge Buller, Mr Abbott was so fortunate as to meet with a new patron in the person of lord Ellenborough, to whose influence he was principally indebted for his advancement to a puisne judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, which took place on the death of Mr Justice Heath, in Michaelmas Term, 1816. In consequence of the decease of sir Simon Le Blanc, the same year, Mr Abbott was, in the Easter Term ensuing, appointed his successor in the Court of King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Lord Ellenborough's retirement, (which was speedily followed by his death,) made way for the ultimate advancement of sir Charles Abbott, in November 1818, to the office of lord chief justice

of the King's Bench. It has been generally understood that when the late lord Gifford was raised to the peerage, in 1824, a coronet was also offered to the subject of this article, by whom it was declined. However, on the 30th April, 1827, he was created a peer, by the title of lord Tenterden of Hendon in Middlesex. He was supposed to have accepted this honour with a view to retirement from the fatigues of office, and the enjoyment of learned leisure; but he continued to discharge the onerous duties of his judicial station during the remainder of his life. In addition to his judicial dignity he held the post of deputy speaker of the House of Lords; and he was a member of his majesty's privy council. He had been for some years in declining health, though with unimpaired faculties, when on the 26th of October, 1832, presiding at the trial of the Magistrates of Bristol, for alleged neglect of duty during the riots in that city, he was taken so ill that he was unable again to make his appearance in the court. He returned to London, where the violence of his complaint rapidly increasing, he died November 4, 1832, at his residence in Russell-square; and he was interred in the chapel belonging to the Foundling Hospital, of which institution he was a governor. His lordship, in his last moments, is said to have exhibited an instance of what Pope styles "the ruling passion strong in death," the more remarkable, perhaps, as it was a manifestation of wandering faculties influenced by the power of habit. The family of the judge were standing around his bed in silent sorrow, watching his last struggles, when he was observed feebly to move his hand along the pillow, as if in the act of writing; and immediately afterwards he was heard to exclaim, almost in his usual tone, "Gentlemen of the Jury, you may retire:" he then closed his eyes, and expired. He was much better qualified for a judge than for an advocate; and in the former capacity he distinguished himself by his skill and judgment, and by the extraordinary dispatch of business, while his decisions have rarely been set aside. Upon the whole, his powers of mind, though considerable, were not of the highest order: they were more discriminative than creative. To extensive acquaintance with the common law of England, (in which he was unequalled since the days of Holt, or even of Coke,) he united extraordinary calmness of temper, the more remarkable as he was constitutionally vehement and imperious—patience in watching and balancing the arguments of counsel, or the facts disclosed in evidence, and skill in laying the merits of the most complex case before a jury. Like the great bulk of trained lawyers, lord Tenterden had his predilections in favour of authority. He was strongly attached to the ancient institutions of the country in church and state; and it has been alleged that he could not entirely divest himself of these prepossessions where the interests of the crown were in question, but still he was a distinguished and very able judge.

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Although without much personal dignity, beyond what was inseparable from suavity of manners under the guidance of good sense, lord Tenterden contrived to keep his court in admirable order, and the most arrogant spirits sunk habitually under his steady and grave rebuke. As a legislator, his claims to notice are not very considerable: he never had a seat in the House of Commons, neither was he an active law reformer; but he introduced into the House of Lords several useful and important bills, (chiefly drawn up on the recommendation of the common-law commissioners,) which have become the law of the land. He seldom spoke before the peers; and one of his latest speeches was against the bill for the reform of the House of Commons. In 1802 he published, "A Treatise on the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen, in four parts:—1. Of the Owners of Merchant Ships; 2. Of the Persons employed in the Navigation of them; 3. Of the Carriage of Goods in them; 4. Of the Wages of Merchant Seamen." 8vo. This is reckoned a standard work, and it has passed through several editions. Lord Tenterden was also one of the best classical and mathematical scholars of the age; and even to the close of his life he was constantly occupied in mastering every kind of knowledge both popular and scientific. As a token of reminiscence of his own educational advantages, he presented to the free grammar school at Canterbury two annual prizes, one for the best English essay, and the other for the best Latin verses; besides a contribution of five pounds a year to the School Feast Society. By his lady, who survives him, he has left two sons and two daughters.—*Ann. Biog. New Monthly Magazine*.

ABD EL AZIZ, Prince of the Wahebis. He was the son of Ibn Scoud, an Arab chieftain, whom he succeeded about the close of the eighteenth century. He availed himself of the zeal and courage of his followers in subjecting to his power those of the Arabian tribes who had not been before subdued, and in the course of his predatory warfare he collected abundance of treasure, and at length found himself at the head of a great nation of soldiers. In 1801 the pacha of Bagdad attacked the Wahebis by order of the Porte, when Abd el Aziz, being obliged to take flight, had recourse to stratagem, and the Turks, deceived by his negotiations and seduced by his promises and bribes, returned to Bagdad. This gave him time to collect his forces, and he suddenly took Imam Hussein and soon afterwards Mecca; but in the midst of his triumphs he was stabbed by an assassin, and died November 13, 1803. He was succeeded by his son Saoud.—*Biog. Univ.*

ABDUL KERIM, a native of Cashemire, settled at Delhi, in Hindostan. Having escaped the carnage which took place on the capture of that city by Nadir Shah, in 1738, he travelled in various parts of India and Arabia. His "Memoirs of the Life of Nadir Shah, and the Political Events in Hindostan," ap-

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peared in an English translation, at Calcutta 1788, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

ABDUL RAHIM, a Mogul writer, who died at Delhi, in 1628. He translated into Persian the "Commentaries" which the sultan Baber wrote in the language of the Ugar Tartars. An English version of these memoirs, from the original, by Dr J. Leyden and W. Erskine, has been recently published.—*Idem*.

ABEL, MD. (CLARK) an ingenious writer and man of science, who accompanied lord Amherst to China, as chief medical officer and naturalist to the embassy. He published a "Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country in the Years 1816 and 1817," with maps and other engravings, Lond. 1818, 4to. This work comprises a valuable essay on the geology of the Cape of Good Hope. Dr Abel, who was a member of the Linnæan, Geological, and Asiatic Societies, and of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, also held the office of surgeon to the governor-general of India. His death took place in December, 1826, during a journey through the upper provinces of India.

ABERLI (JOHN LOUIS) an eminent Swiss landscape painter, born at Winterthur in 1723. After receiving some instructions from an inferior artist, he studied under John Griman, and at first painted portraits, but his inclination led him to prefer the delineation of landscape scenery, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1759 he went, with his pupil Zingg, to Paris, but returning to Switzerland, he settled at Berne, where, after having been long esteemed and admired, he died in 1786. His manner has often been imitated, and his coloured designs of Swiss scenery, which are extremely beautiful, have been surpassed by those of his scholars Rietter and Biderman, the former of whom wrote the life of his master, published in the "Helvetic Journal of Arts and Literature," Zurich, 1806.—*Biog. Univ.*

ABERNETHY (JOHN) an eminent surgeon, distinguished for his professional skill, and physiological researches and publications. He was born in 1765, and his parents having removed to London in his childhood, he received some classical education at a day-school in Lothbury; and in 1780 he was apprenticed to Mr Charles Blicke, one of the surgeons of Bartholomew's hospital; after which he studied under John Hunter. Having commenced practice in his profession, he succeeded Mr Percival Pott, at St Bartholomew's, both as a surgeon to the institution, and a lecturer on anatomy and surgery. His first literary production was a small volume of "Physiological Essays," which was shortly followed by a surgical tract describing a new and ingenious method of treating the dangerous disease called a lumbar abscess. The death of Dr Andrew Marshall, a popular lecturer in Holborn, left Mr Abernethy for some time without a rival as an anatomical professor in the central part of the metropolis; and on the

decease of his old master sir Charles Blিকে, he became one of the principal surgeons to Bartholomew's hospital. He added to his reputation by publishing, in 1804, "Surgical Observations, part second, containing an Account of Disorders of the Health in general, and of the Digestive Organs in particular, which accompany Local Diseases and obstruct their Cure." This last work especially procured him a considerable accession of fame, and was the means of adding greatly to his private practice, in cases of dyspepsia, in the treatment of which he was eminently successful. His name appeared as a contributor to the last edition of Dr Rees's Cyclopædia, for which he wrote the anatomical articles under the first two letters of the alphabet. Having been appointed anatomical lecturer to the Royal College of Surgeons, he published in 1814, two lectures delivered before the college, under the title of "An Inquiry into the Probability and Rationality of Mr Hunter's Theory of Life;" and the opinions which he advocated became the source of a controversy with a subsequent lecturer, Mr William Lawrence, who, in opposition to the theory of Hunter, ascribed the phenomena of life to organization, a doctrine which was violently but most unjustly reprobated as leading not only to materialism but to atheism. As a man of science Mr Abernethy was admitted a member of the Royal Society of London, the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and the Medical Societies of Paris and Philadelphia; and he belonged to the court of assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was one of the curators of their museum. His death took place, after a protracted illness, at his house at Enfield, Middlesex, April 18, 1831. At one period he warmly opposed the doctrine of Craniology or Phrenology proposed by Gall and Spurzheim; but he afterwards became a convert to the system, though disposed to question some of the details belonging to it. As a surgeon he established his fame both at home and abroad by the bold and successful operation of tying the external iliac artery, of which he published an account; and under his auspices Bartholomew's hospital obtained higher reputation as a school of surgery than it had ever before enjoyed. Much has been circulated relative to the eccentricities of Mr Abernethy, in his intercourse with his patients, in which he is reported to have displayed extreme bluntness and even rudeness of behaviour; indulging his wit or spleen sometimes very unwarrantably at the expense of those by whose tediousness or dulness of comprehension he was annoyed. But in this respect great exaggeration has certainly taken place; and on the other hand several well authenticated instances of his liberality and benevolence are on record. On the whole he was a man of great originality of character and strong powers of mind, somewhat spoiled by a consciousness of his exciting great public attention, and often tempted into much oddity of conduct because he perceived that something of that description was uniformly ex-

pected from him. He published several essays and tracts on professional topics besides those already mentioned, his works extending to six volumes 8vo.—*Ann. Biog.* vol. xvi. *Month. Mag.*

ABILDGAARD (NICHOLAS ABRAHAM) a distinguished historical painter, who was born at Copenhagen, in 1744. After having studied at the Academy of Arts in his native city, he completed his professional education during five years' residence in Italy; and on his return to Denmark he rose to great reputation, and at the time of his death, in 1809, he was director and professor of painting at the academy of Copenhagen, where his lectures were well attended. His principal works adorn the royal palace, but many of the productions of his pencil were destroyed when the palace of Christiansburg was burnt, in 1794. His paintings are said to display a gloomy grandeur of effect, great originality of manner, and fine colouring. He left several eminent disciples, sculptors as well as painters; and among the former the celebrated Thorwaldsen. He published short essays intended to correct the taste of the moderns by a reference to ancient works of art.—*Biog. Univ.*

ABILDGAARD (PHILIP CHRISTIAN) a Danish physician, who was one of the most eminent naturalists of the eighteenth century. He was the brother of the preceding, and was also a native of Copenhagen. He was one of the principal founders of the veterinary school in that city; and in 1789 he assisted in the formation of the Society of Natural History there. In the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, of which he was secretary, are several papers which he wrote relating to medicine, zoology, and mineralogy; and he gave a description of the Megatherium, an immense animal of an extinct species, contemporaneously described by Cuvier.—*Idem.*

ABINGTON (FRANCES) a justly celebrated comic actress, born in London in 1731. Her maiden name was Barton; and she made her first appearance in 1751, at the Haymarket theatre, under the management of Theophilus Cibber. She afterwards performed with great success at Bath and at Drury-lane. On her marriage with Mr Abington she went to Dublin, where she was much admired, not only for her professional talents, but also for her wit and conversational powers, which procured her the acquaintance of many of the Irish nobility and gentry, with whom she corresponded till the time of her death. Returning to London, she was engaged at Drury-lane by Garrick, with whom she acted the principal characters of the comedies of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Congreve, Cibber, &c. In 1782 she accepted an engagement at Covent-garden, where she remained several years, and then retired from the stage. Circumstances, however, induced her to resume her situation in 1797; but in 1799 she finally retreated to private life, highly esteemed and respected by her numerous friends and acquaintances. She died March 4, 1815.—*Thesp. Dict. Month. Mag.*

ABRAHAM A SANCTA CLARA, an Augustine friar, who distinguished himself by

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his eccentricity as a preacher. His proper name was Ulrich Megerle, and he was born in Krahenheimstetten, in Suabia, June 4, 1642. He joined the order of bare-footed friars of St Augustine in 1662, and applied himself to the study of theology and philosophy, in one of their convents at Vienna. He was afterwards appointed preacher at Saxa, in Bavaria; and then called to preach before the imperial court of Austria, in which station he continued till his death, in 1709. His sermons display singular notions expressed in a manner bordering on the burlesque; but they were adapted to the taste of his audience, and rendered him a popular preacher. The titles of his writings somewhat resemble those of the English fanatics of the seventeenth century: as "Fye on the World, or concerning Virtue and Vice;" "Abraham a Sancta Clara's Nest of newly-hatched Fools, or curious Workshop of various Fools, both male and female."—*German Conversation Lexicon*.

ABRAHAM (NICHOLAS) a learned French jesuit of the seventeenth century, author of several esteemed commentaries on the classics, and of a Hebrew Grammar in Latin verse.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lund, one of the greatest men Denmark ever produced. He was born at Finnesleo, in the isle of Zealand, in 1128. He was highly distinguished both as a warrior and a statesman. The code of laws published by Waldemar I, was partly drawn up by this prelate; and he was the sole author of the Ecclesiastical Code of Zealand, which exhibits some remarkable proofs of the liberality of his opinions. He employed Saxo Grammaticus and Swen Agesen to write the History of Denmark. By the erection of Copenhagen castle he laid the foundation of that metropolis. He died in 1203.—*Biog. Univ.*

ABU HANIFA, surnamed AL NOOMAN, a Mahometan doctor, head of the sect of the Hanefites, one of the four orthodox denominations among the Moslems. He wrote "Commentaries on the Koran," held in high estimation by the Turks and Arabs. He died in consequence of poison, at Bagdad, AD. 767.—*D'Herbelot Bibliot. Orient. Biog. Univ.*

ABU'L OLA, a celebrated Arabian poet, who was born at Moarrah, in 973. He lost his sight in consequence of the small-pox, when he was three years old; notwithstanding which he studied at Bagdad, and having acquired a knowledge of literature, he returned home and devoted himself entirely to poetry. His manners and his opinions attracted the censure of the Moslems, and he was accused of following the religion of the Brahmins, but he appears rather to have been a professed libertine. His compositions, which are on trivial subjects, display great facility of writing, and an uncommon extensive knowledge of the Arabic tongue. He died at Moarrah, in 1057. Extracts from his works were published by Fabricius in 1656, and by Golins in 1658.—*Biog. Univ.*

ABU NOWAS, an Arabian poet of the eighth century. His poems were collected in

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a book called "The Divan," or Volume.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABU TEMAM, surnamed AL THAU, from the Arab tribe to which he belonged; the prince of Arabian poets. He was a panegyrist of the caliphs of Bagdad, from whom he received great favours. He died at Mosul, in 845. Some of his poems have been published by Schultens in Holland, and in England by Carlyle.—*Biog. Univ.*

ABUNDANCE (JOHN) the assumed name of a French poet of the sixteenth century, author of various curious Moralities and Mysteries, still in MS. in the royal library of Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ABYDENUS, a disciple and friend of Aristotle, who wrote a history of Troy. To him are attributed, with some doubt, the histories of Chaldaea and Assyria, fragments of which are preserved by Eusebius.—*Vossius.*

ACACIUS, a disciple of Eusebius, whom he succeeded in 340. He wrote the life of Eusebius, not extant.—*Socrat. Hist. Eccles.*

ACAMAPIXTLI I, king of the Aztecs, or ancient Mexicans, who died in 1420, after reigning forty years. He was the legislator of his subjects, by whom his death was greatly regretted. This prince collected the scattered tribes of the people together, and founded the city of Tenochtitlan, now Mexico.—*Herera. Robertson.*

ACCA (St) an Anglo-Saxon divine, who was bishop of Hagulstadt or Hexham, in Northumberland, in the early part of the eighth century. After having been expelled from his see he was restored, and held it till his death in 740. This prelate enlarged and embellished his cathedral church, having procured artists for that purpose from Rome, whither he travelled in company with the celebrated Wilfrid, whom he had succeeded. He was distinguished for his musical taste, and founded at Hexham a permanent band of performers for the service of the church. He cultivated literature, and among his writings are a treatise entitled "Passiones Sanctorum;" and a letter to Bede on the "Study of the Scriptures."—*Bede Hist. Eccles.*

ACCIAIUOLI (DONATO) of a noble Florentine family, flourished as a statesman and scholar in the fifteenth century. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, and translated part of Plutarch's Lives, &c.—*Moreri.*

ACCIAIUOLI (JOHN) of the above-mentioned family, in the sixteenth century. He wrote a work entitled "Multa doctissimorum Problematum Monumenta magno studio et ingenio elucubrata."—*Idem.*

ACCIAIUOLI SALVETTI (MAGDALENA) a Florentine lady, who died in 1610. She wrote a poem entitled "David Persecuted," and other metrical pieces.—*Dict. Hist.*

ACCIAIUOLI (ZENOBIO) a noble Florentine, of the same family. He was librarian to Leo X, a churchman, a poet, and a critical writer. He published a collection of Politian's Greek epigrams, &c.—*Idem.*

ACCIO (ZUCHIO) a poet of Verona, in the fifteenth century. He published Æsop's

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Fables translated into Latin verse, each fable preceded by a Latin epigram. This work was reprinted 1491, 1493, and 1497.—*Idem*.

ACEVEDO (FELIX ALVAREZ) a Spanish officer, who was one of the principal actors in the revolution in his native country in 1820. He was originally an advocate at Madrid, but quitted that profession to enter into the body-guard of Charles IV. He became commander of the eighth corps of the volunteers of Leon, in 1808, and colonel the year following; and he distinguished himself against the French, in the campaigns of 1808 and 1814. In 1820 he was placed by the people of Galicia at the head of the insurrection in that province against the authority of king Ferdinand; and the same year he was killed in an ambuscade, after having defeated a party of the royalists.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ACHARD (FRANCIS CHARLES) an eminent chemist and natural philosopher, born in Prussia, in 1754. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and died in 1821. Besides Academical Memoirs, he was the author of "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy;" and "Instruction for making Sugar, Molasses, and Vinous Spirit from Beet Root."—*Dict. Hist.*

ACHARIUS (ERIC) a Swedish botanist, who distinguished himself by his researches concerning cryptogamic vegetables. He died at Stockholm, in 1820. His principal works are "Lichenographiæ Succis Prodrômus;" "A Method of arranging the Lichens, according to their Genera, Species, and Varieties;" and "Universal Lichenography."—*Idem*.

ACHENWALL (GODFREY) a native of Elbing, in Polish Prussia, who lectured on history at Marburg, and afterwards became professor of jurisprudence in the university of Göttingen, and distinguished himself by giving a scientific form to the principles of statistics, which term he is said to have invented. His writings on this subject, which are in German, have been superseded by the productions of more recent political economists. He died in 1772.—*Biog. Univ.*

ACHILLINI (ALEXANDER) one of the most celebrated physicians and anatomists of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Bologna, in Italy, where he became professor of medicine and philosophy, and acquired so great reputation, that pupils flocked to his lectures from almost every part of Europe. He first discovered and described two of the minute bones of the ear called the Incus and the Malleus; and he was the author of various treatises on anatomy and medicine. In philosophy he adopted the opinions of Averroes, on which he carried on a contest with the famous philosopher Peter Pomponatius, in which the latter appeared to have had the advantage. He died at Bologna, in 1512, at the age of 49. His works were published collectively at Venice, in 1545.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ. Dr Sprengel's Hist. of Anatomy.*

ACHILLINI (CLAUDIO) grand nephew of

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the preceding, was born at Bologna, in 1574; and died in 1640. He was skilled in philosophy, medicine, theology, and jurisprudence, of which last science he was for several years professor at Parma, then at Ferrara, and at length at Bologna, where his fame procured him public honours; but he was disappointed in his expectations of patronage from the papal government. He wrote poetry in the flowery style of Marino; and his works in verse were published in 1640, at Bologna, and again, together with some prose compositions, at Venice, in 1662.—*Moreti. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ACKERMANN (CONRAD) a German comedian, born in the early part of the eighteenth century. He is regarded as the founder of the modern German theatre. In 1765 he became manager at Hamburg, where a great number of the dramas of Lessing were brought out under his direction. Like many of his profession, he seems to have possessed much more talent than prudence; and he died poor, in 1771, having obtained the reputation of being the first comic actor of his time.—*Biog. Univ.*

ACOLUTHUS (ANDREW) a learned professor of languages at Breslaw in the seventeenth century; and his principal work is a specimen of a Polyglot Koran.—*Moreti.*

ACOSTA (CHRISTOPHER) a Portuguese surgeon and naturalist of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Africa. Besides some works on ascetic divinity, he wrote "Voyages to the East Indies;" and "A Treatise on the Drugs and Medicinal Plants of the East Indies."—*Biog. Univ.*

ADAM (JAMES) translator of De Thou's History, Montecuculi's Memoirs, Athenæus, &c.; born at Vendome 1663, died 1735.—*Biog. Univ.*

ADAM SCOTUS, doctor of the Sorbonne, in the twelfth century, author of "The Life of David I, King of Scotland," &c.—*Fossius. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADAMANTIUS, a Greek physician of the fifth century, author of a work on physiology.—*Biog. Univ.*

ADAMANUS, abbot of Icolmkil in Scotland, in the eighth century, author of "De Locis Terræ Sanctæ," and a life of St Columba.—*Bede.*

ADAMI (LEONARDO) a Tuscan writer of the eighteenth century. His principal work was "Arcadica," folio, Rome, 1716.—*Biog. Univ.*

ADAMS (GEORGE) an ingenious writer on astronomy and natural philosophy, who was mathematical instrument maker and optician to his Majesty. His works are, "Micrographia Illustrata; or, the Knowledge of the Microscope explained," London, 1746, 4to; a "Treatise describing and explaining the Construction and Use of the new Terrestrial and Celestial Globes," 1766, 8vo; and "The Description and Use of the Universal Trigonometrical Octant," 8vo. He died March 5, 1786.—**ADAMS** (GEORGE) son of the preceding, who succeeded his father in his official situations, and in his business carried on in Fleet-street, was born in 1750. He published "An

Essay on Vision," 8vo. which was translated into German; "Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy," 1794, 5 vols, 8vo, of which there is also a German translation; and "Geometrical and Graphical Essays," 1791, 8vo; all which are works of great merit. He died August 14, 1795.—*Reuss. Gent. Mag.*

ADAMS (JOHN) a divine, historian, and miscellaneous writer, born about the middle of the last century, at Aberdeen; at the university of which place he graduated. Removing southwards, he established a respectable academy at Putney, over which he presided till the period of his death, in 1814, when he was interred in the new burial ground of that place. He was many years minister of the chapel in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, and distinguished himself very honourably in the literary world. Among his publications, many of which have run through numerous editions, may be enumerated: "Universal History," 2 vols. 8vo; "Original Anecdotes," 2 vols; "Sermons," 1 vol. 8vo; "Histories of Greece and Rome;" with a long list of others, whereof most were popular at the time, and many continue so.—*Orig. Com.*

ADAMS (JOHN) second president of the United States of America. In the account of the life of this politician and statesman in the body of the work, following the authority of Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, his death was recorded as having occurred in October 1803; whereas he was alive, in close retirement, at the very period our article was composed. How this mistake originally occurred, in a work compiled several years after the presumed event, it is not easy to discover; but the error, which was detected in time for correction in the major part of our impression, has also misled Watkins and other biographers. The mistake is of little consequence, as the details of the active life of Mr Adams are correctly given; and, at worst, it supplies a lesson on the transitory nature of the attention which follows even eminent men, when once fully withdrawn from the public gaze. Mr Adam's decease has since actually taken place, at the advanced age of ninety-one. What is very remarkable, he died July 4, 1826, on the same day with the ex-president Jefferson, being the fiftieth year of that American independence which they had so great a share in advancing.—*Ed.*

ADAMS (SAMUEL) one of the most remarkable men connected with the revolution which separated the States of North America from Great Britain. He was born at Boston, N.E. September 27, 1722, and was educated at Harvard College; where when he took the degree of M.A., in 1743, he proposed the question—"Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the commonwealth cannot be otherwise preserved?" when he maintained the affirmative. He engaged early in politics, and in 1766 obtained a place in the legislature, from which period till the termination of the revolution war, he on every occasion showed himself to be a most diligent, efficient, and disinterested assertor of the free-

dom and independence of his country. Soon after his admission into the house he was chosen clerk, it being usual then for that office to be filled by one of the members. He was on every committee, had a share in all the reports, and was ever foremost in opposing those measures of the British government, which he deemed oppressive and unjust. He continued in the legislature till 1774, when he was sent to the first congress of the old confederation; and in 1776 he was one of the signers of the declaration against Great Britain. He was an active member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Massachusetts; and subsequently presided over the senate of that state. In 1789 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and from 1794 to 1797 he held the office of governor. At the latter period he retired from public life, and remained in seclusion till his death, which took place at Boston, October 2, 1803. As to politics he was a stern republican, so jealous of power that he was scarcely willing to give the constitutions of the states a sufficient degree of conservative strength: in religion he was a strict Calvinist, with a leaning towards the exclusive bigotry of the old Puritans, from whom he was descended.—*Encyclopæd. American.*

ADAMS (sir WILLIAM)—See RAWSON.

ADEMAR, or AYMAR, a monk of St. Martial, of the eleventh century, principally known by his "Chronicon Aquitanie."—*Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

ADENEZE LE ROI, a Flemish writer of romances in the thirteenth century. He was the author of "The Metrical Romance;" "The Romance of William of Orange;" "The Infancy of Ogier the Dane," &c.—*Moreri.*

ADHEMAR (GUILLAUME d') a Provençal poet, who died about 1190. He was the author of a treatise in verse "On illustrious Women," which he dedicated to the empress Beatrice, wife of Frederick Barbarossa, who in recompense bestowed on the bard the castle of Grignan.—*Biog. Univ.*

ADIMARI (ALEXANDER) an Italian poet of an ancient family in Florence, born 1579, died 1649. He left a collection of much admired sonnets, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADIMARI (LEWIS) of the same family, born at Naples 1644, died at Florence 1708. He wrote lectures on chivalry, sonnets, satires, dramas, &c.—*Idem.*

ADIMARI (RAPHAEL) an Italian historian of the seventeenth century. He wrote a history of Rimini, his native place.—*Idem.*

ADLZREITER (JOHN) a German historian of the seventeenth century, chancellor to the elector of Bavaria, author of "Annales Boicæ Gentis," being a history of Bavaria to 1662.—*Biog. Univ.*

ADO, archbishop of Vienne, and a chronicler of the ninth century. His works are a universal chronicle, a martyrology, and the lives of Canissius and St Theudier.—*Voss. Hist. Lat.*

ADRIA (JOHN JAMES) a Sicilian historian and topographer of the sixteenth century.

He wrote "Topographia inclytæ Civitatis Mazarinæ," &c.—*Mongitore Bibliot. Sicul.*

ADRY (JOHN FELICISSIMUS) a French bibliographer and philological writer, born in 1749, died in 1818. He was librarian to the congregation of the Oratory at Paris, till the suppression of religious institutions in 1790. He then devoted himself to literature, and became a distinguished contributor to the *Magazin Encyclopédique*; besides editing the works of several ancient and modern writers. He was also the author of some curious articles in the *Journal Encyclopédique* in 1782.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ÆGIDIUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek physician in the eighth century, who wrote "De Pulsibus et de Venenis."—*Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

ÆGIDIUS (PETER) of Albe, a French writer and traveller of the sixteenth century. He was patronized by Francis I, and wrote "De Vi et Natura Animalium;" besides an account of his Grecian, Asiatic, and African travels.—*Thumi Hist.*

ÆELST or **ÆALST** (EVERT, or EVERHARD van) a Dutch painter in the seventeenth century, famous for his skill in painting fruit and game.—*Pilkington.*

ÆPINUS (FRANCIS MARIE ULRICK THEODORE) a German physician, born 1724, died 1802. He wrote "Tentamen Theoriæ Electricitatis et Magnetismi;" and "Reflections on the Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Earth."—*Encyc. Brit.*

ÆSCHINUS, a Socratic philosopher, called in his article in the body of the work "opponent of Demosthenes," being, in that single observation, confounded with the orator his namesake, who was so. The error was inadvertently copied from a larger work. Dele words "public orator and opponent of Demosthenes."—*Ed.*

AFFRY (LEWIS AUGUSTINE PHILIP, count d') chief magistrate of Switzerland, after Buonaparte had proclaimed himself protector of the Helvetic confederacy. He was born at Freyburg in 1743, and being destined for the army he accompanied his father on an embassy to the Hague, soon became adjutant in the Swiss Guards, and was at length made a lieutenant-general. At the commencement of the French revolution, he commanded the army on the Upper Rhine, till August 10, 1792, when the Swiss having been disbanded, he returned home, and became a member of the secret council at Freyburg. In 1798, when Switzerland was menaced with a French invasion and political commotions, he resumed the command of the troops; but perceiving the inutility of resistance, he applied himself principally to the task of shielding the country from the perils of war and rebellion, and after Freyburg was taken by the French he became a member of the provisional government. He did not interfere in the insurrections of 1801 and 1802; but when Buonaparte, first Consul of France, invited the Swiss to send delegates to Paris, he readily accepted the appointment of Deputy, and assisted greatly in forming an

administration for the government of Switzerland. In February 1803 he received from the first consul the act of mediation, was constituted first magistrate for that year, and invested with extraordinary powers during the interval, previous to the convocation of a diet. He subsequently endeavoured to promote the views of Buonaparte, without, however, neglecting the interest of his native country; and in all respects he acted with ability, displaying the experienced skill of a thorough statesman. His death took place June 16, 1810.—*Encyclop. American.*

AGELET (J. LEPAUTE d') a French astronomer, born in 1751. He became a pupil of the celebrated Lande, and in 1773 he was employed in the expedition to the South Seas, under Bougainville. On his return to France he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences; and he drew up memoirs on the aphelion of the planet Venus; and on the length of the year. The love of science induced him to embark with La Perouse in the voyage which proved so mysteriously disastrous to those who engaged in it.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

AGINCOURT (SEROUX d') an eminent French archæological writer, born at Venette, near Compeigne. He passed a great part of his life at Rome, where he distinguished himself by his researches concerning the works of ancient art, and his patronage of artists. He published "Hist. de l'Art par les Monumens, depuis sa Décadence au 4me S. jusqu'à son Renouveau au 16me," Paris, 1809, 2 vols. folio. His death took place at Rome in September 1814.—*Idem.*

AGLIATA E DI PARUTA (FRANCESCO d') an Italian poet, who possessed extraordinary facility in writing verse. He was the son of the prince of Villa Franca, duke of Sala, and was born at Palermo in Sicily in 1629. His application to learning and his poetical talents raised the admiration of his contemporaries, and he is highly praised by Joseph Glareanus in his *Musæ Siculæ*. His works were published at Palermo under the title of "Canzoni Siciliane," 1662, 12mo. He died, at his native place, July 12, 1697.—*Mongitore Bibliot. Sicul.*

AGLIONBY (WILLIAM) an English diplomatist and polite writer of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was the author of a book entitled "Painting illustrated in three dialogues, with the Lives of the most eminent Painters, from Cimabue to Raphael."—*Athen. Oren.*

AGNOLO (BACCIO) a Florentine sculptor and architect, who died in 1543. He began by carving in wood, and afterwards applied himself to architecture, and acquired great reputation, particularly by the edifices he erected at Florence, which are distinguished for solidity and elegance.—*Biog. Univ.*

AGOP (JOHN) a learned Armenian critic and grammarian of the seventeenth century. His works, entitled "Puritas Haygica," comprising Latin and Armenian grammars, were printed at Rome, 1675, 4to.—*Orig.*

AGORACRITES, a Grecian statuary, who was a native of Paros, and flourished in the fifth century BC. He was a pupil of Phidias, and became one of the most skilful artists of his time.—*Phny.*

AGRICOLA (GEORGE) a German physician, born at Glancken in Misnia, in 1494. He distinguished himself by his researches concerning metals and fossils, and added considerably to the previously existing stock of information on those subjects by visiting mines and studying the processes of metallurgy. His writings display an elegance of style superior to that of contemporary authors who treated on the physical sciences; and he was long regarded as a principal authority in questions relating to spagyric chemistry. He died at Chemnitz, Misnia, Upper Saxony, in 1555. Having given offence to the Lutherans, then become possessed of power, they showed their resentment by leaving his body unburied for several days after his death. His chief works are a treatise, "De Re Metallica," in 12 Books, Basil, 1561, folio; and another, "De Ortu et Causis Subterraneorum," Basil, 1558, folio.—*Biog. Univ. Encyclop. Britan. Suppl. Prelim. Diss.*

AGRICOLA (GEORGE ANDREW) a German physician, born at Ratisbon in 1672, died in 1738. He was the author of a curious work on the multiplication of trees and plants, 1716-17, 2 vols, folio, of which a French translation appeared at Amsterdam, 1720, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

AGRICOLA (JOHN HENRY) a musical composer, who died at Berlin in 1774. He was director of the chapel royal, and left the operas of "Achilles" and "Iphigenia."—*Dict. Hist.*

AGUIRRE (JOSEPH SÆENS d') a Spanish Benedictine of the seventeenth century. He was created a cardinal, wrote voluminously on theology, philosophy, and ethics, and made a collection of the councils of Spain.—*Dupin Bibl. Eccles.*

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, founder of the kingdom of Candahar. He was brought up at the court of Nadir Shah, and after the death of that prince he seized on the provinces of Candahar and Caubul, and erecting them into a kingdom, took the royal title. He engaged in several invasions of the north of Hindostan, and in 1761 he defeated the Maharrattas at the battle of Panniput. He died in 1773, leaving the crown to his son Timur Shah.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

AHMED RESMY HAJI, a Turkish historian, who was counsellor of the Divan, and chancellor to the sultan Mustapha III, about 1758. That prince employed him in two missions, to Vienna and to Berlin, of which he drew up accounts inserted in the "Annals of the Othoman Empire," compiled by Ahmed Wasif Effendi, and printed in Turkish at Scutari, 1804, 2 vols, folio. A German translation of this work appeared at Berlin in 1809, 8vo.—*Edinb. Rev. Biog. Univ. Class.*

AHRENDT, or ARENTS (MARTIN FREDERIC) an antiquary and palæographer, who

was a native of Holstein. He spent forty years in travelling on foot through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, and other parts of Europe, in search of Scandinavian antiquities and Runic monuments; and carried on an extensive correspondence with his learned contemporaries, relative to the objects of his investigations. His perpetual journeys and various peculiarities subjected him to some unpleasant adventures. Towards the latter part of his life, after having visited France, Spain, Italy, Hungary, and Austria, he remained some time at Mecklenburg, and then proceeded through the south of Germany to Naples, where he was imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the conspiracy of the Carbonari. On being liberated, he set out to return to Germany, and died in February 1824, at a small village two leagues from Vienna. His collections of Icelandic MSS. Runic alphabets, and palæographic observations, &c. were transmitted to his native country through the care of the Danish resident at Vienna. Ahrendt published a number of papers on the antiquities of Denmark and Norway, in the Norwegian Topographical Journal and other Danish periodical works.—*Lit. Gaz.*

AIGREFEUILLE (CHARLES d') canon of Montpellier in the eighteenth century, author of "Histoire de la Ville de Montpellier."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AIKIN (EDMUND) an ingenious architect, son of Dr J. Aikin, died March 13, 1820. He wrote an account of St. Paul's cathedral, annexed to some engravings of that edifice, published by J. Britton, FSA., besides some professional essays; and he furnished designs for the Presbyterian chapel in Jewin-street, London.—*London. Mag.*

AIMAR VERNAI (JACQUES) a French peasant of the province of Dauphiny in the seventeenth century, who professed the art of Rhabdomancy.—See *BLUTON*.

AIMERICH (MATTHEW) a Spanish jesuit, who died at Ferrara in 1799, aged eighty-four. He was the author of several historical and philological works, the most important of which are, "Specimen Veteris Romanæ Literaturæ deperditæ," &c. Ferrara, 1784, 4to; and "Novum Lexicon Historicum," Bassano, 1787, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

AISSE (Mademoiselle) a native of Circassia, who was purchased when she was but four years old, from a slave-merchant, by the count de Ferréol, the French ambassador at Constantinople. He bestowed on her a good education, and returning to France, introduced her to respectable society, though she was understood to be his mistress. She died in 1733, and left some interesting "Letters," which were first collected and published in 1807, 18mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

AKAKIA (MARTIN) a native of France, and physician to Henry III. He wrote "De Morbis Mulierum;" "Consilia Medica," &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AKERBLAD (—) a Swedish antiquary and philologist, who died at Rome in 1819.

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He applied himself to the study of Egyptian antiquities, and discovered the key to the interpretation of the cursive characters of the Copts, previously unknown. In 1802 he published at Paris "*Inscriptionis Phœnicæ Oxoniensis nova Interpretatio*," 8vo; and his erudite researches had afforded the promise of high celebrity as an Oriental scholar, when he was cut off in the flower of his age.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

AKERMAN (—) a Swedish engraver, settled at Upsal in the eighteenth century, distinguished as a manufacturer of celestial and terrestrial globes, much in request in every part of Europe.—*Idem.*

AKOUI, a Chinese mandarin, of Tartar origin, who was general and prime-minister of the emperor Kien Long, in the last century. He signalized himself in many warlike expeditions to reduce to subjection rebellious provinces of the empire; and he became the counsellor, the friend, and the depository of the secrets of his master, whose esteem he always preserved, as well as that of the Chinese and Tartar nations, whose government he administered. The period of his death is not known.—*Idem.*

ALAIN (JOHN) a Danish author of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbri," &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALAIN (NICHOLAS) a French dramatic author at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He wrote some trifling comedies.—*Idem.*

ALAMANNI or **ALEMANNI** (NICHOLAS) a learned critic of the sixteenth century, a Greek by birth, who became librarian of the Vatican. He published an edition of the "Anecdota," or secret history of Procopius; and a description of the church of St John Lateran.—*Idem.*

ALAN OF TEWKSBURY, abbot of the monastery there in the twelfth century, and friend of Thomas à Becket, an account of whose exile he composed, besides "*Acta Clarendonensis*," &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

A'LAUWY, a Persian, who was physician to Nadir Shah, and died at Delhi in 1749. He was the author of many learned works, one of which, called "The Collection of Collections," according to the celebrated Orientalist Langles, is a kind of medical cyclopædia.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALBANEZE, an Italian musician, who died at Paris in 1800. He appeared in France in 1747, and obtained great reputation by his excellent method of singing. He composed many "Airs" and "Duets," full of melody, which have all been published.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

ALBENAS (JOHN PALLIO d') a French lawyer and antiquary of Nismes, in the sixteenth century. He wrote an historical dissertation on the antiquities of Nismes, &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERGATI (CAPACELLI) a Bolognese marquis, who died in 1802. He passed his youth in dissipation, but, with great talents, redeemed himself at forty, and became a

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very considerable dramatic writer and actor, and was called the Garrick of Italy.—*Tiraboschi.*

ALBERIC, a French Cistercian monk, poet, and historian, in the thirteenth century. He wrote a chronicle from the creation to the year 1241, edited by Leibnitz, 1698.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERIC DE ROSATI, or **ROXIATI**, a native of Bergamo, the friend of Bartholus, and one of the most learned jurists of the fourteenth century. He wrote valuable commentaries on the sixth book of the Decretals; a Dictionary of Jurisprudence; a treatise "*De Statutis*;" and commentaries on the pandects and the civil code.—*Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT OF STADE, a Benedictine monk in the thirteenth century. He likewise, in compliance with the fashion of the time, compiled a chronicle from the creation to 1256.—*Fossi de Hist. Lat. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT OF STRASBURG, flourished in the fourteenth century. He was the author of a chronicle from 1270 to 1378.—*Idem.*

ALBERT (HENRY CHRISTIAN) professor of the English language at the university of Halle in Germany, where he died in 1800. He published two English and German Grammars; "Essays on Shakspeare;" "Researches concerning the English Constitution;" and a drama on the death of Charles I.—*Dict. Hist.*

ALBERTI (GEORGE WILLIAM) a Hanoverian divine in the eighteenth century. He wrote "Thoughts on Hume's Essays on Natural Religion;" "Letters on the State of Religion and the Sciences in Great Britain;" and an "Essay on the Religion, Worship, Manners, and Customs of the Quakers."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERTRANDY (JOHN BAPTIST) a Polish historian, bishop of Partibus of Zenopolis, who died at Warsaw in 1808. He went to Italy in 1782, and continued there three years, exploring the different libraries, and making extracts from books and MSS relative to the history of Poland. He filled with his collections, 110 volumes; and afterwards visited Stockholm and Upsal, where he made valuable additions to his literary materials for the history of his country. Gifted with an extraordinary memory, he was enabled to elude the prohibition of the Swedish government against copying any part of the documents he was allowed to examine, by writing down from recollection every evening what he had perused during the day. He was employed to the end of his life in his historical labours; and the result of them appeared in his "*Reigns of Henry de Valois and Stephen Battori, Kings of Poland*," published after his death, from his MSS. by Ignatius Onacewicz, Warsaw, 1824, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Revue Encyclop.*

ALBI (HENRY) a Provencal jesuit in the seventeenth century. He wrote "The History of Illustrious Cardinals." "A French Grammar," &c.—*Nicéron.*

ALBON (CLAUDE CAMILLE FRANÇOIS count d') member of a noble family of France, was born at Lyons in 1753. He was the author of various miscellaneous works, the principal of which are, "A Dialogue between Alexander and Titus," 8vo; "Observations of a Citizen upon the New Plan of Imposts," 8vo; "Miscellaneous Works," 8vo; "Eulogies on Quesnoy, the Count de Gebelin, and Chamouset," 8vo; "La Paresse," a pretended translation from the Greek; "Discourse on the Augustan Age, and that of Louis XIV.;" "Discours Politiques, Historiques, et Critiques sur quelques Gouvernements de l'Europe," 3 vols, 8vo, &c. He died in 1789.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALBRECHTSBERGER (J. G.) a German musician, who was born at Kloster Neubar in 1736. At the age of seven he was employed as a singing boy at his native place, and he afterwards conducted a school at the abbey of Moels. He learnt to play on the organ and studied musical composition under Monn, organist to the court, and was himself subsequently appointed organist at Raal. In 1772 he obtained the situation of court organist, and became a member of the academy at Vienna, and he was afterwards made chapel master at the cathedral of St. Stephen in that city. He has been characterized as one of the most learned of modern contrapuntists, and he formed a great number of eminent scholars, among whom was the celebrated Beethoven. The best known of his works, is his "Elementary Treatise on Composition," published at Leipsic in 1790, of which very useful production there is a French translation, in 2 vols, 8vo. His death took place in 1803.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Dict. of Musicians.*

ALBRET (CHARLES d') constable of France in the reign of Charles VI, to whom he was related by blood, belonging to one of the most illustrious families of the south of France, whence sprung the kings of Navarre. He was deprived of his post by the Burgundian faction in 1412, but was restored by that of Armagnac the following year. He commanded the French army at the famous battle of Agincourt, in which he lost his life, in 1514.—*Mezerai. Moreri.*

ALBUCASIS, ALSARAVIUS or **ABU'L KASEM KHALAF BEN ABBAS**, an Arabian physician, who was a native of Alzarah, in Egypt. He acquired great reputation in Spain, and died at Cordova, in that country, in 1107. His works, which have been repeatedly published, in Latin, relate rather to surgery than to medicine, and he appears to have been the earliest writer who gave descriptions and figures of chirurgical instruments. An edition of the "Chirurgia" of Albucasis, comprehending the Arabic text, with a Latin translation, by Dr. Channing, was printed at Oxford, 1778, 2 vols, 4to.—*Friend's Hist. of Physick. Biog. Univ.*

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO (EDWARD d') a Portuguese nobleman in the seventeenth century. He wrote "A Journal of the War of the Brazils which began in 1630."—*Biog. Univ.*

ALCAMENES, a Greek statuary, who was the disciple and the rival of Phidias. He executed statues of Venus Aphrodites, of Juno, and of Vulcan, besides the front of the temple of Jupiter Olympius.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALCIATI (TERENCE) a Roman jesuit in the seventeenth century. He left materials for a history of the council of Trent, which history was afterwards completed from those materials by cardinal Pallavicino.—*Dict. Hist.*

ALCMÆON, a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, AM. 3520. He wrote on physics, and first studied comparative anatomy by dissecting animals.—*Diog. Laert.*

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, and one of the best writers of Greece. He flourished BC. 672. Some few amorous verses of his, in the Doric dialect, have been preserved by Athenæus.—*Voss. de Poet. Græc.*

ALCOCK (NATHAN) an English physician in the eighteenth century. He studied under Boerhaave, and is distinguished for the anatomical lectures he delivered at Oxford, 1741.—*Gent. Mag.*

ALCYONIUS (PETER) an Italian critic and philological writer, who was professor of Greek at Florence in the sixteenth century. He was patronized by the cardinal de Medici, afterwards Pope Clement VII, whose protection he forfeited by embracing the party of the Colonna family, who were the enemies of that pontiff. He had then no other resource than that of becoming a tutor, his lessons, however, procuring him more honour than profit. He died in 1527, at the age of 40. Alcyonius published a translation of four treatises of Aristotle, under the title of "Aristotelis Opera Varia," Ven. 1521, folio. This version is executed with more elegance than fidelity, and it has become scarce, in consequence of the author, piqued at the remarks of his critics, having bought up and burnt all the copies he could procure. This learned scholar wrote a treatise "De Exilio," Ven. 1522, 4to, republished by Meuckenius, with the title of "Analecta de Calamitate Literatorum," Lips. 1707, 12mo. This work was conjectured to have been taken from the lost treatise of Cicero "De Gloria;" which it was pretended that Alcyonius had destroyed after making use of the manuscript. But the accusation is unjust, the essay on Exile being only in imitation of Cicero's philosophical dialogues, and the style, though pure and agreeable, scarcely resembling that of the celebrated Roman Orator.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ALEGAMBE (PHILIP) a Flemish jesuit in the seventeenth century. He filled many important posts, and wrote some learned and esteemed works on his own order.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALENIO (JULIO) a Venetian jesuit in the seventeenth century. He was a missionary in China for thirty-six years, and left several works in the Chinese language on theological subjects, one of which was in verse.—*Idem.*

ALESIO (MATTHEW PEREZ d') a Roman painter and engraver in the sixteenth century. He was the pupil of Michael Angelo, and

caught a portion of his fire. His *St Christopher*, a huge gigantic figure, in fresco, in the great church of Seville, is his best production.—*D'Argenville*.

ALESSI (GALRAS) a celebrated Italian architect in the sixteenth century. His works are spread over Germany and the south of Europe; but his fame principally rests on the monastery and church of the Escorial.—*Cumberland*.

ALEXANDER I, emperor of Russia and king of Poland, was the eldest son of Paul I, by his second wife Sophia Dorothea, princess of Wirtemberg Stuttgart. He was born December 22, 1777, and received his education under the direction of his grandmother, Catherine II, who engaged as his tutor the celebrated M. de Laharpe. He married in 1793 Elizabeth Alexievna, princess of Baden. On the death of his father, in March 1801, he succeeded to the imperial crown; and one of his first measures was the publication of a general amnesty, a single individual among those who were suspected of having assassinated the late emperor being excepted and exiled to Siberia. A change of state policy was adopted, and the maritime confederacy with the northern powers against England, which had been formed in the preceding reign, was broken through, and a treaty concluded at St. Petersburg, June 17, 1801, between the Russian ministers and the British ambassador lord St. Helen's, conceding to this country the right of searching neutral ships in time of war. Alexander was crowned at Moscow in September following, when a ukase was published for diminishing taxes, liberating persons confined for debt, prohibiting prosecutions for the recovery of fines, discontinuing the mode of recruiting the army, and granting a free pardon to all deserters. In 1802 the emperor had an interview with the king of Prussia at Memel; and the ensuing year he offered his mediation to effect a reconciliation between England and France. The seizure and execution of the duke d'Enghien, in 1804, induced him to remonstrate with the French government on the violation of the neutral territory of Baden; and he subsequently appealed to the diet of Ratisbon. But the influence of Buonaparte, at that time, in the German empire, rendered these measures nugatory. In April, 1805, a convention was entered into between Russia, England, Sweden, and Austria, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of the French on the territories of independent states. A large Russian force was sent into Germany, which did not, however, arrive in time to prevent the capital of Austria from falling under the power of Napoleon. On the 2d of December the battle of Austerlitz took place, in which Alexander appeared at the head of 50,000 men to aid the emperor Francis, whose troops amounted to about half that number. The French were victorious, and Alexander was compelled to retreat to his own dominions. In July, 1806, negotiations for a general peace were commenced at Paris; but the Russian minister, D'Oubril, having signed precipitately

a separate treaty with France, his master refused to ratify it; the negotiations were therefore broken off; and the relations between England and Russia remained undisturbed. Poland now became the seat of warfare. On the 26th of November was fought the battle of Pultush; and on the 7th and 8th of February, 1807, that of Eylau, neither of which engagements was decisive; but on the 14th of June the Russians were completely defeated at Friedland, by Napoleon: the result of whose victory was an interview between the two emperors, which led to the treaty of Tilsit, by which Russia was bound to acknowledge the brothers of Buonaparte as kings of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia, and formally to recognize the Rhenish confederation. It was also by secret articles stipulated that the ports of Russia and Prussia should be closed against the commerce of Britain. The seizure of the Danish fleet by the English government occasioned a declaration of war from Russia against this country; but hostilities only extended to the cessation of trade between the two nations. A second meeting of the French and Russian sovereigns took place at Erfurt, September 27th, 1808, Buonaparte being anxious to secure the friendship of Alexander previously to his meditated subjugation of Spain. While the former was engaged in the prosecution of this undertaking, the latter made himself master of the Swedish province of Finland, his troops taking possession of Abo, the capital, in September 1809; and the annexation of the greater part of the province to the empire of Russia soon followed. The interruption of commerce with England now began to be severely felt by the Russians; and the pride of Alexander revolting against the subjection to which he had been reduced, by the dangerous friendship of Napoleon, he resolved to throw off the yoke. On the 23d of March, 1812, an imperial ukase was issued, ordering a levy of two men out of every five hundred throughout the Russian dominions; a treaty was concluded with the Turks; and all matters of dispute with Great Britain were pacifically arranged. The invasion of Russia which followed, and which paved the way for the downfall of the colossal power of the emperor of France, though the most important event in the history of the reign of Alexander, is not one in which he was so far personally concerned as to require a detailed relation in this article. Napoleon entered Russia at the head of between three and four hundred thousand men, and took possession of the capital Moscow, after having defeated the Russians in several most obstinately contested engagements. But the victor was unable to retain his conquest, and having failed in an attempted negotiation, through the firmness of the Russian sovereign and his ministry, Buonaparte returned almost alone to Paris, like Xerxes from his Grecian expedition, and his army, like that of the Persian prince, was almost annihilated. Alexander became the aggressor in the contest which followed. Joining his army in Poland, in

February 1813, he published the famous manifesto, which served as the basis of the coalition of the other European powers against the rapacity of the French emperor. Germany, and then France, became the scene of hostilities, and the capture of Paris, on the 30th of April, 1814, was followed by the abdication of Buonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons. After the conclusion of peace, Alexander visited England, in company with the king of Prussia; and on his return to his own dominions he appears to have zealously employed himself in endeavouring to ameliorate the internal condition of his empire. Early in his reign he had improved the constitution of the state, by reorganizing the senate, and limiting the powers of governors. On being crowned king of Poland, in 1815, he submitted to a limitation of the regal authority, granted the right of legislation and self-taxation to the senate, and a representative body to the people. Throughout his dominions he displayed his regard for literature and the arts, which flourished in his reign; and though he exhibited a tendency towards superstition in religious matters, it did not lead him into any odious measures of constraint or persecution. His death took place suddenly, in November 1825, at Taganrock, on the sea of Azof. Leaving no issue, he was, in the first instance, succeeded by his brother Constantine, who, however, resigned the crown in favour of his younger brother Nicholas, the present sovereign of the Russian empire. Alexander I may be regarded as an able, active, and talented prince, and a very efficient sovereign for an empire like that of Russia, which he carried with considerable dexterity and address through a period replete with vicissitude and danger. It must not, however, be supposed that he was destitute of a portion of the ambition which makes a powerful ruler dangerous to his neighbours, Persia, Poland, and Finland all testifying a passion for sway and aggrandisement; nor is it to be concealed that he anxiously and as duly laboured to extend Russian influence in the south of Europe; and that too in reference to affairs of internal policy with which it had no necessary connexion. On the whole, however, his memory is justly popular in his own country, and he will possibly be regarded by posterity as the most judicious, political, and highly gifted of the legitimate rulers of his age.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.* *London Encyc.*

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, a Roman historian about eighty-five years B.C. He was a voluminous writer, but his works have perished, with the exception of a few fragments preserved in some of the classics.—*Vossius*.

ALEXANDER APHRODISÆUS, a peripatetic philosopher in the second century. He was an able commentator on Aristotle, and inscribed his book "De Fato," printed at London, 1688, to the Roman emperor Lucius Septimius Severus.—*Porphy. in Vit. Plotin.*

ALEXANDER (WILLIAM) earl of Stirling, was born at New York, in North America,

and became a major-general in the service of the United States during the American war, in the course of which he was taken prisoner. He died in 1783, aged fifty-seven. This nobleman distinguished himself more by his attention to mathematics and astronomy than by his military talents. He wrote "An Account of the Comet of June and July, 1770," published in the first volume of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.—*Dict. Hist.*

ALEXANDER (THOMAS) earl of Selkirk, known as the founder of a colony in Canada, and for his writings on politics and statistics. He died in 1820. *London Mag.* vol. iii.

ALEXANDER, MD. (WILLIAM) an eminent physician, and medical writer of Edinburgh, where he died in 1788. He published "Essays on the external application of Antiseptics in Putrid Diseases; on the Doses and Effects of Medicines; and on Diuretics and Sudorifics," 1768, 8vo; and an "Inquiry concerning the Causes of Putrid Diseases," 1772, 8vo; German translations of both which productions appeared at Leipsic, in 1773; besides which he was a contributor to the third volume of "Essays and Observations Physical and Literary," read before a Society at Edinburgh. Dr. Alexander was also the author of a "History of Women, from the earliest antiquity to the present time," 1779, 2 vols, 4to; republished in 1782, 2 vols, 8vo; and of this work there is a German translation. *Reuss. Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

ALEYN (CHARLES) an English poet in the seventeenth century. He wrote poems on the battles of Cressy, Poitiers, and Bosworth Field, and translated the history of Euryalus and Lucretia from Æneas Sylvius.—*Cens. Lit.*

ALFRAGANI, or AHMED BEN COSSEIR AL FERGAN, an Arabian astronomer, who was born at Ferghana a town in Sogdiana. He became so skilful in making astronomical calculations as to have obtained the appellation of Hacib, or the Calculator. He flourished in the reign of the Calif Al Mamun, in the ninth century, but the period of his death is uncertain. His principal work is an "Introduction to Astronomy," of which three Latin versions have been repeatedly published, including that of Golius, with learned notes, 1669, 4to. Alfragani also wrote a treatise on the Solar Quadrant, and another on the construction and use of the Astrolabe.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALGARDI (ALEXANDER) a Bolognese sculptor and architect in the seventeenth century. He was the pupil of Lewis Caracci, and friend of Domenichino. At Bologna his group of the beheading of St. Paul is much admired.—*Tiraboschi*.

ALHAZEN, or ABU ALI AL HASSAN, an Arabian philosopher, who was a native of Bassora. Having failed in a scheme which he had proposed to prevent or check the inundations of the river Nile, and being alarmed at the displeasure of the Fatemite Calif Hakem Bembrillah, by whom he had been patro-

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nized, he feigned himself to be insane till the death of that prince. Having no other means of support, he employed himself in writing and copying books; but his laborious industry scarcely sufficed to preserve him from indigence. He died at Cairo, in 1038. A catalogue of his numerous works has been published by Caviir, in his *Bib. Arab. Hispan.* vol. i. and some of them are preserved in manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Alhazen is chiefly known as the writer of a treatise on Optics, published in Latin, with a Commentary, by Risner, at Basil, in 1572; together with a tract on Twilight, and Atmospheric Refraction, which had been previously edited by Gerard de Cremona.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALIAMET (JAMES) a French engraver in the eighteenth century. His best engravings are six large plates, representing the battle of the Chinese with the Tartars.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALI PACHA, an Albanian chief of strong character and great abilities, was born in 1750 at Tepelini. His father, who possessed considerable authority, died of grief, in consequence of being stripped of his territories by the Agas, leaving a widow, a woman of considerable energy of character, who spirited up her son to assume the conduct of a predatory troop of his countrymen. With this band he committed so many depredations, that the adjacent tribes took up arms in their own defence, and the inhabitants of Gardiki, in a nocturnal expedition, carried off his mother and sister from Tepelini, and very nearly surprised himself. The conduct of the victors to their unfortunate captives was so brutal, that the naturally implacable temper of Ali was roused, and he vowed the extermination of the whole race, which oath, in the sequel, he almost literally executed. For some years he was the sport of various fortune, and at one time was reduced to great poverty, from which he was relieved by the discovery of a chest of buried gold, with which he raised a new body of two thousand men. He now assumed great authority, and, as it is said, by counterfeiting a firman of the sultan, he exercised the pashaship of Janina. This event, which took place in 1788, afforded him the desired opportunity to wreak his vengeance upon the Suliotes, whom he treated with the most horrible barbarity. At length the jealousy of the Porte was excited, and steps were taken to arrest his progress, but Ali had now attained despotic rule, and for several years, with a singular mixture of policy, craft, and courage, set the Ottoman power at defiance. During this interval his authority was exercised with all the rigour of the most absolute eastern sway, and innumerable striking acts of political ferocity are on record, in proof at once of the cruelty and the determination of his character. The insurrection of the Greeks in 1821 was an event of which he was taking the necessary steps to avail himself, but his fortunes, which had previously begun to yield, gradually sunk under the powerful efforts of the Porte, and he

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was ultimately surprised like a tiger in his den, by the craft of Hassan Pacha, who had been sent to demand his head. The latter, who had gained access on a view of compromise, no sooner declared his errand than Ali replied, "My head is not to be delivered up so easily," and the fierce old man accompanied the words with a pistol-ball which broke his opponent's thigh. With equal courage and resolution he shot two more dead upon the spot, but fell the same moment himself, on which his head was severed from his body and sent to Constantinople.—*Ann. Biog.*

ALIX (PETER) a French abbot in the seventeenth century. He wrote "Dialogue entre Porte Noir et la Pillori;" "Eponge pour effacer la Censure du P. Dom. Venerey;" and the "History of the Abbey of St. Paul."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALLAINVAL (LEONOR JEAN CHRISTINE SOULAS d') a French abbé and dramatic poet of the middle of the eighteenth century. He possessed considerable merit. His best piece is "L'Embarras des Richesses."—*Biog. Univ.*

ALLAN, FSA. (GEORGE) the son of G. Allan, the historian of Durham. He was educated at Hertford, under Dr. Carr, the translator of Lucian; and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1792. He was chosen M.P. for the city of Durham, in 1813, after an expensive contest; and after the dissolution of parliament in 1818 he went to reside at St. Omer, in France, where he died July 21, 1828, at the age of sixty. Mr. Allan was a considerable contributor to the eighth volume of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*.—*Ann. Biog.*

ALLARD (GUY) a native of Dauphiny in the seventeenth and eighteenth century. He was counsellor to the king, and wrote several treatises, which have become very scarce, on the history of Dauphiny, valuable for their provincial and genealogical anecdote, together with the history of prince Zizim, an amorous romance.—*Moreri.*

ALLEGRAIN (CHRISTOPHER GABRIEL) a celebrated French sculptor towards the close of the eighteenth century, admitted into the academy for his fine execution of the figure of a young man. His *Venus* and *Diana* are greatly admired.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALLEN (ANTHONY) an English lawyer and antiquary in the first half of the eighteenth century. He collected a biographical account of the members of Eton college, and formed a vocabulary of such English words as have changed their original meaning, as "villain," "knave," &c. which work was never printed.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

ALLEN (ETHAN) a brigadier-general in the service of the United States during the American war. He was born at Salisbury (N. A.) and removed with his parents into Vermont, at the commencement of the disturbances in that province in 1770. He distinguished himself on many occasions by his daring courage and address; and particularly by the capture of Fort Ticonderago, which enterprise he executed in concert with colonel

Arnold, without firing a shot. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the English, but was exchanged in May, 1778. He published, besides an account of his captivity, "A Vindication of the Opposition of the Inhabitants of Vermont to the Government of New York, and their Right to form an Independent State," 1779; and a work entitled, "Allen's Theology, or the Oracles of Reason," the first professed attack on Christianity which appeared in the United States. General Allen was a confirmed infidel, holding very peculiar opinions, among which was the Pythagorean doctrine of Metempsychosis. He died in 1802.—*Encyclop. Amer. Edinb. Mag.*

ALLEN (IRA) an American officer and topographical writer, born, about 1752, at Cornwall, in the county of Litchfield, Connecticut. He attained the rank of major-general of the militia of the state of Vermont. (N.A.) In 1798 he published, "The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont, with an Appendix." 8vo.—*Public Characters.*

ALLERSTAIN, or HALLERSTAIN (—) a jesuit missionary, who was a native of Germany, and died at Pekin in China, about 1778. He was mandarin president of the tribunal of mathematics; and he left "Astronomical Observations," published with those of father Kœgler, by F. Hell, at Vienna, 1766, 2 vols, 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

ALLORI (ALEXANDER) called Bronzino, a Florentine painter in the sixteenth century. He was well acquainted with anatomy, and hence excelled in the naked figure. His portraits are graceful, and he successfully followed Michael Angelo.—*Pilgrington.*

ALLORI (CHRISTOPHANO) son and disciple of the preceding. He excelled in the minuteness and delicacy of his touch. His pictures, which are small, abound with minims figures admirably executed.—*Idem.*

ALMODOVAR (Duc d') a Spanish nobleman, distinguished for his literary talents, who died at Madrid, in 1794. He published in that city, in 1781, a journal entitled, "Decada Epistolem;" and he also produced a work on the Establishments of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, under the pseudo-nym of Odoardo Malo of Lucca. He occupied in succession the posts of minister plenipotentiary from the court of Spain, in Russia, in Portugal, and in England.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

ALOMPA, the founder of the Burman empire. He was of obscure birth, but being bold and enterprising, he raised himself to independence and sovereign power, having established a new dynasty about the middle of the eighteenth century. He founded the city and port of Rangoon, and made a treaty with the English. His death took place in 1769.—*Pinkerton's Geography.*

ALP ARSLAN, the second sultan of the dynasty of the Seljucides, in Persia. He died in 1072. This prince enlarged his territories by numerous conquests; and after various encroachments on the eastern empire, he vanquished in a decisive battle and made captive the emperor Romanus Diogenes.—*Gibbon.*

ALPHIUS AVITUS, a Roman poet of the third century, in the reign of Severus. He wrote the lives of illustrious men, and the history of the Carthaginian war in verse.—*Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

ALSOP (RICHARD) an Anglo-American writer, born at Middletown, in Connecticut. He published several fugitive pieces in prose and in verse, which were well received, and he translated various works from the Italian and French languages, among which the most important was the "Natural and Civil History of Chili," from the Italian of Molina, 2 vols. 8vo; reprinted in London. In 1815 he prepared for the press a "Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of J. R. Jewett among the Savages of Nootka Sound." He died in 1815, at the age of fifty-six.—*Encyclop. Amer.*

ALSTEDIUS (JOHN HENRY) a German philosopher and protestant divine in the seventeenth century. He completed an Encyclopædia, the origin of the works of that description, and was likewise the author of some celebrated theological collections.—*Moreri.*

ALSTROEMER (CLAUDE) a Swedish naturalist, who was the son of Jonas Alstroemer. (See Dict.) He studied botany under the celebrated Linnæus, and having travelled in Spain and several other European countries, he collected specimens of plants, which he sent to that naturalist, who inserted notices of them in his "Species Plantarum;" with references to the scientific researches of his pupil. At Cadiz Alstroemer saw a Peruvian plant, the beauty of which attracted his attention, and having procured some seeds from it, he forwarded them to Sweden, where being planted they grew, and the flower thus produced was generally cultivated under the appellation of the Lily of Alstroemer; and Linnæus, arranging it as the first species of a new genus, gave it the name of *Alstroemeria*. C. Alstroemer devoted his attention to various topics of natural history and agriculture, and he published a description of the Babylonian, a species of ape, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Science at Stockholm. He was born in 1736, and died in 1794.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALTING (MENSON) a burgomaster of Groningen in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He is the author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant.—*Bayle.*

ALZATE Y RAMIREZ (JOS. ANT.) a Spanish geographer and astronomer, who was a native of Mexico, and lived in the last century. He published a Mexican Literary Gazette, and made many astronomical observations. He was a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to which he dedicated a new chart of North America; and he constructed several other charts, and wrote "Geographical Memoirs."—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

AMADUZZI (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) born in the papal dominions, was a distinguished

philologist, and became inspector of the printing-office of the Propaganda at Rome, about the middle of the last century. He carried on an extensive literary correspondence, and published a great many learned works.—*Biog. Univ.*

AMALRIC (AUGUSTI) a biographer of the fourteenth century. He wrote a history of the popes, entitled, "Chronicum Pontificale."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AMAMA (SIXTINUS) professor of Hebrew in the university of Franeker, was born in Friesland, and died in December 1629. He was a Protestant divine, and was induced to attack the authority of the Vulgate translation of the Bible; commencing by animadversions on the Pentateuch, and concluding by a collection of critical dissertations against the translations in use among the Catholics. This work appeared under the title of "Antibarbarus Biblicus," 1656, 4to. The author shows himself to be a bold critic, but he displays an unreasonable degree of prejudice, and particularly against the Council of Trent; at least such is the charge brought against him by Catholics, but Brian Walton and other Protestant writers mention the critical works of Amama with approbation. He was also the author of an Hebrew Grammar, Amsterd. 1625.—*Niceron. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AMAND (MARK ANTHONY GERARD, Sieur de St) a French poet in the seventeenth century. His father had a command in the British navy, but being taken prisoner by the Turks, was confined three years in the black tower at Constantinople. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and distinguished himself in the amatory, burlesque, and comic walks of poetry.—*Biog. Univ.*

AMBROSIUS (THESEUS) a learned writer on dialectics in the sixteenth century. He was a Canon Regular of the Lateran, and superintendent of the Monastery of St. Peter at Pavia, in Italy, where he died in 1540. He distinguished himself among his contemporaries by his knowledge of different languages and he collected the observations of preceding writers, and with his own improvements reduced them to an order calculated to throw light on the subject of his inquiries. This appears from his "Introductio in Chaldaicam linguam, Syriacam, atque Armeniam, et decem alias linguas," Pavia, 1539, 4to. It is a mistake into which several writers have fallen to represent this as merely a new edition of Postel's treatise on the same subject. It is rather a completely new and different work; for of the three languages particularly specified in the title of Ambrosius's publication, and of the ten others which are treated of in a more cursory manner, Postel has only given an account of two, the Chaldee and the Armenian.—*Adelung's Mithridates*, vol. i. *Biog. Univ.*

AMEILHON (HUBERT PASCAL) an eminent French writer, who was born at Paris in 1730. He first attracted notice by the publication of a work entitled, "Histoire du Com-

merce et de la Navigation des Egyptiens sans les Règnes des Ptolemies;" and after the death of Lebeau he continued the History of the Lower Empire, begun by that writer. He successively gained three prizes for literary productions, offered by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; and in 1766 he became a member of that Society. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in editing periodical journals, particularly the Journal of Verdun; and in the arrangement of various libraries, in which he was employed by government, and through his exertions great numbers of books were collected and classed, which had been procured from the convents and other institutions suppressed in the course of the Revolution. Ameilhon, however, did not neglect the cultivation of his favourite study, archaeology; but in the prosecution of his researches he displayed an enlightened understanding which led him to prefer objects of utility to those of mere curiosity. In 1800, when he was dean and president of the Institute, in addressing the young artists, who had obtained prizes that year, he described with admirable sagacity the state of fine arts among the ancients, showing that they did not minister to the purposes of luxury only but were interwoven with the public institutions of the people: and he deprecated their application at present to objects of a mean and trivial nature, instead of which he remarked they ought to be devoted to the improvement of intellectual taste and feeling. He died at Paris in 1811.—*Biog. Univ. des Contemps.*

AMELIA (ANNE) princess of Prussia, sister of Frederick the Great, born in 1723, died in 1787. She distinguished herself by her taste for the arts; and she set to music "The Death of the Messiah," by Ramler.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*—See TRENCK.

AMES (FISHER) a distinguished American statesman and public writer, born at Dedham, in Massachusetts, in 1758. He was admitted, while young, into Harvard College, where he displayed great talents and industry, studying with a view to qualify himself for the legal profession; but after receiving his degree, in 1774, the narrow circumstances of his widowed mother obliged him for a while to become an assistant in a public school. At length, in 1781, he commenced the practice of the law, having previously passed some time in the office of a member of the profession at Boston. He soon attracted notice both as a public speaker and an essay writer; and in 1788 he obtained a place in the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the constitution, whence he passed to the house of representatives in the state legislature. Here his fame increased as an orator and a man of business, so that the voters of the Suffolk district elected him their first representative in the congress of the United States. He remained a member of the congress during the eight years of Washington's administration, and he showed himself a zealous and able defender of the policy of that great and truly patriotic statesman.

After the retirement of the President, Mr. Ames returned to his residence at Dedham, where he devoted his time to the cultivation of his estate, and the practice of his profession. The latter he relinquished after a few years, owing to his declining health; but his anxiety for the welfare of his country prevented him withdrawing his attention from political subjects. He published a considerable number of essays relating principally to the contest between Great Britain and revolutionary France, with reference to its influence on the liberty and prosperity of America. No writer expressed more anxiety for the cause of Britain, or more alarm at the character and tendency of French despotism. In 1804 Mr. Ames was chosen president of Harvard College, which honourable office he declined. When Washington died, this gentleman, then a member of the council of the commonwealth, was appointed to deliver his funeral eulogy before the legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Ames died July 4, 1808, after a long illness, and he was interred at Boston, with extraordinary funeral honours. His works were published collectively, in a large octavo volume, in 1809, with a preliminary biographical notice of the author, by the Rev. Dr. Kirkland, president of Harvard College.—*Encyclop. Amer.*

AMICO (VITO MARIA) a Sicilian professor of theology, of a noble family in the eighteenth century. He is principally known by his Sicilian antiquities.—*Moreri.*

AMMAN (IGNATIUS AMBROSIVS) a German geographer, who was born in 1753, at Mülheim on the Danube. After having been in the service of the Count de Schenk and that of the Prince Bishop of Augsburg, he became aulic councillor and public surveyor at Dillingen, and councillor of the direction of that country for the king of Bavaria, in 1803, and he at length retired to Ulm with a pension. He obtained great reputation by his work entitled "Détermination Géographique de la Souabe Orientale et des Pays Voisins," Augsburg, 1796, 8vo; and also by the construction of a large and accurate chart of the South-west part of Suabia, contained in six sheets, engraved by Abel, at Stuttgart. Amman died in 1811.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

AMMAN (JULIUS) an engraver and painter at Zurich, in the sixteenth century. He was famous for illustrating the classics with his prints, and published portraits of the French kings, with descriptions; but his chief work was his collection of 115 plates of the various artificers at work, Frankfurt, 1564.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AMMANATI (BARTHOLOMEW) a Florentine architect and sculptor in the sixteenth century. His chief performances are the colossal statue of Neptune at Venice, and the statue of Hercules at Padua; besides which he published "La Cita," an architectural work.—*Tiraboschi.*

AMO (ANTHONY WILLIAM) an African negro, born on the coast of Guinea, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Having

been taken by slave-dealers to Holland, in 1707, he was presented to the duke of Brunswick, who sent him to study at the university of Halle. He became skilful in astronomy, and learnt to speak the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, Dutch, and French languages. He continued his studies at Wittenberg, and afterwards delivered courses of lectures with great success. On the death of his benefactor he fell into a profound melancholy; and at length determined to quit Europe, where he had resided thirty years. He returned to Africa, and in 1753 he was visited by the learned traveller Galland, who found him leading a secluded life with his brother and sister. Some time after he died at Chama, in the fort belonging to the Dutch company.—*Dict. Hist.*

AMONTONS (GUILLAUME) born in Normandy in 1663. He devoted himself to the study of natural philosophy, and became a distinguished member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He constructed a new thermometer, hygroscope, and other philosophical instruments. Taking a voyage to England, he laid before the Royal Society a plan for communicating intelligence at considerable distances by visible signals, to be observed with telescopes; and on his return to Paris he made some experiments on the subject. But this scheme, since carried to such perfection in the various modifications of the telegraph, does not appear to have been then applied to any useful purpose. Amontons died October 11, 1705. In 1695 he published "Expériences Physiques sur une nouvelle Clepsydre, et sur les Baromètres," dedicated to the Academy of Sciences.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

AMORETTI (MARIA PELEGRINA) a learned Italian lady. Such was her early proficiency, that at the age of sixteen she maintained theses on philosophy; and when twenty-one, she was admitted LL.D. at the university of Pavia. She wrote a treatise "De Jure Dotium," which was printed, but not published. Her death took place in 1787, at Oneglia.—*Dict. Hist.*

AMORETTI (CHARLES) a mineralogist, born at Oneglia, in the Milanese, in 1740; died in 1816. He entered into the church, and became one of the keepers of the Ambrosian library at Milan. He published in Italian "A Tour from Milan to the Three Lakes of Como, of Lugano, and Major," 1805, 4to. This work contains an exact and curious description of all the mineral bodies discovered in the places explored by the author. The abbé Amoretti composed a great number of memoirs and tracts, which appeared in various Italian journals of literature and science. He also published "Guide des Etrangers dans Milan et les Environs de cette Ville," 1805, for which he was rewarded with the decoration of the order of the Iron Crown. Soon after he was appointed a member of the Institute of Milan, and admitted into the council of mines of the king of Italy. He edited Pigafetta's account of the "First Voy-

age round the World," with notes and illustrations, Milan, 1800, 4to, and translated the same work into French, published at Paris, 1801, 8vo. Another of his literary labours was an edition of the "Voyage of Ferrer Maldonado to the Atlantic, Pacific Ocean by the North-west Passage," Milan, 1811, 4to, which he likewise translated into French, Placentia, 1812, 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

AMOREUX (PETER JOS.) a French physician, librarian to the faculty of medicine at Montpellier, born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was the author of numerous works, displaying great research, but defective in respect of perspicuity and arrangement. They treat principally of rural economy and natural history; and among the most important are "Tentamen de Noxa Animalium," 1762, 4to; "Lettres sur la Médec. Vétérinaire," 1771—3, 8vo; "Essai Hist. et Litt. sur la Médec. des Arabes," 1805, 8vo; "Précis Histor. sur l'Art Vétérinaire," 1810, and "Tr. de l'Olivier," 1814, 8vo. His death took place in 1824.—*Idem.*

ANCHERSEN (PETER) professor at the gymnasium of Odensee, in Fionia, one of the Danish islands, in the former part of the eighteenth century. He published "Researches on the Antiquities of Denmark;" and he was one of the most learned men of his age and country.—*Idem.*

ANCHIETA (JOS.) a Portuguese jesuit, surnamed the Apostle of the New World. He was born in 1533, in the isle of Teneriffe; and at the age of twenty-eight he went with other members of his order to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion and civilization of the savage natives. Appointed governor of the converted Indians, he contributed with them to the foundation of St. Sebastian's. He died in 1597. Both the Portuguese and the savages ascribe to Father Anchieta the power of working miracles. He was the author of a long Latin poem in honour of the holy Virgin.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANCKARSTROEM (J. J.) a Swedish officer, born in 1751. He acquired a shocking celebrity by the deliberate assassination of his sovereign, Gustavus III, whom he shot with a pistol, on the night of March 15, 1792, as he was quitting a masquerade. Anckarstroem was condemned to be scourged with rods three days, to have his right hand cut off, and then to be decapitated; which sentence was put in execution April 29, 1792.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANDERSON, MD. (ROBERT) a physician and writer of biography, who was a native of Carnwath, Lanarkshire (N. B.) He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he took his medical degree; and after having practised as a physician several years at Alnwick, in Northumberland, he removed to Edinburgh, where he died in March, 1830, at the age of seventy-eight. In 1795 he published a valuable edition of the British Poets, in 14 vols, 8vo, with critical and biographical notices; he afterwards edited the works of Dr. John Moore, and the Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Tobias Smollett, the latter of which

passed through several impressions, and was accompanied with the "Life of T. Smollett, MD. with critical observations on his works;" but the most popular of his productions was the Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. with criticisms on his works.—*Gent. Mag.*

ANDERTON (JAMES) a distinguished writer on controversial theology, who was a native of Lancashire, and wrote in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was a layman and a man of fortune, who professed the Catholic faith, and in order to avoid encountering the penal severities of the laws against the Catholics, he published his works under the assumed name of John Brekeley. His principal production was entitled "The Apology of the Protestants for the Roman Religion," 1604, 4to, in which he produced the testimonies of Protestant authors in favour of the doctrines of the Catholic church; in reply to which Dr Morton published, in 1606, an "Appeal to the Catholics for the Protestants;" to whose animadversions, and those of other writers, Anderton replied in the notes attached in a second edition of the Apology, in 1608. He was also the author of an "Explication of the Liturgy of the Mass," Cologne, 1620, 4to; and the "Religion of St. Augustine," 1620, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANDOCIDES, one of the ten Greek orators whose lives are written by Plutarch. He flourished BC. 468. Four of his orations, which are extant, were edited by Stephanus.—*Plut. in Decem Orat.*

ANDRADA (ANTONIO) a Jesuit, born about 1580, who, being employed as a missionary in India and Tartary, distinguished himself by his geographical discoveries. In 1624 he penetrated into Thibet, which had probably been visited by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century, but had subsequently become totally unknown to Europeans. On the return of Andrada to Goa, he was employed by his superiors in many affairs of importance. He died, in consequence of having been poisoned, in 1634. The account of his travels was published at Lisbon in 1626; and in French, at Paris, in 1628; and a new translation appeared in the "Recueil de Voyages au Thibet," by MM. Perou and Billecocq, Paris, 1796, 18mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANDREANI (ANDREA) a Mantuan engraver in the seventeenth century. He engraved in the style called chiaro-scuro, and executed many pieces from Raphael, Titian, and other great painters.—*Strutt.*

ANDREOSSI (FRANCIS) an eminent French engineer and mathematician, born at Paris in 1633. To him has been ascribed the construction as well as the plan of the canal of Languedoc, though his claim to the sole merit of the undertaking has not been universally admitted.—(See Riquet, PAUL.)—On the subject of his labours "L'Histoire du Canal du Midi," by his descendant, general Andreossi, "L'Histoire du Languedoc," by Messrs. Caraman, and "L'Histoire du Corps du Génie," by M. Allent, may be advantageously consulted. Andreossi published a chart of

the canal of Languedoc, and memoirs concerning its construction. He died in 1688.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANDREOSSY (ANTHONY FRANCIS count) a distinguished French military officer and engineer, descended from the subject of the preceding article. He was born in 1761, and having become a lieutenant of artillery at the age of twenty, he was during the war in Holland, in 1787, taken prisoner by the Prussians. Having been exchanged and returned to France, the revolution afforded ample scope for the exertion of his talents, and in the course of several campaigns he rose rapidly from one rank to another, and had reached that of inspector general of the artillery at the period that Napoleon ascended the throne. He was then nominated grand-cordon of the Legion of Honour; commander of the order of the Iron Crown; and grand chancellor of that of the Three Fleeces, (Trois Toisons,) which was never organized. He distinguished himself at the siege of Mantua in 1796, during the expedition to Egypt, and on other occasions. He was appointed a member of the institute established at Cairo, and as the result of his researches he produced "*Mémoires sur le Lac Manzaleh, sur la Vallée du Lac Nation, sur le Fleuve sans Eau,*" which were published in the "*Mémoires sur l'Égypte,*" and also separately at Paris, 1800, 4to. He returned to France with Buonaparte, who created and placed under the direction of Andreossy a fourth division of the ministry of war, which comprehended the administration of the artillery and engineers. He was subsequently appointed general of a division, commandant of Mayence, and at length chief of the staff of the Gallo-Batavian army. After the peace of Amiens he was sent ambassador to the court of London, and being recalled on the recurrence of war, he was in 1806 nominated president of the electoral college of the Aube, and afterwards a count of the empire. Having been ambassador to Vienna, he was made governor of that city in 1809, after the victory over the Austrians at Wagram. Returning to France he was not long after despatched on an embassy to the Porte, where he remained till the restoration of Louis XVIII, by whom he was recalled in August, 1814, when he was presented with the cross of St. Louis. At the return of Buonaparte from Elba in 1815, Andreossy took an active part in public affairs; he signed the famous deliberation of the Council of State, March 25, 1815; he accepted the transitory honour of a peerage, and the presidency of the section of war. Subsequent events again drove him into retirement, as one of the partisans of the fallen emperor. His death took place in 1828. He published in 1800, "*Histoire Générale du Canal du Midi,*" containing an account of the scientific operations of his ancestor in the construction of the canal of Languedoc, which gave rise to a literary contest.—(See *Riquier*).—In 1802 appeared from his pen "*Relation de la Campagne sur le Mein et la Rednitz, de l'Armée Gallo-Batavia*

aux Ordres du Général Augereau," 8vo; and he laid before the Institute "*Mémoires sur l'Irruption du Pont Euxin dans la Méditerranée;*" and "*Sur le Système des Eaux qui abreuvent Constantinople.*"—*Biog. Novv. des Contemp. Month. Mag.*

ANDRES (JUAN) a learned Spaniard, who was born at Valencia, in 1727. He became a Jesuit, and on the expulsion of his order from his native country he retired to Italy, where he added to the reputation he had previously acquired as a man of letters. In 1776 he published in Italian, an "*Essay on the Philosophy of Galileo;*" and in 1782, at Parma, in the same language, a treatise "*On the Origin, Progress, and Present State of Literature,*" 7 vols, 4to, republished in 12 vols, 8vo, a work of great research, displaying becoming impartiality, and elegance and purity of style. A Spanish translation by his brother, Don Carlos Andres, was printed at Madrid; and the first volume of a French version appeared at Paris in 1805, but the death of the translator, J. E. Ortolani, in 1807, prevented its completion. The abbé Andres was also the author of "*Cartas familiares a su Hermano D. Carlos, con la Noticia del Viage a varias Ciudades de Europa,*" Madrid, 1794. 6 vols, 4to, containing an account of his travels. When the Spanish government permitted the ex-Jesuits to re-enter Spain, he returned home, but after the death of his father he again went to Italy; and he was appointed keeper of the royal library at Naples, which office, notwithstanding political revolutions, he long retained. In 1807 he produced a tract, in which he endeavoured to demonstrate the error of the common opinion that the mariner's compass was the invention of Flavio Gioia, of Amalfi. He became blind in 1813, in consequence of cataracts in the eyes, the removal of which by an operation his very advanced age rendered hazardous. It has been stated in a work of authority that the abbé Andres died in 1803; but he survived that period several years, and is supposed to have been living in 1820, and we have not been able to ascertain the exact period of his decease.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Novv. des Contemp.*

ANDREW OF PISA, a sculptor and architect, was born in 1270. He built several grand structures at Florence, Venice, and other of the principal cities in Italy, and also obtained great reputation as a painter, poet, and musician. He died in 1345.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREW OF RATISBON, a German historian of the fifteenth century. He wrote a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and a "*History of Bohemia.*"—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREWS (HWRAY) a mathematician, who for more than forty years was employed in making calculations for the "*Nautical Ephemeris,*" but was better known as one of the latest editors of the "*Vox Stellarum,*" or Almanac of Francis Moore. His scientific attainments were the result of his own application. He was born of poor parents, at Freiston, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in 1744; and he commenced life as a servant, but

afterwards kept a school at Royston, in Hertfordshire, to which occupation he united that of a bookseller and stationer. He died January 26, 1820. The once popular but now extinct and deservedly obsolete publication, which Mr. Andrews long superintended, was originally edited by Francis Moore, who died in London about 1734; it was then compiled and continued by John Wing, and afterwards by his son Tycho Wing, of Pickworth, in the county of Rutland, the latter of whom died in 1750. The care of the publication was next intrusted to William Harvey, of Knipton, near Grantham; and after his death, about 1762, to Thomas Wright, of Eaton, near Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire; who was succeeded, about 1780, by the subject of this article.—*Gent. Mag.*

ANDRIEU (BERTRAND) a medallist engraver, born at Bordeaux in 1761, and died at Paris in 1822. He engraved a great number of medals from the collections in the royal cabinet and library at Paris, a multitude of vignettes, and various models for the notes of the French national bank. He has been considered as the restorer of the art of engraving medals, which had declined after the reign of Louis XIV.—*Dict. Hist.*

ANDROMACHUS, a native of Crete in the first century, and physician to Nero. He wrote, in elegiac verse, a description of the theriaca, a medicine which he invented, and dedicated it to the emperor. His son wrote a description of the same in prose.—*Galen de Theriac.*

ANGELIS (DOMINICO de) a learned Neapolitan writer of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His merit obtained for him the appointment of historiographer to Philip the Fifth. Besides some poems, he was the author of several biographical and historical pieces in the Italian language.—*Tiraboschi.*

ANGLICUS (GILBERTUS) an eminent English physician in the thirteenth century. He wrote a compendium of physic, the earliest extant, which has frequently been printed.—*Friend.*

ANICH (PETER) a Tyrolese peasant, who distinguished himself as a geographer and astronomer. He was born at Oberporfess, near Inspruck, in 1723; and till the age of twenty-eight he was engaged in his paternal occupation, that of a farmer, though he had at an early period manifested an admiration of the sciences. The Jesuits of Inspruck at length noticed his inclination for study, and gave him instruction in mechanics and mathematics. This enabled him to undertake with success the construction of a celestial and a terrestrial globe, and various mathematical instruments. His teacher, a Jesuit, introduced him to the notice of the Empress Maria Theresa, who ordered him to draw a map of the northern Tyrol. This task was rendered difficult by the superstition of his countrymen, whose interruptions and annoyances were so serious as to threaten his life. At length he finished his survey, and completed the map, but on its being taken to

Vienna it was found to be on too large a scale for publication, and he was consequently directed to reduce it to nine sheets. While engaged in this last labour, he died, September 1, 1766. The map was engraved and published in 1774, with the title "Tyrolia geographicè delineata, a Petro Anich et Blasio Huever, curante Ign. Weinhart."—*Biog. Univ. German Conversation Lexicon.*

ANICHINI (LUIGI) a famous seal engraver, a native of Ferrara, who was contemporary with Michael Angelo. His interview of Alexander the Great with Jaddua the High Priest of the Jews, was declared by Michael Angelo to be the perfection of the art.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

ANNO, archbishop of Cologne in the eleventh century. A hymn, composed in honour of this prelate, after his death, is regarded as the only poetical monument of importance of the German national literature of that period. An edition of it was published by Dr. Goldmann, at Leipsic, in 1816. The political importance of Anno as chancellor of the Emperor Henry III. and as administrator of the empire during the minority of Henry IV, his bold spirit of government, as well as the sanctity of his life; his paternal care of his diocese, and his zeal for the foundation of churches and monasteries, and for the reformation of monastic establishments,—gained him the veneration of his contemporaries, and the character of a saint. The hymn of St. Anno commences with the popular traditions of Germany, proceeds to the history of the archiepiscopal see of Cologne, and of its thirty-three prelates who preceded Anno, and among whom were seven saints, and of their residence in the city of Cologne on the Rhine. The poet then describes the secular and spiritual government of the saints, and laments the madness of his countrymen as displayed in their continual discords. In despair at not being able to change this state of things, the German patriot becomes weary of life, and dies of grief at the ingratitude of his contemporaries, whom he had so zealously endeavoured to benefit.—*German Conversation Lexicon.*

ANSART (LOUIS JOS. AUG.) a canon regular of France, born in 1748. He was the author of "Bibliothèque Littéraire du Maine," 1784, vol. i. (no more published,) which has been erroneously ascribed to his cousin AND. JOS. ANSART.—(See Art. Ansart, *Dict.*)

ANSPACH (margravine of) a celebrated lady and lively writer, was the daughter of Augustus the fourth Earl of Berkeley, by Elizabeth the daughter of Henry Drax, Esq., of Charborough, in Dorsetshire. She was born in London, in December 1750; and on the death of her father when she was but five years old, and the second marriage of her mother, she was consigned to the care of a Swiss governess, to whose kindness and attention she seems to have been indebted for the early cultivation of her talents. After having visited Paris and been introduced at Court at home while yet very young, she was in May,

1767, married to William Craven, Esq., who in 1769 succeeded his uncle as Earl Craven. She had by him seven children; but after a union of thirteen years a separation took place, and Lady Craven quitted England for France. She afterwards travelled in Italy, Austria, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and Greece; she was received with the honours due to her rank at the courts of Vienna, Warsaw, and St. Petersburg. She then returned to England, when she published an account of her travels, under the title of "A Journey through the Crimea to England," 1789, 4to. Subsequently she settled at Anspach in Germany, where she became the principal lady of the Court of the Margrave of Anspach; and having established a theatre, of which she was chief manager, she wrote and translated into French some dramatic pieces for the stage. She resided five years at Anspach, and having visited Naples and Lisbon with the Margrave who had become a widower, on receiving news of the death of Lord Craven, which occurred at Lausanne, September 26, 1791, she was, on the 30th of October following, united to the Margrave of Anspach. From Lisbon the Margrave and Margravine went to Madrid, thence through France to Berlin, and afterwards to England. Here they experienced considerable mortification, in consequence of the conduct of the Margravine's relatives, and the refusal of the Queen to receive her at court as Margravine of Anspach. But notwithstanding these circumstances the Margrave, having sold his principality to the King of Prussia, in 1791, settled with his lady in England. He purchased an estate at Benham, in Berkshire; and also Brandenburg House, near Hammersmith, which he made his principal residence, kept a large establishment, and had a private theatre. The Margravine again indulged her taste for theatrical composition, and produced "Princess of Georgia;" "The Twins of Smyrna;" "Nourjahad," and several other pieces; and for the songs in these dramas she composed musical airs. In 1806 the Margrave died, and left to his widow nearly 150,000*l*. She resided in England with little intermission till after the peace in 1815, when she revisited the continent, and at length settled at Naples, where she built a house for her residence, on a piece of ground given her by the King; and there she died, January 13, 1828. She published, in 1825, an autobiographical work, entitled "Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, formerly Lady Craven," which is interesting from the accounts it contains of her intercourse with Catherine II, Frederick the Great, Joseph II, and other exalted personages. The Margravine of Anspach claims attention rather from circumstances than talent, she was a light and vivacious woman of a school which is rapidly going by, and which it is of the least possible consequence to renovate.—*Gent. Mag.*

ANTAR or ANDAR, an Arabian chief who lived in the middle of the sixth century, and who was one of the seven great poets, whose works, embroidered with gold upon silk,

were hung up at the door of the Temple of Mecca, forming a portion of the famous Moallakah. His compositions are devoted to the description of his warlike deeds, and his love for the fair Abia. In the Arabian romance entitled "Antar," Asmai, a renowned grammarian in the court of Haroun al Raschid, has formed a collection of the old Arabian traditions concerning Antar, to which he has added stories of the chivalrous adventures of other Arabian heroes. This romance, first described by Sir William Jones and afterwards by Von Hammer, affords the most perfect idea of the manners, opinions, and superstitions of the early Arabians, which have undergone so little alteration, that the picture may be recognised in the state and appearance of the modern Bedouins. The work is composed in the purest Arabic, and is reckoned among the classics of Arabian literature. There is an English version entitled "Antar, a Bedouen Romance, translated from the Arabic by Terrick Hamilton," Lond. 1819, 4 vols, 12mo; and a French translation has more recently appeared at Paris. An edition of the Moallakah, Arabic and Latin, edited by Menil, with observations by Willmet, was published at Leyden, 1816, 4to; and there is an English version by Sir William Jones.—*German Conversation Lexicon.*

ANTHING (FREDERICK) a German military officer, known as the biographer of the famous Marshal Suwarow. He was born at Gotha, in Saxony, travelled through Europe, and went to St Petersburg, where he supported himself by making Silhouette portraits, cut in paper; and the profile likenesses of this kind which he took of the imperial family brought him into notice. He was the companion in arms of Suwarow, with whom he was long on the most intimate terms, till that general fell into disgrace with the Emperor Paul. Antning died at St. Petersburg, in 1805.—*Idem.*

ANTIPATER OF SIDON, a poet and Stoic philosopher of Sidon, in the 171st Olympiad. He is quoted and praised by Cicero and Seneca. Some of his poems are still extant in the Anthologia.—*Cic. Orat.*

ANTIPHON, the Rhamnusian, (from Rhamnus, the place of his birth,) an Athenian orator, who flourished about 430 years BC. He was the first who laid down the rules of oratory, and was put to death 411 years BC. for having, by his talents, contributed to establish the tyranny of the Four Hundred. Sixteen of his orations are preserved in the collections of Greek orators made by Aldus and Stephanus.—*Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

ANTONELLE (PETER ANTHONY, marquis d') a native of Arles in Provence, who was an infantry officer, but quitted the service before the French revolution. Appointed mayor of Arles in 1791, he took a very active part in the troubles at Avignon. He was the same year chosen deputy to the Legislative Assembly. In 1793 he was excluded from the jacobin club on account of his nobility; but he voted for the death of the queen

and the destruction of the Girondists. He was afterwards imprisoned himself, till the overthrow of Robespierre, when he became one of the conductors of the *Journal des Hommes Libres*. He was tried as an accomplice in the conspiracy of Babeuf; and being acquitted, he interfered no more in politics till 1814, at the Restoration, when he published a tract, in which he maintained that there was no prospect of liberty for France but under the Bourbons. He died at Arles in 1817. He wrote a great number of pieces on temporary topics, the most remarkable of which is his "Catéchisme du Tiers-Etat," 1789, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

ANTONI (A. V. PAPACINO d') a Piedmontese, born at Villefranche, in the country of Nice, in 1714, and died in 1786. He raised himself by his merit from the rank of a private in the artillery service to that of lieutenant-general and director of the school of artillery at Turin. He published several works, among which are "Physico-mechanical Institutes," for the use of the students under his care; "An Essay on Gunpowder," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "A Treatise on the Use of Firearms," &c.—*Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ANTONINI (ANNIBAL and JOSEPH) two brothers, natives of Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They wrote in conjunction the history of Lucania, and Annibal was the compiler of an Italian grammar and dictionary.—*Tiraboschi.*

ANTÓNIO NEBRISSENSIS (ÆLIUS) a Spanish writer, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, on grammar, poetry, history, law, medicine, and theology. Among other things he published a Spanish grammar, and a Spanish and Latin dictionary.—*Moreri.*

ANYTA, an ancient Greek poetess, some fragments of whose compositions are preserved in a collection of eminent female poets published at Hamburg in 1734.—*Foss. de Poet. Gr.*

APELBOOM (—) a Dutch poet, who died about 1780. Among his most distinguished productions may be mentioned "Ovidius in Nederlanden," i. e. Ovid in the Netherlands, Amsterdam, 1752, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

APOSTOLIUS (MICHAËL) a learned Constantinopolitan Greek in the fifteenth century. He wrote a collection of apophthegms, entitled "The Violet-bed," Gr. et Lat.—*Novæ. Dict. Hist.*

APPIANI (ANDREW) a celebrated Italian painter, born in 1755. After having studied his art under the chevalier Giudei, he formed for himself a grand and original style, which rivalled that of Corregio; and he excelled especially in fresco painting. His finest works are in the choir of the church of St. Mary at Milan, in the palace of Busca, and in the castle of Monza. Being appointed member of the Institute of Italy, and of the legion of honour, and painter to the King of Italy, he executed portraits of Napoleon and the principal personages of his court, but he especially distinguished himself by his frescos in the palace of Milan, an immense undertaking,

which he left unfinished at his death in 1818.—*Dict. Hist.*

ARAB SHAH (AHMED BEN) an Arabian historian, who wrote the life of the celebrated Tatar prince Timur, or Tamerlane, under the title of "The Wonderful Effects of the Divine Decrees in the Affairs of Timur." This work, which has been made the subject of pompous eulogy by orientalists, displays that brilliance of imagination and exaggeration of style, which is characteristic of Arabian literature. Sir William Jones, in his treatise on Asiatic Poetry, says—"Quam historiam (Timuri sc.) poema nobilissimum audeo dicere." Arab Shah died in Egypt in 1450. The life of Timur was published in the original, at Leyden, 1636, 4to; and in Arabic and Latin, with Notes by Manger, Leovard, 1767, 3 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARBOGAST (LOUIS FR. ANT.) a French geometriean, born at Mutzig in Alsace, who became professor of mathematics at Strasbourg, associate of the Institute, and member of many learned societies. He was also a deputy to the National Convention, and died in 1803. His principal work is "Traité du Calcul des Dérivations," 1800, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARCERE (LOUIS STEPHEN) a celebrated French ecclesiastic, poet, and historian in the eighteenth century. He is principally known by his works on Rochelle and Amiens.—*Idem.*

ARCHDALL (MARRYN) an episcopal clergyman who distinguished himself by his researches concerning the monastic and baronial history of antiquities of Ireland. He was born in Scotland, 1726, and probably received an academical education, as he obtained the degree of Master of Arts; and having entered the church, he was presented to the Rectory of Slane, county of Meath, in Ireland. In 1786 he published at Dublin, in 1 vol. 4to, a work entitled "Monasticon Hibernicum, or an History of the Abbies, Priories; and other Religious Houses in Ireland," illustrated by a map of Ireland and eighteen plates representing the costumes of the various religious orders. He likewise published, in 1789, a corrected and enlarged edition, with a continuation, of Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland." Mr Archdall, who was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, died August 6, 1791.—*Gent. Mag.*

ARCHENHÖLZ (JOHN WILLIAM VON) a very voluminous German writer, who was born in 1743, and died in 1812. He is best known as the author of "England and Italy," a work describing those countries, which has been translated into almost all the modern languages of Europe. He likewise produced "Annals of British History, from 1788," 20 vols, 1789-98; and the "History of the Seven Years' War in Germany," Berlin, 1793, 2 vols, 8vo.—*German Conversation Lexicon. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

ARCHIAS, a Greek poet of Antioch, the contemporary of Cicero, and the intimate friend of Lucullus. His claim to the rights of a Roman citizen were defended by Cicero in the celebrated oration "Pro Archia Poetâ."

He wrote epigrams, some of which have been collected and published by Brunck, in his "Analecta;" and Archias also composed a poem on the Cimbric war, and commenced another on the consulate of Cicero.—*Fossius. Biog. Univ.*

ARCON (J. C. ELEONOR LEMICHAUD d') a French officer, born at Pontarlier in 1733; and died in 1800. He became general of a division, inspector of fortifications, member of the Institute, and senator. He was the inventor of the famous floating batteries used at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782. Among his works are "Réflexions d'un Ingénieur," Amsterdam, 1773, 12mo; and "Considérations Militaires et Politiques sur les Fortifications," 1795, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARCULPHUS, a French divine in the seventh century. He visited the Holy Land, and wrote an account of his travels, printed in 1619.—*Novus. Dict. Hist.*

ARCY (PATRICK d') a military writer, born at Galway in Ireland, of Catholic parents. He entered into the French service in 1739, and served in Germany and Flanders, as well as in an expedition to Ireland in favour of the pretender. On his return he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and died in 1779. He published "Traité sur la Théorie de l'Artillerie;" "Théorie de la Lune;" and "Mémoire sur la Durée des Sensations de la Vue."—*Dict. Hist.*

ARENA (JOSEPH de) a native of Corsica, adjutant-general in 1793, deputy from Golo to the legislative body in 1797, and chief of the brigade of gendarmerie till Nov. 9, 1800. He was arrested at the opera on the 10th of August, 1801, and executed the 31st of Jan. following, for an attempt on the life of his countryman Buonaparte, then first consul.—*Dict. Hist.*

ARETIN (CHRISTOPHER, baron of) a German writer on history and politics, who was born at Ingoldstadt, in 1772. He studied at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Gottingen and at Paris, and entered while young into the public service. At one period he was involved in the enterprises of the Illuminati; and in 1799 and 1800 he recommended the abolition of the feudal estates and the convocation of the diet. In the contests between the Bavarian states and the government in 1800 and 1801, he took an active part as a writer. In 1803, after the abolition of the monasteries, he was appointed commissioner by the government for the examination of the conventual libraries; in 1804 he was made vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, of which he afterwards became secretary; and in 1806 chief director of the library of Munich. He now engaged with others, from 1804 to 1806, in the conduct of the Aurora, a daily paper; and afterwards in the New Literary Informer, a continuation of the well-known Leipsic Universal Literary Informer. Among his publications are "Decisions of the Courts of Love;" "A History of the Jews in Bavaria," 1803; "Mémorial on the History of the Divining Rod," 1807; "The Earliest

Consequences of the Art of Painting exhibited in the History of the World," 1809; "An Introduction to the Theory of Mnemonics," 1810; "Historical Literature of Bavaria—Information on the History of Bavaria from hitherto unused and chiefly foreign Sources," 1811; "Annals of the Administration of Justice in Bavaria," 1813—18; and many other works on Bavarian literature and politics. One of his productions involved him in a violent contest with other men of letters at Munich, and by order of the king he resigned his offices, and in 1811 went to Neuburg, as first director of the Court of Appeal, of which in 1813 he became vice-president. In 1819 he was chosen member of the chamber of deputies in the Bavarian Diet, in which assembly he had great influence. In the same year he became a member of the society for collecting the ancient history of Germany. He died at Munich December 24, 1824, in the office of president of the court of appeal in the Circle of Regem.—*Biog. Novus. des Contemp. Germ. Conversation Lexicon.*

ARGENTAL (CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE FERRIOL, comte d') a native of Paris, and a man of wit and pleasure, who died at an advanced age, in 1788. He is supposed to have been the author of a novel entitled "Mémoires du Comte de Comminges," which has by some been attributed to Antoine de Ferriol, Comte de Pont de Veyle, who died in 1774; and by others to his profligate relative Madame de Tencin. The Count d'Argental also wrote letters, which have been given to the public.—See TENCIN (Claudine Alexandrine Guerin de) *Dict.—Zopf.*

ARMFELDT (GUSTAVUS MAURICE, count d') a Swedish statesman, whose public life was marked by singular changes of fortune. He was born in 1757, was the son of a general officer of rank, and having been educated in the military school at Carlscroda, he was appointed ensign in the guard at Stockholm. He gained the favour of his sovereign, Gustavus III, by whom he was rapidly promoted, and honoured with various marks of distinction. In the war with Russia between 1788 and 1790, he signalized himself in the field, and having as lieutenant general concluded the peace of Werelæ, he received honorary tokens of acknowledgment from the Empress of Russia. Gustavus III, on his death-bed, manifested his high esteem for this nobleman, who it was said was to have been made president of the Council of Regency during the minority of his successor, though the guardianship of the young King had by a previous will of his father been assigned to the Duke of Sudermania, who subsequently ascended the throne as Charles XIII. He now became subjected to the displeasure of the regent, whose political enmity seems to have been heightened by jealousy, the Count having been his successful rival in the affections of a lady of the family of Rudenskioeld. In September, 1792, he was deprived of all his offices and dignities, and sent on an embassy to Naples; where, after escaping from secret

and open attempts against his life, he was proclaimed by the Swedish government a traitor and an outlaw, and stripped of his rank and fortune. He afterwards resided in Germany till 1799, when the sentence against him was annulled by Gustavus IV, and he was restored to his former situation. He was then appointed ambassador to Vienna; and in 1807 he was raised to the rank of general of infantry, and as such he commanded the Swedish troops in Pomerania, and in 1808 the western army against Norway. In the autumn of the same year he was nominated president of the military institution at Stockholm; and made a peer of the realm. In 1810 he obtained his discharge from service at his own request, and retired to private life. His connexion with the infamous Countess Piper having involved him in new difficulties, he retired to Russia, where he was well received, was made a count, chancellor of the university of Abo, president of the department of state for the affairs of Finland, and member of the Russian senate. He died August 19, 1814.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Germ. Conversation Lexicon.*

ARMSTRONG, MD. (JOHN) a physician and medical writer, celebrated for his researches concerning the causes and phenomena of febrile diseases. He was born May 8, 1784, at Ayres Quay, in the parish of Bishopswearmouth, county of Durham, where his father was a superintendent of some glass-works. After having had a common scholastic education, he was placed with a surgeon and apothecary at Monkwearmouth; but not liking the situation he soon left it, and after remaining at home two or three years, he went to Edinburgh, and entered as a student of medicine at the university. He was then about eighteen, and he resided at Edinburgh three years. In June, 1807, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having in the preceding month passed an examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, in Edinburgh. His inaugural thesis was entitled "De Causis Morborum Hydropicorum Rationeque iis medendi." Returning the same year to his native place, he commenced practice as a physician; and shortly after he removed to the adjoining town of Sunderland, where he continued some years. He had hitherto occupied lodgings, but the profits arising from his profession becoming considerable, he was enabled to take a large house, which was situated at Bishopswearmouth. In January, 1811, he was chosen physician to the Sunderland Dispensary, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until his removal from the North of England. Having become distinguished as a practitioner, he shortly after this period began to make his name known beyond the limits of his own circle by his writings on professional subjects. His first publication was a paper on the Brain Fever, produced by intoxication, in Dr. Duncan's Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, January, 1813; and another of his contributions appeared shortly after in the

same work. The same year he completed his "Facts and Observations relative to the Fever commonly called Puerperal." In 1814 and 1815 he again contributed papers to Dr. Duncan's Journal; and in 1816 appeared his work on Typhus Fever, which passed through three large editions in three years, and procured him the highest distinction at home and in America, where he was styled "the modern Sydenham." He now determined to seek professional employment in the metropolis; and accordingly he resigned the office of physician to the Sunderland Dispensary, and in February, 1818, he fixed his residence in Great James Street, Bedford Row. Soon after his arrival in London he published his "Practical Illustrations of the Scarlet Fever, Measles, Pulmonary Consumption, and Chronic Diseases, with remarks on Sulphurous Waters," which, though possessing less novelty and interest than the work on Typhus, passed through a second edition within a few months. In the summer of 1818 Dr. Armstrong presented himself for examination at the London College of Physicians, to practise as a licentiate, when he suffered the mortification of being rejected; but the circumstance seems to have been productive of no injury to his professional reputation, for he was shortly after elected joint physician (with Dr. Cleverley) to the Fever Hospital at St. Pancras, and he soon rose to eminence as a private practitioner. In 1821 he engaged with Mr. Edward Grainger, surgeon, in the formation of a medical school, in Webb Street, Borough, where he delivered lectures on the practice of physic. In 1822 he published "Some Observations on the Origin, Nature, and Prevention of Typhus Fever," in the Medical Intelligencer; and in 1823, "Some Observations on the Utility of Opium in certain Inflammatory Disorders," in the Transactions of the Associated Apothecaries of England and Wales. Finding the labour and attention required for public and private practice as a physician, and for delivering medical lectures, too oppressive, he, in 1824, resigned his situation at the Fever Hospital; but in 1826 he joined Dr. Boott and Mr. E. Bennett in establishing a new School of Medicine, in Little Dean Street, Soho, his connexion with which, however, he was obliged to relinquish in the ensuing year. Previously to this he had published "An Address to the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the injurious conduct and defective state of that Corporation, with reference to professional rights, medical science, and the public health." His object in this production was to promote the interests of those who were excluded from the opportunity of employing their talents as public teachers; and the strong opposition which the conduct of the College met with from the profession eventually led to a more liberal policy. Dr. Armstrong employed some years in collecting materials for a work on Chronic Diseases; and in 1828 he published the first fasciculus of "The Morbid Anatomy of the Stomach, Bowels, and Liver; illustrated by a Series of

Plates, with explanatory letter-press, and a Summary of the Symptoms of the Acute and Chronic Affections of the above-named Organs." This work was interrupted after the appearance of the fourth part, in consequence of the approach of that disease which occasioned the death of the author. He had for some time been subject to a cough, but it was not till December, 1828, that he manifested symptoms of confirmed phthisis pulmonalis. Notwithstanding his illness, however, he delivered his usual course of lectures in the spring of 1829; and he commenced his lectures for the summer; but the rapid increase of disease obliged him finally to retire from the medical theatre, and though he continued to visit patients occasionally till the month of November, the progress of the complaint was uninterrupted, and after trying in vain the effect of change of air and scene, he died, after a short confinement to his bed, on the 12th of December, 1829, at his residence in Russell Square. Dr. Armstrong's manners were gentle and unassuming, exclusively domestic and retired from the world, when his intercourse with it was not required in the way of his profession. His nature was candid, confiding, and unsuspicious; his sensibilities lively and acute; and his tastes refined and discriminating. He carried that sagacity which he displayed as a physician into his observations on life and character, remarking with a sort of intuitive sensibility the distinctive traits of disposition in those with whom he associated. He was most exclusively and anxiously devoted to the duties of his profession, extending the benefit of his advice with equal readiness to the poor as to the rich; and as a public lecturer he not only exerted his utmost attention to promote the improvement of his pupils, but was also ever ready to afford the most liberal assistance to those who were unable to remunerate his services. He was fond of literature, and especially poetry, in the composition of which he sometimes employed his pen. A few fragments of his compositions have been published by his friend Dr Boott, in his "Memoir of the Life and Medical Opinions of John Armstrong, MD." from which the preceding article has been extracted.

ARNAULT DE NOBLEVILLE (L. DANIEL) a physician, born at Orleans in 1701 and died in 1778. He was the author of "Hist. Nat. des Animaux," 12mo; "Cours de Médecine Pratique," 12mo; and other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARNDT (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB VON) an eminent writer on jurisprudence and philology, who was a native of Germany, but passed a considerable part of his life in Russia. In the reign of the Empress Catherine II he was attached to the Russian cabinet; and he assisted that princess in her literary pursuits. He wrote several treatises on the laws of the Russians, which are esteemed on account of the purity of style and language which they display. His last production, on the "Origin of the European Dialects," published at

Frankfort, in 1818, excited the attention of literary men, even in America. He held the title of Imperial Russian Councillor; and his death took place at Heidelberg, January 2, 1829, at the age of eighty-five.—*Ann. Reg.*

ARNEMAN (JUSŒ) an eminent German physician, who died in 1806. He composed many professional works, and published a variety of papers in periodical productions.—*Dict. Hist.*

ARRIVABENE (JOHN FRANCIS) an Italian poet in the sixteenth century. He wrote "Maritime Eclogues," and "Maritime Dialogues," besides some pieces in prose.—*Tiraboschi.*

ARTHUR (ARCHIBALD) a native of Scotland, and professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow in the eighteenth century. He left a course of lectures on theological and literary subjects, published in 1803.—*Life by Professor Richardson.*

ARTIGNI (ANTHONY GACHET d') a German divine in the eighteenth century. He is principally remembered for his "Mémoires d'Histoire, de Critique, et de Littérature," 7 vols, 12mo, Paris, 1749, partly compiled from the abbé Brun.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARVIEUX (Chevalier LAURENCE d') a native of France and traveller into the East, occasionally residing there in an official capacity, in the seventeenth century. His memoirs, containing his travels, were published at Paris in 6 vols, 12mo, 1735.—*Biog. Univ.*

ASCHAM (ANTHONY) a political writer and diplomatist in the seventeenth century. He was a member of the long parliament, a friend of Cromwell, and envoy in Spain, where, in 1650, he and his interpreter were assassinated by six exiled royalists. He wrote "A Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments."—*Athen. Oxon.*

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek philosopher about BC. 350. He, with his friend Menedemus, was so poor as to work at a mill during night, in order to pay the expense of attending Plato's lectures by day. They were both relieved by the magistrates.—*Cic. Tusc.*

ASCONIUS PEDIANUS, a grammarian of Padua, at the commencement of the Christian era, under the rule of Augustus. He was intimate with Virgil and Livy, and wrote notes on Cicero's Orations, which are still extant.—*Foss. de Hist. Lat.*

ASHWORTH (CALEB) an English dissenting minister in the eighteenth century. Originally a carpenter, he rose to clerical distinction by his merit; and left "A Hebrew Grammar."—*Kippis's Life of Doddridge.*

ASPER (HANS) a Swiss painter in the sixteenth century. His forte lay in flowers and animals, for which he had a medal struck in honour of him, and was reckoned little inferior in those branches to Holbein, though he died in poverty.—*Pitkington.*

ASPINWALL, MD. (WILLIAM) an American physician, born at Brookline, state of Massachusetts, in 1743. He was educated at Harvard College, where he took his degree in 1764, but afterwards studied in the

hospital of Philadelphia, and received a diploma from the university in that city, about 1768. He then returned to his native place, and engaged in medical practice, till the revolutionary war broke out, when he was appointed a surgeon in the army, and soon after deputy director of a military hospital near Boston; and at the battle of Lexington he fought as a volunteer. After the conclusion of the war, he engaged largely in inoculation for the small pox, and erected hospitals for the purpose at Brookline. When vaccine inoculation was introduced into the United States, he warmly patronized and adopted the practice, though it greatly lowered his professional emoluments. After having long enjoyed great reputation as a physician, he died in 1823.—*Encyclop. Americ.*

ASSHETON (Dr WILLIAM) an English divine at the close of the seventeenth and the opening of the eighteenth centuries. He wrote some devotional tracts, but distinguished himself chiefly as the author of a scheme for providing a maintenance for clergymen's widows, &c. by a jointure payable by the mercers' company.—*Biog. Brit.*

ASSOUCI (CHARLES COYPEAU Sieur d') a French poet in the seventeenth century. He was an imitator of, and hence called the Ape of Scarron. He led a vagrant life, an account of which he wrote in a buffoonish style; with some poems of little merit. The infamy of his character and conduct appears from an adventure which befell him at Montpellier, as related in the "Voyage de Bachaumont et La Chapelle," the witty authors of which, however, treat the offender with more levity and less reprobation than he deserved.—*Lettres Françaises, avec des Notes, par Richelet. Biog. Univ.*

ATHENODORUS, a Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, about fifty years BC. He was the preceptor of Augustus, and the ultimate moderation of that ruler is attributed to his admonitions. Some of his works are alluded to by ancient writers.—*Cic. ad Fam.*

ATTAVANTI (PAUL) or Father Paul of Florence, flourished in the fifteenth century. He wrote "Breviarium totius Juris Canonici."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUBERY (JOHN) a French physician in the seventeenth century. He wrote an apology for physic, in Latin, and an antidote to love, in French. The latter is esteemed a curious book.—*Biog. Univ.*

AUDIFRET (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated French geographer in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He wrote a work on ancient and modern geography, which was held in much esteem, though left unfinished.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUDOUL (GASPARD) a French civilian in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He wrote "Traité de l'Origine de la Régale et des Causes de son Etablissement," which was condemned by a brief of Clement XI, 1710; but which brief was revoked by the parliament of Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUGEREAU (P. F. CHARLES) marshal

and peer of France, duke de Castiglione, was born at Paris, in 1757. He entered young into the army, and served in the French carabineers, and then among the Neapolitan troops till 1787. He afterwards settled as a fencing-master at Naples, which city he quitted in 1792; and returning home, entered into service as a volunteer. He rapidly rose to be general of a brigade in the army of the eastern Pyrenees, in 1794, and he distinguished himself against the Spaniards. Removed to the army of Italy, as general of a division, he greatly increased his reputation, especially by his conduct at the battle of Castiglione and at the bridge of Arcola. After the treaty of Campo Formio he had the chief command at Paris, and he acted an important part on the 18th of Fructidor. In 1798 he succeeded Roche, as commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and of the Rhine. Nominated in 1799 a deputy to the Council of Five Hundred, he became secretary to that assembly; and in 1800 he was sent to head the French troops in Holland, maintained at the expense of that republic. He afterwards seconded the operations of Moreau on the Rhine. In 1804 he was made a marshal of the French empire, and appointed to command the army collected at Brest for the invasion of England. At the close of 1805 he was employed in Germany; and the following year he contributed to the victory over the Prussians at Jena. In 1809 he signalized himself in Poland; and was wounded at the battle of Eylau. General of the army of Catalonia, in 1809, he besieged and took Gironne. In the campaign in Russia, in 1812, he commanded the 11th corps; and supported as far as possible the retreat of the troops through Prussia. At the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, and in the campaign of the following year, he displayed great courage and ability. He was one of the first who submitted to Louis XVIII., who made him knight of St Louis, a peer of France, and governor of the 14th military division. On the return of Buonaparte he offered the renewal of his services, which were not accepted. He resumed his place in the chamber of peers, after the second restoration of the king; but he held no subsequent employment. His death took place June 12, 1816.—*Dict. Hist.*

AUROGALLUS (MATTHEW) a Bohemian professor of languages in the sixteenth century. He assisted Luther in his German translation of the Bible, and compiled a Hebrew and Chaldee grammar.—*Moreri.*

AUSTEN (JANE) a highly gifted and sensible novelist, was born on the 16th of December, 1775, at Steventon, in the county of Hants, of which parish her father was rector for upwards of forty years. At the age of seventy he resided with his family at Bath, and upon his death his widow and two daughters retired to Southampton, and ultimately in 1807 to Chawton in the same county. It was during her residence in the last-mentioned place that Miss Austen composed the novels, which for ease, nature, and a complete knowledge of the features which distinguish the

domesticity of the English country gentry, are very highly estimated. The principal of these productions are "Sense and Sensibility;" "Pride and Prejudice;" "Mansfield Park;" and "Emma." Two more were published after her death, entitled "Northanger Abbey;" and "Persuasion," which were however her most early attempts. The praiseworthy object of Miss Austen in all her works was to advocate the superiority of sound principle, unsophisticated manners, and undesigning rectitude, to more splendid and artificial pretensions, and within the sphere of her delineation she eminently succeeded. At the same time her discrimination was acute, her humour easy and spontaneous, and her power of creating an interest in her characters by slight and reiterated touches, extraordinary. This amiable and accomplished lady, whose personal and mental attractions were otherwise of a high order, died of a decline, on the 18th of July, 1817, in her forty-second year.—*Preface to Northanger Abbey.*

AUSTIN (WILLIAM) an English barrister in the seventeenth century. Besides "Meditations on the Fasts and Feasts of the Church," he wrote "Hæc Homo," or the excellency of woman, partly taken from Agrippa.—*Biog. Hist.*

AUTOLYCUS, a Greek philosopher about B.C. 340, author of astronomical treatises, a few of which are still extant.—*Brucker.*

AUVERGNE (THEOPH. MALO CORRET de la Tour d') the first grenadier of France, born in Brittany, in 1743. He was descended from an illegitimate branch of the family of Bouillon, which gave birth to Turenne. He entered into the army in 1767, and was a captain in 1779, when he served as a volunteer in America; and he became aide-de-camp to the duke de Crillon at the siege of Port Mahon in Minorca. At the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1792, La Tour d'Auvergne, though he had retired on a pension, thought it his duty to take arms to defend his country against foreign invasion. He refused to accept any higher rank than that of captain; but he commanded eight thousand grenadiers in the army of the Eastern Pyrenees in 1793, with great reputation. After the peace with Spain, in 1795, he resumed his literary occupations, and composed successively, "A Glossary of forty-five Languages;" and "A Franco-Celtic Dictionary." He had previously published "Traité des Origines Gauloises." In 1799 he quitted his retirement and his studies, to replace, in the army of Helvetia, the only son of his friend Brigant, who was liable to the conscription. At this period he received from Buonaparte the title of first Grenadier of France; but he refused the pension which he was offered with it. He was killed June 27, 1800, at the combat of Neubourg, and was interred by his comrades on the field of battle, and his grave was covered with branches of laurel and oak. A monument, with an appropriate inscription, was afterwards erected to his memory in the same place.—*Dict. Hist.*

AVERANI (BENEDICT) an Italian scholar

of distinguished reputation towards the end of the seventeenth century. He had a great knowledge of the Greek, into which he translated some of the Latin authors; and wrote in Latin, orations, dissertations, and poems, &c.—*Landi Hist. Lett. de Italie.*

AVERANI (JOSEPH) younger brother of the preceding. With great strength of mind he grasped the languages, mathematics, philosophy, and law. He defended Galileo, and left behind him many learned works in literature and science.—*Idem.*

AVIANO (JEROME) an Italian poet in the sixteenth century. His poems, consisting of three epistles, were three times printed, in 1605, 1615, and 1627.—*Tirabochi.*

AVILER (AUGUSTINE CHARLES d') a French architect in the seventeenth century. He was taken by the Algerines and carried to Tunis, where he left a monument of his art in the shape of a grand mosque. He wrote some valuable works on architecture.—*Moreri.*

AVITUS (SEXTUS ALCIMUS EDCICUS) a Gallic bishop, and nephew to a Roman emperor of the same name in the fifth and sixth centuries. He opposed the Arians. A collection of his poems, letters, &c., is extant.—*Dupin.*

AVOGADRO (LUCIA ALBANI) an Italian poetess in the sixteenth century. Her pieces possessed such merit, that Tasso became her commentator.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AYLMER (JOHN) an English scholar in the seventeenth century. He was a good Greek and Latin poet, as appears from his "MUSE SACRÆ."—*Biog. Brit.*

AYSCOUGH (CAPTAIN GEORGE EDWARD) an English officer in the Foot Guards. He wrote "Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friends in England," containing some account of France and Italy; and "Semi-ramis," a tragedy. He died in 1779.—*Gent. Mag.*

AZUNI (DOMINIC ALBERT) an Italian jurist, born at Sassari, in 1760; died January 1827. He was intimately acquainted with the science of jurisprudence, and especially with what relates to maritime commerce. He became, successively, judge of the tribunal of maritime commerce at Nice, president of the imperial court at Genoa, member of the legislative body in France, judge of the supreme tribunal of the consulate of Cagliari, president of the library of the royal university of that city, and member of various academies. Among the works which he published are "Sistema Universale de' Principii del Diritto Marittimo dell' Europa," 1795, which was translated into French; an "Universal Dictionary of Commercial Jurisprudence;" a "Dissertation on the Origin of the Compass;" and many other productions which display the erudition of the author.—*Revue Encyclopédique.*

AZZO (PORRIUS) an Italian civilian in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. He compiled "A Summary of the Code and the Institutes," which is much esteemed. He is said to have been publicly executed for killing a man in a personal conflict.—*Biog. Univ.*

BAARSDORP (CORNELIUS de) physician to Charles V. author of "Methodus Universæ Artis Medicæ." He died in 1565.—*Moreri*.

BACHER (GEO. FRED.) a German physician, born in Alsace, in 1709 (given in the body of the work, but repeated to correct error in authorities). He studied in the university of Besançon, and took the degree of MD. in 1733. He was chiefly famous for his skill in the treatment of dropsy. He published at Paris, between 1765 and 1776, several tracts relating to dropsical diseases.—ALEXANDER ANDREW PHILIP FREDERIC BACHER, son of the preceding, followed the same career as his father. He engaged with M. Demangin in conducting the *Journal de Médecine*, from 1776 to 1790, and afterwards continued it alone till 1793. This physician died at Paris, in October 1807. Barbier, in his *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, states that M. Bacher (whom he has confounded with his father) formed the plan of a course of public law, to consist of several octavo volumes, and to be divided into five parts. In 1803 two volumes of this work were printed. They were not sold, and are very rare; and may be considered as literary oddities.—*Biog. Univ.*

BACKER (JACOB) a Dutch portrait and historical painter in the seventeenth century. His works command high prices. His best pieces are his "Last Judgment," and "Cimon and Iphigenia."—*Pilkington*.

BACKER (JAMES) a Flemish portrait painter in the sixteenth century. He died young, but acquired a great reputation.—*Idem*.

BACKLER D'ALBE (baron AUBERT LOUIS) born at St Pol (Pas de Calais) in 1761, became draughtsman and chief of geographical engineers attached to the war department. He was then successively director of the typographical cabinet, *maréchal de camp* in 1803, and chief of the division of the ministry of war after the return of Buonaparte from Elba in 1815. He died at Paris in 1824. He constructed a valuable "Chart of the Theatre of War, in the first Campaigns of Buonaparte in Italy," and published various collections of picturesque views.—*Dict. Hist.*

BACMEISTER (HARTMAN LOUIS CHRISTIAN) an historical and miscellaneous writer, who was born in 1736, at Hernhorn, in Watteravia, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburg. He completed his education in Germany, and about 1770 he went to Russia, and was appointed director of the German College at St. Petersburg. His death took place in that city, in 1806. He paid much attention to the history, topography, and literature of the Russian empire; and besides a "History of the Swedish Nation," Leipsic, 1767; he published "An Abridgement of the Geography of the Empire of Russia," St. Petersburg, 1773; "A Collection of Memoirs concerning Peter I," Riga, 1785; and the "Russian Library," 1777—1788, 11 vols.

This last work comprises much valuable information concerning the language, poetry, and literary institutions of Russia. He was a member of the Royal Academy of St Petersburg; and was honoured with the decoration of the order of St Vladimir.—*Biog. des Contempor.*

BAGGESEN (JENV OR IMMANUEL) a Dane who distinguished himself as a poetical writer, chiefly in the German language. He was born at Corsoer, in 1764; and he has given the history of his own education, and described the effect of circumstances in the formation of his character, in the *Labrynth*. In 1785 he published "Comic Tales," exhibiting much humour and fancy. The Prince of Holstein Augustenburg furnished him with the means of travelling through Germany, France, and Switzerland; and in 1793 he visited Italy. He afterwards obtained from the Danish government an appointment at Copenhagen. In 1800 he went with his wife, a niece of the celebrated Haller, to reside at Paris. In 1811 he was made professor of the Danish language at the university of Kiel, which post he resigned in 1814, and removed to Copenhagen. At this period he had obtained the highest reputation as a poet. In consequence of the declining state of his health in 1825, he visited the baths of Carlsbad; and he afterwards took up his residence at Dresden; the following summer he went to Toplitz and other watering places, but he experienced no permanent relief from the mineral waters, and returning to Dresden he died October 3, 1826. From an examination after death it appeared that his sufferings, which had been very severe, were occasioned by a disease of the kidneys. The Danish productions of Baggesen chiefly consist of songs and other short pieces, extremely popular among his countrymen. A collection of his German poems was published in two volumes at Hamburg, in 1803; but his principal work is entitled "Parthenais, oder die Alpenreise," a pastoral epic in twelve lays, Amsterdam, 1807; of which a French prose translation, by Fauriel, appeared in 1810. Among his other compositions, in German, which are numerous, may be mentioned "Adam and Eve, or the History of the Fall," a humorous, or mock epic, published posthumously, in 1827.—*New Germ. Necrol. Encycl. Amer.*

BAGRATION (K. A.) a Russian prince, senator, and imperial counsellor. He distinguished himself by his military services in the campaigns in Poland in 1792 and in 1794; and in those in Italy, under Suwarrow, in 1799, and particularly at the battle of Austerlitz. He was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Moldavia; and he continued to add to his reputation by the display of skill and courage on several occasions, till at length he was mortally wounded at the battle of Moscow, during the invasion of Russia by Buonaparte in 1812.—*Dict. Hist.*

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BAGSHAW (EDWARD) an English civilian in the seventeenth century. In the Rebellion he first sided with the parliament, then with the king. He was author of some legal, and several controversial works, on the politics of the times.—*Wood*.

BAGSHAW (EDWARD, jun.) son of the preceding, an English divine of a turbulent character, author of some controversial works in opposition to Baxter.—*Calamy*.

BAIL (CHARLES JOSEPH) born at Bethune in Flanders, in 1777, and entered into the French army at the age of fifteen. He marched with the regiment to which he belonged to the relief of Lille, besieged by the Austrians: he afterwards made a campaign in Belgium, then removed into the artillery; and at length was called to the administration of the army. In 1807, being an adjunct of the intendant of Erfurdt, he was appointed director of the offices of the regency in the kingdom of Westphalia. Through his exertions was published the work entitled "Statistique du Royaume de Westphalie," Gottingen, 1809. After having assisted in the administrative organization of the new government, Bail was nominated secretary-general of finance. In 1813 he was made a prisoner of war, when he lost the property which he had acquired in the course of his services. He was restored to his rank in 1814, and employed in the French army, which retreated to the banks of the Loire, in July 1815. Having concurred in the measure of disbanding that army, he returned to Paris. In 1818 he retired into the valley of Montmorency, where he died February 20, 1824. Among his productions are, "Des Juifs au 19me S. ou Considerations sur leur Etat Civil et Politique en Europe," Paris, 1816, 8vo; "Etat des Juifs en France, en Espagne, et en Italie, depuis le commencement du 5me S. jusqu'à la fin du 16me," Paris, 1823, 8vo, an essay which was rewarded with a prize offered by the Academy of Inscriptions; and "Essais Hist. et Crit. sur l'Organisation des Armées, et sur l'Administration Militaire en France," 1817, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BAILEY (PETER) an ingenious man of literature. He was the son of a solicitor at Nantwich in Cheshire, who had realized considerable property, and was educated at Merton college, Oxford, whence he removed to London, and entered himself a student at the Inner Temple. Like many more of vivid fancy, he neglected his profession, and after a long course of vicissitude found himself confined to the liberties of the King's Bench prison. Here he composed an amusing and characteristic poem, entitled "Sketches from St George's Fields, by Giorgione del Castel Chiuso." He was also author of "Idwal," an unpublished poem on the conquest of Wales; and of an anonymous poem in the Spenserian stanza, entitled "The Queen's Appeal." At the time of his death he was editor of a weekly periodical paper, entitled *The Museum*. He died suddenly, in a coach, on the 25th of January, 1823, on his way to the Italian opera, by the

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bursting of a blood vessel, leaving a wife and three children.—*Ann. Biog.*

BAIRD (sir DAVID) a distinguished military officer, who was of Scottish descent. He entered into the army as an ensign of the 2nd regiment of foot, in 1772; and joined his regiment at Gibraltar in April the year following. In 1778 he obtained a lieutenancy, and the same year was made captain of grenadiers in the 73rd, and in 1779 he sailed for Madras. He was employed under colonel Baillie against Hyder Ally, and was wounded and taken prisoner in the sanguinary battle of Perimbanam. After remaining a prisoner three years and a half at Seringapatam, he was, in March 1784, released, and in July he joined his regiment (then called the 71st) at Arcot. In 1788 he returned with it to Madras; and in October, having previously obtained a majority, he procured leave of absence, and visited Britain. In December 1790, he was made a lieutenant-colonel; and in 1791, he returned to India, and joined the forces under the marquis Cornwallis. He commanded a brigade of Sepoys, and was present at the attack of a number of hill forts, and at the siege of Seringapatam. In 1793, when he commanded a brigade of Europeans, he was present at the siege of Pondicherry. In 1795 he was made a colonel; and in October 1797 he embarked with his regiment for Europe; but arriving in December at the Cape of Good Hope he was appointed brigadier-general, and placed on that staff in command of a brigade. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1798, and removed to the staff in India, where he arrived with troops under his command in January 1799. Shortly after he assisted in the capture of Seringapatam. In 1800 he was removed to the Bengal staff, and had a command at Dynypore. His next service was in Egypt, whither he was sent with forces in 1801. He landed at Cosseir, on the Red Sea, marched his army across the desert, embarked on the Nile, and arriving at Grand Cairo, in July, he joined general Hutchinson, a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In May 1801, he was appointed colonel of the 54th regiment; and in 1802 he returned with his troops across the desert to India. He was removed to the Madras staff in 1803; and commanded a large division of the army forming against the Mahrattas. After the appointment of major-general Wellesley to the command of the greater part of the army, major-general Baird obtained permission to return home. On his passage he was captured by a French privateer; but being retaken he arrived in England in November 1804. He was appointed lieutenant-general in October 1805, and sent in command of an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, and after a battle with the Dutch army, that colony was surrendered to the British forces. In 1807 he returned to England, and removed from the colonelcy of the 54th to that of the 24th regiment; being also placed on the foreign staff, under Lord Cathcart, with whom he served at the bombardment of Copenhagen,

where he received a wound in the arm. The last service in which he was engaged was in the expedition to Spain, in 1808, under sir John Moore. He joined that officer some time previous to the battle of Corunna, where he greatly distinguished himself; and the general being killed, the chief command devolved on him, but the loss of an arm during the engagement obliged him to relinquish it to general Hope. His services on this occasion were rewarded with a baronetcy; and he had previously been honoured with the order of the Bath, and had received from the Grand Seigneur the Order of the Crescent. Sir D. Baird was promoted to the rank of a general, in 1814: he obtained the post of governor of Kinsale, in 1819: and he was subsequently made governor of Fort St George, (N. B.) He died at his seat at Fernton, in Perthshire, in September, 1829. He was married, but had no children; and the baronetcy devolved to his brother, R. Baird Esq. of Newbyth, Haddingtonshire, agreeably to the limitations of the patent. The *Memoirs and Correspondence* of sir David Baird have been published by Mr Theodore Hook.—*Monthly Mag. Ann. Reg.*

BAKKER (PETER HUZINGA) a Dutch poet, who was born in 1715, and died in 1801. He wrote a poem on the Inundation of 1740, which is greatly esteemed; and he translated into his native language Hight's Latin poem on spring. His works have been published in three volumes, one of which contains satires and songs in ridicule of the English nation. He was the relative and friend of the Dutch historian Wagenaar, of whom he published a biographical notice.—*German Conversation Lexicon.*

BALDINGER (ERNEST GODFREY) a German physician and medical writer, who was born near Erfurt in 1738. He was patronized by Frederic II of Prussia, and in the seven years' war he was charged with the direction of the military hospitals. He afterwards became professor at Gottingen, whence the Landgrave of Hesse called him to Cassel and gave him the post of court physician and director-general of medical establishments. In 1785, residing at Marburg, he assisted in the re-organization of the university of that city. He died of apoplexy, January 2, 1804. Among his works are a "Dissertation on the Maladies of Soldiers," Wirtemberg, 1762; "A Treatise on the Diseases which prevail in Armies," Langensalz, 1774; "The Physician's Magazine," Cleves, 12mo; "The New Magazine," Leipsic, 1779, 2 vols; "Litteraturæ Universæ Medicæ," Marburg, 1793; and several publications on botany.—*Biog. des Contemp.*

BALDOVINI (FRANCIS) a Florentine poet in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His principal work is a pastoral poem, translated into English in 1800 by J. Hunter, under the title of "Cecco's Complaint."—*Tiraboschi.*

BALLETEROS (FRANCIS) a distinguished Spanish officer, born at Saragossa, in 1770.

He was first lieutenant in the light infantry regiment of the Volunteers of Aragon, when in 1793, after the death of Louis XVI. Spain declared war against France. He signalized himself particularly in the campaign which followed, and was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1804 he was accused of having appropriated to himself money which he had received for the purchase of forage; and the minister of war, Caballero, being unfavourable to him, he was deprived of his commission; but the Prince of Peace, the first minister of Charles IV, as a compensation for the loss of his situation, obtained for him the employment of commandant of the Douaniers, or coast-guard to prevent smuggling. On the invasion of Spain by the French in 1808, the Junta of Asturias gave Ballesteros the command of a regiment. Shortly after, under the title of brigadier and major-general, he joined his division to the army of Castile, commanded by the generals Blake and Castanos. On several occasions he acted as commander-in-chief; and at all times he manifested both talent and intrepidity. When a British army was sent to assist in the defence of Spain, it was stipulated that the supreme command of the allied troops should be vested in a British officer, which arrangement was violently opposed by Ballesteros, as well as other Spaniards; but he was obliged to submit to it, and consequently became subject to the control of sir Arthur Wellesley (now the Duke of Wellington.) The reverses which in the first instance followed this appointment gave rise to an accusation against the Spanish general of having been prompted by resentment to betray the interest of his country; and so strong was the feeling of disapprobation of his conduct that he thought it necessary to publish a justificatory memoir. When Ferdinand VII recovered his crown, Ballesteros seems to have enjoyed his confidence, as he was appointed minister for military affairs; but he was ere long disgraced and removed from office, having reason to think himself fortunate in retaining his freedom, when he retired to Valladolid, on half pay. Ballesteros was distinguished among the Spanish officers who fought for independence, not only by his victories over the enemy, but also by the discipline and good conduct of the troops which he commanded, and which he had formed. He was much esteemed by the Andalusians, whose confidence in him however occasioned them some disappointments as to the consequences of the war. It is reported that he had formed a plan to recover Gibraltar from the English; and that being pursued by a French division, in the mountains, near Ronda, he supposed that his retreat being cut off, he should obtain admission for his troops into that fortress, of which he hoped to make himself master; but this dishonourable project did not succeed. This general had subsequently other opportunities for serving his country. He contributed greatly to the resolution taken by the king to accede to the wishes of the people; but in the

mean time, as vice president of the provisional junta he exerted all his influence to prevent the evils of anarchy, and to cause the supreme authority of Ferdinand to be respected, till the Cortes should be assembled.

BALLYET (EMANUEL) a French missionary in the eighteenth century, who wrote an account of his mission, and became bishop of Babylon.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALTHASAR (J. A. FELIX de) a juridical and historical writer, who died in 1810, at Lucerne in Switzerland, president of the municipal council of that city. Among his works are, "De Jure Helvetiorum circa Sacra," which has been translated into French; "A Defence of William Tell," 1760, 8vo; and "De Viris illustribus Lucernæ," 1777, 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

BALTHASARD (THEODORE) professor of mathematics and physics at Erlangen. In 1710 he invented the solar microscope, of which he published an explanatory account entitled "De Micromatorum Telescopiis et Microscopiis applicandorum vera Structura et Usu," Erlang, 1710, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BALZAC (—) a French architect, member of the committee of arts and sciences in the Egyptian expedition of Buonaparte. He was born about 1750, and died in 1820. He published some fugitive poetry, collected in one volume 8vo, Paris, 1817; and was the author of an allegorical work in verse, entitled "Douleurs et Guerisons," 1819, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BAMBRIDGE (CHRISTOPHER) an English cardinal, archbishop of York in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, distinguished for an embassy from Henry VIII to Julius II. He was poisoned while at Rome by a domestic. Several of his letters are in Rymer's *Fœdera*.—*Biog. Brit.*

BANKES (sir JOHN) an English judge in the seventeenth century, distinguished for his loyalty to Charles I, as his lady was for her gallant defence of Corfe castle against the insurgents.—*Idem.*

BANNAKER (BENJAMIN) a negro, who died in Maryland (N. A.) in 1807. He raised himself to notoriety as a man of science by the force of his abilities; and while employed daily in the labours of agriculture, he instructed himself in mathematics and astronomy, by means of the works of Ferguson and the Tables of Tobias Mayer. He made the necessary calculations, and published for many years almanacks for Maryland and the adjoining states.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARABALLI, a native of Gaeta in Italy, who lived under the pontificate of Leo X, and had the vanity to place himself on a level with Petrarch as a poet. The pope, in order to correct his presumption, allowed him to recite his verses before an assembly of Roman critics and wits, who pretended extravagant admiration of his productions; and he was then paraded through the city on the back of an elephant, exposed to the clamorous derision of the mob.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARABAND (JAMES) a French painter

of flowers and animals, born at Aubusson, in 1772. He studied under the famous Malaine, painter and designer to the manufactory of the Gobelins; and he applied himself particularly to the delineation of birds. He was employed by Le Vaillant, and by the Egyptian committee in making drawings for their magnificent works on natural history. He also executed Arabesques, from the designs of M. Percier, the architect; and left various other admirable productions. He died in 1809, at Lyons, where he was professor of design, in the Special School of the Arts.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS (LOUIS) a French general, born at Paris, in 1734. He successively ascended from the rank of a lieutenant in the regiment of Alsace, to that of general of a division, in which station he served with reputation in the campaigns in Germany and Italy. Returning to France, he was dismissed in consequence of accusations against him; but was restored after a full justification of his conduct. Being raised under the empire to the post of grand officer of the legion of honour, and colonel-general of dragoons, he distinguished himself greatly in the campaign in Germany, in 1805, and subsequently in Spain. He was also engaged in the unfortunate expedition to Russia in 1812, and on his return he died at Berlin.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARBA (ALVAREZ ALONZO) an Italian priest and mineralogist, in the seventeenth century; author of a scarce book entitled "Arte de los Metaños;" published afterwards both in an abridged and in an enlarged form, the latter with remarks on the ancient mines in Spain, by Alonzo Carilla Lasso.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARBADILLO (ALPHONZO JEROME DE SALAS) a Spanish dramatic writer in the seventeenth century; author of several admired comedies, and "The Adventures of Don Diego de Noche."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBANCOIS (CH. HELLON, marquis de) a French writer on Rural Economy, who died in his castle of Villegongis, in 1823, aged sixty-three. He was the author of a treatise on Merino sheep, and various other works.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARBIER (ANTHONY ALEXANDER) an eminent bibliographer, who was a native of Coulomenière, in Picardy, and at the commencement of the French revolution he was a parochial vicar, or ecclesiastical superintendent. In 1794 he went to Paris, and was chosen member of a committee appointed to collect works of art and literature from the suppressed monasteries. In 1798 he was made keeper of the library of the council of state; and when it was transferred to Fontainebleau in 1807, Buonaparte gave him the appointment of librarian. On the restoration of Louis XVIII he became keeper of the King's private library, which office he held till his death in 1825, at the age of sixty. His works are "Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Conseil d'Etat," Paris, 1801—3, 2 vols, folio; now very rare; "Dictionnaire des Ouvrages anonymes

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mes et pseudonymes," 1806—9, 4 vols, 8vo, third edit. 1824, reckoned the best work of the kind; and "Examen Critique et Compliment des Dictionnaires Historique," 1820, 8vo.—*Germ. Conversation Lexicon.*

BARBOSA MACHADO (DIZGO) a learned Portuguese, member of the Academy of History at Lisbon, who published an edition of "Memoirs of King Sebastian," 4 vols, 4to, and a "Library of Portuguese Authors," 1741—52, 4 vols, folio.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARBOT (JOHN) a French voyager of the fifteenth century, author of a Description of French and English America, published in Churchill's Collections of Voyages, London, 1732. This traveller obtained his information while employed by the French East India Company.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARCLAY DE TOLLY (count) a Russian field-marshal, and minister at war. He rapidly rose from one rank to another, till he became major-general; and he distinguished himself in the campaigns in Germany in 1806 and 1807. Having succeeded Kutusof, he was commander-in-chief at the famous battle of Leipsic, so disastrous to the French emperor and his followers. He commanded the Russians again in 1814 in Champagne, and marched to the capture of Paris. He was then made a field-marshal; and he joined in the second invasion of France, after the battle of Waterloo, when he received the title of prince. His death took place in 1818.—*Biog. des Contemp. Dict. Hist.*

BARD (JOHN) an American physician, who died in 1799. He deserves to be commemorated for his professional courage in going to New York to attend patients attacked by the yellow fever, when all the resident physicians had fled from the city.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARDESANES, a Syrian heresiarch, in the second century; he denied the resurrection, and acquired reputation by his writings.—Another of the name in the third century, a native of Babylon, wrote a Treatise on the Gymnosophists.—*Euseb.*

BARDIN (JOHN) an eminent historical painter, born at Monbar in France, in 1732; and died at Orleans, in 1809. He was a pupil of MM. Lagrénée and Pierre; and his talents and industry enabled him to establish his reputation as an artist, whose works were distinguished for purity of design and richness of composition. His picture of "St Catherine in the midst of the Doctors" procured him admission into the Academy of Painting; as that of "Tullia ordering her Charioteer to drive over the Corpse of her Father" had been the means of his reception into the school at Rome. When the Institute was established he became one of the first corresponding members. Being placed at the head of the School of the Fine Arts at Orleans, before the Revolution, he supported that institution at his own expense during the period of public confusion and alarm. Besides his larger works, he left a fine collection of designs highly worthy of publication.—*Dict. Hist.*

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BAREBONE (PRAISE-GOD) a leather-seller in Fleet-street, who being a talkative politician, and probably possessed of some influence among his fellow-citizens, was nominated by Oliver Cromwell a member of the legislative convention which succeeded the long parliament, in 1653. In this assembly he greatly distinguished himself by his activity, so that becoming a leading member, the body to which he belonged acquired the appellation of Barebone's Parliament. It was soon dissolved, and Barebone probably interfered no more in public affairs during the life of Cromwell. But in February 1659, 60, when General Monk was in London, occupied in preparing matters for the restoration of the king, Barebone appeared at the head of a numerous mob, and presented a petition to the long parliament, then re-assembled, against the regal interest. General Monk, aware of the popularity of Barebone, mustered his forces; and addressed a letter to parliament, expostulating with the members "for giving too much countenance to that furious zealot and his adherents." The petitioners, however, received the thanks of the house, for the expression of their good affections to the parliament. Shortly after, he was concerned in the publication of a book against the court of Charles II, entitled "News from Brussels, in a Letter from a near Attendant on his Majesty's Person, to a Person of Honour here. Dated March 10, 1659, O. S." The real author of this libellous tract is said to have been Marchmont Needham, Barebone having been no more than the agent in conveying it to the printer. After the Restoration he was naturally regarded with jealousy; and on November 26, 1661, he was arrested, together with Major Wildman, and Harrington the author of the Oceana, and committed to the Tower, for some real or imaginary plot against government. He continued in confinement some time, but the result of the accusation is not known; nor have we any account of his subsequent history, or of the time of his death. He had two brothers, both designated by fanatical names; one of which was, "If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned Barebone;" which some of his profane acquaintance took the liberty of abbreviating to "Damned Barebone."—*Wilson's History of Dissenting Churches.*

BARFORD (WILLIAM) an English divine, who died prebendary of Canterbury, in 1792. He published "In Pindari Primum Pythium Dissertatio habita Cantabrigiæ in Scholiis Publicis," 4to, 1751.—*Gent. Mag.*

BARLÆUS (GASPARD) an eminent scholar and Latin poet of Antwerp, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He left epistles, orations, and Latin poems, which latter are most esteemed.—*Moreri.*

BARLÆUS (LAMBERT) brother of the preceding, a learned classical critic, who left an edition of Lucian's Timon, with notes; and a commentary on Hesiod's Theogony.—*Idem.*

BARLETTI DE ST PAUL (—) a

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learned writer, of Neapolitan descent but born at Paris, in 1734. He distinguished himself at an early period by his proficiency in his studies, under the direction of the abbé Pluche, father Vinot, and Dumarsais. Consecrating his talents entirely to the art of education, he contrived a plan to facilitate the communication of knowledge. He had already composed an "Encyclopédie de la Jeunesse," in 18 vols, when he was appointed, in 1756, sub-tutor of the royal children of France. Experiencing, however, obstructions to the printing of his great work just mentioned, he went to Spain in 1770, and became professor of the belles lettres at Segovia, which post he resigned three years after. His "Nouveau Système Typographique," which he published in 1776, procured him a donation of 20,000 francs. His talents were respected even during the revolutionary period; and he became successively member of the jury of public instruction, 1793, and professor of grammar and logic at the central school of Fontainebleau. Barletti died in 1808, without being able to execute his vast plan of education, of which a favourable report had been made by Sicard, in 1802. Among the productions of this laborious author not already mentioned, are "Moyen de préserver des Erreurs de l'Usage dans l'Instruction de la Jeunesse." Brussels, 1780, 4to; "Les Dons de Minerve aux Pères des Familles," 1782; and "Plan d'une Maison d'Education," 1784.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARNAVE (ANTHONY PETER JOSEPH MARIE) a native of Grenoble in France, who became a counsellor of the parliament of that city; and being elected one of the members of the first National Assembly, after the Revolution, he distinguished himself by his eloquence, and acquired great popularity. On the return of the royal family to Paris, after the flight to Varennes, he spoke with energy in favour of the inviolability of the king's person; and at the close of the assembly he deprecated the hazard of bestowing on France a constitution too much inclining to democracy. These sentiments gave offence to the Jacobins, and Barnave, returning to Grenoble, was imprisoned, and after fifteen months, removed to Paris, and tried before the revolutionary tribunal; and in spite of an ingenious and spirited defence, he was condemned to death, which sentence was executed November 29, 1793, in the thirty-third year of his age. Many of his speeches and public reports have been printed.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARNES (ROBERT) an English divine in the sixteenth century. He wrote some treatises on Justification, &c. and was chaplain to Henry VIII; but defended Luther so earnestly, that, offending the king, he was condemned to be burnt in 1540.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARRAL (LOUIS MATTH. de) bishop of Troyes, was a native of Grenoble in Dauphiny; and died in 1816, aged seventy. He emigrated at the Revolution; but returning to France in 1801, Buonaparte made him, in 1802, bishop of Meaux, and at length arch-
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bishop of Tours, and almoner to the empress Josephine. He was appointed senator in 1806; and the king created him a peer in 1814. Having taken his place in the chamber of the nobles during the hundred days, he was excluded on the second restoration of the king. Among his writings are, "Fragmens relatifs à l'Hist. Ecclés. du 19me S." Paris, 1814, 8vo; and "Oraison Funèbre de l'Impératrice Joséphine;" besides which he published a "Justification" of his political conduct.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARRAS (PAUL FRANCIS JOHN NICHOLAS count de) a French statesman, born of an ancient and noble family, at Foxemphoux, in Provence, department of Var, June 30, 1755. He commenced his career in the army as a sub-lieutenant, in the regiment of Languedoc, and in 1775 he served in the Isle of France, and afterwards in India, with the regiment of Pondicherry. He returned to France with the rank of captain, but with dissipated habits and ruined fortune, which rendered him disposed to engage in any rash enterprise. The revolution, which now took place, afforded ample scope for the exercise of his abilities, and he became a distinguished deputy, from the third estate, in the National Assembly. On the 14th of July, 1789, he assisted in the attack on the Bastille, and on the 10th of August, 1792, in that against the Tuileries. In September the same year he became a deputy to the National Convention, from the department of Var; and he was one of the members who voted for the death of Louis XVI. He was afterwards employed on a mission to the south of France, when he exercised great cruelties, especially at Toulon. He assisted in overturning the tyranny of Robespierre, in July, 1794, and was appointed commandant of the armed force which repulsed the troops of Henriot, and captured the dictator and his accomplices. He subsequently displayed his zeal in the public service, and on the establishment of the directory he became one of the heads of the government, and by his spirit and firmness he preserved an ascendancy over his colleagues. After maintaining his position for some time, and overcoming those who opposed him, he at length became one of the victims of the revolution in November 1799, by which Buonaparte was raised to the direction of public affairs. Barras soon afterwards retired to Brussels, where he resided several years in great splendour. In 1805 he obtained permission to remove to the south of France, where he had an estate, at Gnosbois, but he was subsequently banished to Rome, for plotting against the government. In 1814, on the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to Paris, and as he held no office after the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he was unmolested after the second restoration of Louis XVIII. He died at Paris, January 29, 1829.—*Dict. Hist. des Hommes Marquans. Month. Mag.*

BARRE (FRANÇOIS POUILLAN de la) a French ecclesiastic in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He wrote on the equality
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of the sexes and the education of females.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARRE (LOUIS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH de la) a French historian and antiquary in the eighteenth century. He edited Morel's dictionary, assisted Banduri in his *Imperium Orientale*, and Roman medals, and wrote memoirs of the history of France and Burgundy, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

BARRE (WILLIAM VINCENT) an ingenious writer, who was the son of a Protestant gentleman of respectability in the south of France. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Russia, and entering into the navy, served with great reputation, and obtained the command of a ship. The revolution in France having removed the disabilities under which he had laboured as a Protestant, he returned home, and was appointed a captain under Napoleon, in the campaign in Italy. His talents as a linguist subsequently procured him the post of interpreter to the government; but having written a satire on the First Consul, he was obliged to consult his safety by taking flight to England. Arriving in London he published "The History of the First Consulate," 1807; and he translated into French a pamphlet written by Sir Sidney Smith, on the Expedition to Egypt. In 1815 he published the "Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall of the Empire of Buonaparte in France," London, 8vo. At one period he was a teacher at Bath, and is said to have obtained a large income by tuition; but he made no provision for the latter part of his life, which was terminated by suicide, at Dublin, in 1829, when nearly sixty years of age.—*Biog. des Contemp. Ann. Reg.*

BARRET (JOHN) an English lexicographer in the sixteenth century. He compiled an English, French, and Latin dictionary, which he entitled *Alvearie*, to which, in a second edition, was added the Greek.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BARRINGTON (SHUTE) Bishop of Durham. He was the sixth son of the first Viscount Barrington, and was born at Becket, in Berkshire, May 26, 1734. After studying at Eton he removed, in 1752, to Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degrees of MA. in 1756, and DCL. in 1762. Having taken holy orders he was appointed a royal chaplain on the accession of George III; in 1761 he obtained a canonry at Christchurch, Oxford; in 1768 a canonry at St. Paul's London, and the following year he was raised to the bishopric of Llandaff. In 1777 he exchanged his canonry at St. Paul's for one in the collegiate church of Windsor; and in 1782 he succeeded Dr Hume in the see of Salisbury, whence, in 1791, he was translated to that of Durham. His death took place March 25, 1826. He was married, in 1761, to Lady Diana Beauclerc, daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's, who died in 1766; and in 1770 he married the daughter of Sir John Guise, Bart. who died in 1807; but by neither of his wives had he any family. Bishop Barrington distinguished himself as

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a senator chiefly by his warm opposition to the petition from some of the clergy against subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and by his efforts in 1779 to procure the enactment of a bill for the prevention of adultery. He published, in 1772, a new and improved edition of his father's *Miscellanea Sacra*; and he was the author of several occasional sermons and visitation charges, most of which, with other tracts, were reprinted collectively in 1811, 8vo. He was likewise a contributor to the annotations accompanying Bowyer's critical edition of the Greek Testament. In 1783 he engaged in a literary controversy with the Calvinists; and in 1806 with the Roman Catholics; but though hostile to their doctrines, he signalized himself by his beneficent liberality to the French prelates and clergy, who took refuge in England during the stormy period of the Revolution; and his charitable donations, both for the support of public institutions and for the relief of individual penury, displayed a munificence worthy of his character and fortune.—*Ann. Biog. Georgian Era.*

BARRUEL DE BEAUVERT (ANT. JOSEPH, count de) born at the castle of Beauvert, near Versailles, in 1756. Having adopted the military profession, he commanded a company in the regiment of Belsunce, which he quitted for the militia of Brittany; and in 1790 belonged to the national guard at Baginols. After the flight of the royal family to Varennes, he offered himself as a hostage for Louis XVI, and he received the cross of St Louis as a reward for his conduct on the 20th of June, 1792. In 1795 he was editor of the journal entitled "Les Actes des Apôtres," and on that account he was comprised in the decree for the deportation of the eighteenth Fructidor, but he made his escape. Under the consular government he was subjected to the oversight of the police; but, at length, obtaining the protection of the empress Josephine, he was nominated inspector of the metrical system in Jura and the neighbouring departments. He died in 1817. The best known of his works are "Vie de J. J. Rousseau," 1789; "Caricatures Politiques;" "Hist. de la prétendue Princesse de Bourbon Conti," Besançon, 1811; "Lettres sur quelques Particularités de l'Hist. pendant l'Interregne des Bourbons," 1815, 3 vols, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARRY (GZOROK) a Scotch divine, who died in 1805, author of a history of the ancient condition and present state of the Orkney islands.—*Gent. Mag.*

BARRYMORE (GILES) an eminent actor, who was a native of Taunton, in Somersetshire, and the son of a tradesman whose name was Bluett. The son was placed in a counting-house in London; but being fond of society he fell into expensive habits, and imbibing a taste for the stage, he quitted commerce for the drama, on which occasion he adopted the appellation by which he was afterwards known. After performing for some time in the country, he was seen at Brighton by George Colman, sen. proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre, who invited

him to London, but afterwards refused to engage him. He then succeeded Mr Dubellamy, at Drury Lane, where he appeared as Young Meadows in "Love in a Village;" but he did not attract much notice till the removal of Mr Farren to Covent Garden, when he obtained some parts of more importance than he had previously filled, and he at length succeeded in establishing himself in the public favour. During many seasons he was a leading actor at the Haymarket. He performed alike in tragedy and comedy, but his most effective part is said to have been that of Osmond in the "Castle Spectre." He retired from the stage several years before his death, which took place at Edinburgh, July 14, 1830, at the age of seventy-two.—*Thesp. Dict. Month. Mag.*

BARTHES DE MARMORIERES (ANTONY) born at St. Gal in Switzerland, in which country he passed a great part of his life. In 1765 he was secretary to the French ambassador Beauteville, when he interested himself in the affairs of J. J. Rousseau. At the commencement of the Revolution, in 1789, he held the office of private secretary to the count d'Artois, as colonel-general of the Swiss guards. He then became an active partisan among the royalists. The Directory, in 1798, drove him into exile; but he subsequently paid homage to Buonaparte, and returning to France, he died in 1811. He was the author of "Elnathan, ou les Ages des Hommes," a pretended translation of a Chaldean tale, 1801, 3 vols, 8vo, and several other works; and he published "Théorie du Beau dans la Nature et les Arts," 1807, 8vo, from the MSS. of his brother, Paul Joseph Barthes.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARTHOLDY (JACOB SOLOMON) a Prussian diplomatist, who was a native of Berlin, but of Israelitish parentage. He studied at the university of Konigsberg, and afterwards travelled in Greece. Returning to Germany, he abjured Judaism, and became a Protestant. Soon after, the war of 1807 broke out, and he served against the French as an officer in the landwehr of Vienna. He wrote a tract called "Tiroler Krieg," i. e. The War of the Tyrol, which produced a great sensation. In 1813 he became attached to the chancellor's office, under the minister Hardenberg; and he drew up the edict relative to the land-sturm, after the publication of the armistice. In 1814 he accompanied the allies to Paris, and then visited London. The next year Bartholdy was appointed Prussian consul-general at Rome; and after the congress of Aix la Chapelle he was made chargé d'affaires at the court of Tuscany. He died in 1826. He published, besides the work above noticed, "Travels in Greece in 1803 and 1804," of which a French translation appeared at Paris, 1807, 2 vols, 8vo; and "The Life of Cardinal Gonsalvi," Stuttgart, 1824, 8vo. He made various antiquarian collections, and he left in MS. a "Treatise on the coloured Glasses of the Ancients."—*Annales Biog.*

BARTRAM (JOHN) an eminent American botanist, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania,

in 1701. His grandfather was a farmer, who emigrated from England with William Penn, in 1682. He was engaged in the same occupation, to which he added the study of natural history, and by his own exertions acquired so intimate an acquaintance with that branch of it relating to the vegetable kingdom, that Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." He made excursions into Florida and Carolina in search of scarce and curious plants. He formed a botanic garden a few miles from Philadelphia, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, said to have been the first establishment of the kind in America, and which still bears his name. He carried on correspondence with most distinguished naturalists in every part of the world; and several foreign academies and scientific societies bestowed their honours upon him, and published his communications in the Transactions. His death took place in 1777, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

BARTRAM (WILLIAM) the fourth son of the preceding, and also distinguished as a naturalist. He was born at Kingressing, in Pennsylvania, in 1739. At the age of sixteen he was placed in the counting-house of a merchant in Philadelphia, where he continued six years, and then went to North Carolina, to engage in commerce on his own account; but his inclination led him rather to apply himself entirely to the study of natural history, and having accompanied his father in a journey of botanical research through East Florida, he remained there about a year, on the river St John, and then returned home in 1771. At the request of Dr Fothergill, in 1773, he commenced journeys in the Floridas, Carolina, and Georgia, for the purpose of making researches in natural history, and after five years he terminated his undertaking, and transmitted to London for his employer, the valuable collections and drawings which he had accumulated. In 1790 he published an account of his travels, including interesting notices of the Greeks, Cherokees, and Choc-taws. After his return from his southern tour he continued his scientific pursuits; in 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the university of Philadelphia, but he declined accepting that office in consequence of the state of his health. In 1786 he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society; and he was admitted into other scientific associations both in America and Europe. He was the author of the most complete and accurate table of American Ornithology which had appeared previously to the work of Wilson on that subject. His death took place suddenly, in consequence of hæmorrhage from the lungs, July 22, 1823.—*Encyclop. Amer.*

BARUFFALDI (JEROME) an Italian poet and divine. He was born at Ferrara in 1675, and died March 31, 1753. Pope Benedict XIV, by whom he was much esteemed, bestowed on him various ecclesiastical dignities; and he long occupied the chair of professor

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of sacred literature at Ferrara. He wrote a great number of works in prose and verse, among which is a didactic poem on the cultivation of hemp, "Il Canapajo," in eight books, Bologna, 1741, 4to.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

BASIN (THOMAS) a French ecclesiastic in the fifteenth century, author of a history of his own times.—*Dict. Hist.*

BASMADJY (ISRAHIM) a native of Hungary, who embraced the Mahometan faith, and engaged in concert with Seid Effendi in establishing a printing-office at Constantinople. The sultan Achmet III formally countenanced the undertaking; but the printing of any part of the Koran, or any thing relating to the Turkish laws or religion, was interdicted. Works which treated of philosophy, medicine, astronomy, geography, and history, were exempt from prohibition. Basmadjy, however, published only sixteen works, though he experienced the liberal patronage of the emperor. He died in 1746.—*New Mem. of Lit. Dict. Hist.*

BAST (FREDERIC JAMES) a learned Helgenist, who was secretary of legation to the embassy from Hesse Darmstadt, at the congress of Rastadt; and he was also a correspondent of the French Institute. He died in 1811. M. Bast published a "Critical Commentary on the Banquet of Plato;" and "Lettre critique à M. Boissonnade sur Anton, Liberalis, Parthenius, et Aristenète," 1805, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BASTA (GEORGE) a celebrated Italian commander under the duke of Parma in the sixteenth century, author of two treatises on military discipline, in Italian.—*Traboschi.*

BASTARD (THOMAS) an English poet and divine in the seventeenth century, author of "Chrestoleros," or seven books of epigrams; "Magna Britannia;" sermons, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

BASTER (JOB) a Dutch philosopher and naturalist, who left a great number of works on botany, &c. Besides papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, and in those of the Philosophical Society of Haerlem, he was the author of "Opuscula subseiva, Observations Miscellaneas de Animalculis et Plantis quibusdam Marinis, eorumque Ovarii et Seminibus Continentia," 1759, 4to; and "Principles of Botany, according to Linnæus," in Dutch, 1768, 4to.—*Gronovii Biblioth. Dict. Hist.*

BASTIEN (JOHN FRAN.) born at Paris in 1747. He became a bookseller and voluminous author, or rather compiler and editor. Among his principal publications are "Lettres d'Héloïse et Abelard," 1782, 2 vols; "La Nouvelle Maison Rustique," 1798, 3 vols, 4to; "Nouveau Manuel du Jardinier," 1807, 2 vols, 12mo; Amyot's Translation of Plutarch's Lives; the works of Montaigne, Charron, Rabelais, &c. He died in 1824.—*Dict. Hist.*

BASTON (ROBERT) an English poet and Carmelite in the fourteenth century, author of several works not contemptible for the period in which he lived.—*Biog. Brit.*

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BATECUMBE (WILLIAM) an English mathematician in the fifteenth century. His writings are chiefly on the sphere, and on the astrolabe.—*Biog. Brit.*

BATES (JOAH) a musician of eminence, born at Halifax in Yorkshire in 1740. Such was his reputation, that at the commemoration of Handel, in Westminster abbey, he was the person unanimously selected to superintend the performance. Till the year 1793 he conducted, with much skill and energy, the choral performances of ancient music, at which period he retired, and was succeeded by Mr Grextorex. His wife was a prima donna singer, celebrated for the excellence of her voice (a fine contralto) and the clearness of her tones and articulation. Her execution of Purcell's celebrated song of Mad Bess is said to have been imitatively fine. The husband died in 1799.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BATESON (THOMAS) organist of Chester about the year 1600. He is one of the best English writers of madrigals, of which he published a collection, and was a contributor to Morley's Triumphs of Oriana.—*Burney.*

BATHELIER (JAMES LE SIEUR D'AVIRON) a distinguished civilian in the sixteenth century, author of "Commentaries on the Norman Law," reprinted with those of Berault and Godefrois.—*Moreri.*

BATMAN (STEPHEN) an English writer in the sixteenth century, author of "The Doom," 1581; and "A Christal Glass of Christian Reformation," 1569; and various other controversial and poetical tracts.—*Herbert's Ed. of Ames.*

BAUDART (WILLIAM) a Flemish Protestant divine, born in 1565, and died in 1640. He was employed in translating the Bible into Dutch, and published a collection of engravings of sieges and battles, with illustrative Latin verses.—*Dict. Hist.*

BAUDELOQUE (S. LOUIS) a celebrated French accoucheur, born in Picardy in 1746. He studied the sciences connected with his profession at Paris, after which he was appointed chief surgeon of the Hospice de la Maternité, and professor of midwifery at the medical school. He died in 1810. Besides a great number of papers in the Memoirs of the Academy, and various medical journals, he was the author of "Principes des Accouchemens," 1775, and "L'Art des Accouchemens;" both several times reprinted, being considered as works of standard authority.—*Dict. Hist.*

BAUDOUIN (JOHN) a French writer in the seventeenth century. He translated Salust, Tacitus, Lucian, and Suetonius, and was author of a history of Malta, and some novels, &c.—*Moreri.*

BAUER (FERDINAND) a German artist, highly distinguished for his skill as a botanical painter. He came to England and made drawings for a work entitled "Delineations of Exotic Plants cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew," 1796, folio. He was engaged as a draughtsman to accompany Mr Robert Brown, in Captain Flinders's expedition to survey the coast of New Holland, between 1802 and

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1805, where he made a number of drawings from living plants in their native soil, of which engravings appeared in "Illustrationes Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, sive Icones Generum quæ in Prodomo Floræ Nov. Hol. et Insulæ Van Diemen, descripsit Rob. Brown," of which the first part was published in 1813. Those figures in this work which were not taken from the living plants, were copied from drawings made under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks, during Captain Cook's first voyage, except a few from dried specimens preserved in the herbarium of this artist, or that of Mr Brown. Bauer died at Vienna, March 17, 1826. He left a most valuable herbal, or collection of dried plants, and a great many botanical drawings, executed with great accuracy.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. New Germ. Necrology.*

BAUREINFEIND (GEORGE WILLIAM) a painter and engraver, who accompanied Niebuhr in his travels in Arabia, and made many drawings illustrative of the Description of Arabia, published by the latter on his return to Denmark. Baureinfeind died at sea in 1763.—*Dict. Hist.*

BAUSCH (LEONARD) a physician of Schweinfurd in Franconia, in the sixteenth century, who wrote commentaries on the works of Hippocrates, published at Madrid in 1594.—**JOHN LAURENCE BAUSCH**, his son, was also a physician. He was born at Schweinfurd in 1605, and after studying at various places, took the degree of MD. at the university of Altdorf. He deserves notice as the founder of a society of physicians in 1652, who met at stated periods for the purpose of communicating such observations on philosophy and medicine as occurred in their practice, and appeared deserving of preservation. This at length gave birth to the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*, of which he was the first president; and in 1671 they commenced the publication of their memoirs, under the title of "Miscellanea Curiosa Medico-Physica Academiae Naturæ Curiosorum," 4to. This society still subsists, and its published Transactions amount to a considerable number of volumes. Bausch, who died in 1665, wrote several tracts on natural history.—*Halleri. Bibl. Med. Pract. Eloy Dict. Hist. de la Méd.*

BAUSSET (LOUIS FRAN. de) a French ecclesiastic, born at Pondicherry in 1748. He was sent to France for education at the age of twelve, and studied among the jesuits at La Flèche, and afterwards at the college of St Sulpice. He then took orders, and became vicar-general to the archbishop of Aix. He had held this office ten years, when he was promoted to the bishopric of Alais; and in 1786 he was one of the deputies chosen to present to the king addresses from the states of Languedoc. He became a member of the two assemblies of Notables; but was not elected a deputy to the States-General. In 1791 he protested against the civil constitution of the clergy, which had been decreed by the constituent assembly. During the reign of terror he was confined in the convent of

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Port Royal, and was set at liberty after the fall of Robespierre. He then lived in retirement, till the settlement of the concordat, when, on the requisition of pope Pius VII, he formally resigned his bishopric. In April 1806 he was nominated canon of St Denis, and afterwards titular counsellor of the university. By a decree of the king, dated February 17, 1815, he was constituted chief of the royal council of the university; and Napoleon, on his return from Elba, replaced him in his former situation, but being tormented with the gout, he was unable to take any active part in official affairs. On the second restoration of Louis XVIII he resumed the presidency of the council of the university; and in August 1815 he was created a peer of France. In April the following year he was admitted into the French academy, and soon after made a cardinal. He died at Paris, June 21, 1824. Bausset was the author of an elaborate "Life of Fenelon," 4 vols, 8vo, from original materials, which has been translated into English by Mr Mudford; and a "Life of Bossuet," 4 vols, 8vo. He had projected a history of cardinal Fleury, but his infirmities prevented its completion.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. Hist.*

BAYLE (G. L.) a French physician, who contributed to the improvement of anatomical pathology. He was attached to the hospital de la Charité, and died prematurely in 1817. Among his writings are "Recherches sur la Phthisie Pulmonaire," Paris, 1810, 8vo; dissertations and observations in the Journal de Médecine; articles in the Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales of Panckoucke; besides a large work on cancerous diseases, which he left in MS.—*Dict. Hist.*

BAYLEY (RICHARD) an eminent American physician and medical writer, who was born in Connecticut in 1745. After studying at home, he finished his professional education in London, and returning to his native country he settled as a physician at New York in 1772. The prevalence of the croup in that city afforded him an opportunity for the display of his skill and judgment, treating it in a new manner as an inflammatory disease; and his publication, entitled "A View of the Croup," led to the general adoption of his plan. In autumn, 1775, he revisited London, and the following spring he returned to New York as a surgeon in the English army, under sir William Howe. This post he resigned in 1777, and passed the remainder of his life in professional practice in that city. In 1787 he gave lectures on surgery; in 1792 he was appointed professor of anatomy in Columbia College; and in 1793 professor of surgery. In 1797 he published a treatise on Yellow Fever, in which he is said to have proved the disease to have been of local origin. He had previously been appointed Health Physician for the port of New York, and in 1798 appeared his Letters from the Health Office, submitted to the New York Common Council. His death took place in 1801, in consequence of fever, with which he became infected in

the discharge of his professional duty.—*Encyclop. Amer.*

BAYNARD (ANN) a learned lady in the seventeenth century. She was possessed of great classical attainments, and wrote Latin in a pure and elegant style.—*Collier's Hist. Dict.*

BAZIN (JAMES RIGOMER) a native of Mans, who figured as an anarchist in the French revolution, and was imprisoned as an accomplice in the conspiracy of general Mallet against Buonaparte. He was set at liberty in 1815, and was killed in a duel in 1821. He wrote a great number of political pamphlets, besides a novel, a tragedy, and a melo-drama.—*Dict. Hist.*

BEAUFORT LLD. (DANIEL AUGUSTUS) rector of Navan in the county of Meath, and vicar of Collon, in that of Louth, at which last place he died in June, 1821. He was, during nearly sixty years, a beneficed and resident clergyman in Ireland. In both his parishes the churches were rebuilt under his direction; and those edifices sufficiently display his munificence and architectural taste. This gentleman chiefly distinguished himself by the publication of a "Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland," accompanied by a "Memoir of the Map of Ireland, illustrating the Topography of that Kingdom," 1792, 4to. This production, which is perhaps the most valuable contribution to Irish geography that has yet appeared, has extended the fame of the author not only to England, but also to the continent. Dr Beaufort was a member of the Royal Irish Academy.—*Ann. Reg.* 1821.

BEAUFORT (LEWIS de) a learned writer, who died at Maestricht in 1795, author of a history of Germanicus, a dissertation on the uncertainty of the five first ages of the Roman republic, and of a history of the Roman republic.—*Dict. Hist.*

BEAUHARNOIS (STEPHANIE, countess de) a French authoress, born in 1738, and died at Paris in 1813. She was the daughter of a receiver-general, and married the brother of the empress Josephine's first husband. Her works are a poem on maternal love; "Lettres de Stéphanie," an historical romance, 2 vols, 12mo; &c.—*Dict. Hist.*

BEAUMONT, bart. FRs. (sir GEORGE) distinguished as an amateur of the fine arts, was born at Dunmow, in Essex, in 1753. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1762, and he received his education at Eton and Oxford. In 1782 he set out on his travels, and visited France, Switzerland, and Italy. He was chosen MP. for Beer Alston in 1790, but he did not actively engage in politics. He distinguished himself not only as a patron of the arts, but was himself an artist of no mean skill. Some landscapes which he painted were exhibited at Somerset House. He died February 7, 1827. About two years previously to his decease, he presented a collection of pictures to the National Gallery.—*Gent. Mag.*

BEAUNE (FLORIMOND de) a French ma-

thematician in the seventeenth century. He invented a problem known by his name, which is said to have been solved by Descartes, for determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles.—*Moreri.*

BEAURAIN (JOHN de) an eminent French geographer in the eighteenth century. He constructed for Louis XV a number of plans and charts, and was author of a topographical and military description of the campaigns of Luxemburgh from 1690 to 1694.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAURIEU (GASPARD GUILLARD de) a French writer of eccentric habits in the eighteenth century, author of "The Pupil of Nature," often reprinted; "The Happy Citizen;" and a course of natural history.—*Dict. Hist.*

BEAUVILLIERS (ANTONY) a Parisian cook, celebrated in the annals of gastronomy, who died in 1817. He published a digest of his art, under the title of "L'Art du Cuisinier," 1814, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BEAVER (PHILIP) an active and enterprising naval officer. He was the son of a respectable clergyman, whose sudden death, in 1777, left a widow and a large family almost unprovided for, and young Beaver, then eleven years old, was sent to sea with Captain, afterwards Admiral Rowley. Such was his progress in professional knowledge and his general merit, that at the age of eighteen he obtained a Lieutenant's commission. The American war being then recently concluded, and having no prospect of active employment, he engaged with Mr Dalrymple in a scheme for colonizing the island of Bulama, near the then newly formed settlement of Sierra-Leone. After two years of unremitting exertion and patient endurance of almost every kind of hardship, Captain Beaver found himself obliged to return to England, with news of the failure of the undertaking; and he not only obtained no recompense for his services, but also lost his half-pay during the whole period of his absence. He was afterwards appointed first lieutenant of the Stately, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in August, 1795. In June, 1799, he obtained his Captain's commission, and was appointed to the Dolphin, 44 guns, which he shortly after quitted for the Aurora, and having joined Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, he was made assistant Captain of the fleet. During this service he distinguished himself at the taking of Genoa, after which he was sent with dispatches to England. He soon returned to his post, and immediately upon his arrival he was employed in the expedition to Egypt, in which he added to his former reputation. Having married Miss Elliot, the daughter of a naval officer, at the conclusion of peace he returned home, and lived in retirement. The war being renewed, on the threatened invasion of England by Buonaparte, Capt Beaver was appointed to the command of the Fencible Yeomanry, on the coast of Essex. Soon after he was sent to the West Indies, as Captain of the Acasta

frigate, in which he was employed in conducting and landing seven thousand men in the expedition against Martinique, and on other occasions. In 1809 he returned home, and was for some time without employment, in consequence of his ship being paid off. At length he solicited and obtained the command of the *Nisus*, in which he greatly distinguished himself at the taking of the Isle of France; and he was appointed commodore, and invested by the admirals on the station with the honourable but laborious post of senior officer in command. His valuable services were at length terminated by his death, which took place, somewhat suddenly, April 5, 1813, at Cape Town, South Africa, in consequence of an attack of internal inflammation. His talents appear to have been much beyond the station which he attained, and to his professional knowledge he added a considerable acquaintance with general literature. Captain Beaver was the author of "*African Memoranda, relative to an Attempt to establish a British Settlement on the Western Coast of Africa, with a brief Notice of the Neighbouring Tribes*," 1805, 4to.—*Life and Services of Capt. Philip Beaver, by Capt. W. Smith*, 1829.

BECKINGHAM (CHARLES) an English dramatic writer in the eighteenth century, author of *Scipio Africanus* and *Henry IV of France*, two tragedies, performed before he was twenty.—*Biog. Dram.*

BECLARD (PETER AUGUSTUS) an eminent French anatomist, born at Angers in 1785. He became professor of anatomy and physiology at Paris in 1818, and had attained great reputation, when he was cut off by death in the midst of his career, in March 1825. He published "*Anatomical Memoirs*," and an improved edition of the "*Tr. d'Anatomie Générale*" of Bichat.—*Dict. Hist.*

BECQUET (ANTONY) a French Celestine in the eighteenth century, who wrote in Latin a history of his order.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BECTOZ (CLAUDE de) a learned French abess in the sixteenth century, much admired for her classical attainments by Francis I. She left several pieces in verse and prose in her own and the Latin language.—*Biog. Univ.*

BEEHoven (LUDWIG von) a very eminent musical composer, was born at Bonn, where his father was tenor singer in the chapel of the elector of Cologne in 1770. He received his first instructions in music from Neef, the court organist, and at a very early age not only became a finished performer on the organ and pianoforte, but even distinguished himself in composition. In 1792 he was sent, at the expense of the elector, to Vienna, to study the theory of music under the celebrated Haydn, under whose instructions and those of Albrechtsberger, he obtained a degree of proficiency that was soon rendered evident by his productions. The precarious situation of Cologne during the war, and the death of the elector in 1801, in whom he lost a zealous patron, induced Bee-

thoven to choose Vienna for his permanent residence. Original in thinking, eccentric in manners, and above all disdaining to court the great or the wealthy, he lived nearly thirty years in that capital, in open hostility with but too many, and intimate only with a few, whose admiration of his genius would not allow them to take offence at his extreme singularity, and unseasonable resolve to declare his opinions, however repulsive they might be. Thus independent and disdainful, it was late in life before he obtained any other emolument than what he acquired by his compositions. The imperial family, although attached to music, had hitherto altogether neglected him; and it was not until he was about to accept the post of maestro di capella to Jerome Buonaparte, that the archduke Rodolph and the princes Lobkowitz and Kinsky settled on him an annuity of 4000 florins, upon no other condition than that so long as he derived the benefit of it, he would not reside out of the Austrian dominions without express permission. Some years passed away without his seeking leave to quit Vienna, although some time before his death it was reported that he was about to visit England. Considerable feeling was excited just before his death, both in this country and France, by the report that he was suffering severely from pecuniary difficulties; and a handsome sum was collected to be sent over, when the account arrived of his death, together with a warm contradiction of the report that his patrons in Vienna had allowed foreign assistance to be at all necessary. The death of this eminent man took place in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Nothing like a detailed account of the very numerous productions of this great composer can be expected in a work of this nature. As lately enumerated in a popular periodical musical publication, they amount to no less than a hundred and twenty-one. Of these his oratorio of the "*Mount of Olives*," his "*Overture to Prometheus*," and pianoforte concerto in C minor, would of themselves have stamped him a first-rate genius. Few men indeed have attained a higher rank in the loftier walks of composition, and in many of his orchestral symphonies, overtures, quartetts for the violin, concertos, trios, and sonatas for the pianoforte, he may take a place by the side of Mozart and Haydn. His peculiar merit, in the estimation of musical connoisseurs, consists in originality of invention, extraordinary passages, great energy of manner, and profound scientific modulation, the latter possibly occasionally carried to excess. Setting aside the singularity of his humour, Beethoven was kept out of society by extreme deafness, an affliction which gave him heartfelt concern. He could however hear when addressed very loudly and distinctly. Although one of the most uncourtly and abrupt, he was also one of the most upright and honourable of men. Beethoven appears indeed, from all accounts, to have been one of those finely organized men of genius, who pay a correspondent tax for their peculiar

excellence; the derangement' of that mental equilibrium, which is the result of a general harmonious distribution of the intellectual faculties, being usually disturbed by the exquisite refinement of any one of them.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Harmonicon.*

BEGUIN (JOHN) a French ecclesiastic who was almoner to Louis XIII. He published a work entitled "Tyrocinium Chemicum;" which has been repeatedly published, and translated into French.—*Moreeri.*

BEK, or BEAK (ANTHONY de) Bishop of Durham, a bold and spirited prelate, who appears to have been a man of considerable talent. He acquired the character of strictness and austerity as a divine, to which he added the courage and skill of a soldier. He was of so active a disposition, and so little disposed to self-indulgence that he always rose when his first sleep was over, and to him is ascribed the saying reported to have been used by a celebrated living warrior, that it was unbecoming a man to turn in his bed. He was so modest that though he could smile at the frown of a king, he could never lift his eyes to the face of a woman; and when the remains of St William, archbishop, were to be removed to York, he was the only prelate present whose conscious chastity permitted him to touch the sacred bones. Bek loved military parade, had knights and soldiers always about him, and spent immense sums on his household and equipage; and a piece of cloth being shown him of which some one had said that it was too dear for the bishop of Durham he immediately bought it to cut up into horse-cloths. He gallantly led the van of the army of Edward I, in an expedition against the Scots, and once when at Rome he singly opposed a band of ruffians who had forcibly entered his house. This haughty priest seized the king's palfrey as a deodand, but at length he broke his heart at being excommunicated by the archbishop of York. His death occurred in 1310. He was the founder and perhaps the architect or designer of Barnard Castle and other fortresses.—*Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. *Surtree's History of Durham*, vol. i.

BEKA, or BEC (JOHN de) a canon of the church of Utrecht in the fourteenth century, author of a chronicle of his church from St Willibrod, first bishop of Utrecht, to 1346.—*Dict. Hist.*

BEKKER (ELIZABETH) an ingenious Dutch lady, who is said to have united great literary talents with much dignity and purity of morals. She was born at Flushing in 1738, and died at the Hague in 1804. Among her numerous works, considered as classics in the literature of Holland, are the romances of "Willem Leevend," 8 vols. "Letters of A. Blankart to C. Wildschut;" and "The History of Sara Burgerhart." She wrote her most important works in conjunction with her friend Agatha Deken, who survived her decease only nine days.—*Germ. Conversation Lexicon.*

BELFOUR (HUGO JOHN) a poetical and dramatic writer, who was the nephew of the Rev. Okey Belfour, minister of St John's

Wood Chapel, near London. He adopted the clerical profession, and having obtained a curacy in the island of Jamaica (W. I.) he died, after a short residence there, in September, 1827, at the age of twenty-five. His works display considerable talent, and command of language; and they include two dramas, "The Vampire," and "Montezuma;" with poems, published under the assumed name of St John Dorset.—*Gent. Mag.*—O. BELFOUR was the author of "The Lyceum of Ancient Literature, or Biographical and Analytical Account of the Greek and Roman Classics," 1809, 12mo; first published in the Monthly Magazine.—*Ed.*

BELIN DE BALUE (JAMES NICHOLAS) born at Paris in 1755, was a distinguished Hellenist, and became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of the ancient languages. He was for some time director of the Prytaneum of St Cyr, which office he quitted to go to Russia, where he was employed in public instruction. He translated into French the Hecuba of Euripides, and the works of Oppian and Lucian, and the Characters of Theophrastus. He also published "Hist. Crit. de l'Eloquence chez les Grecs et les Romains," 1803, 2 vols, 8vo; and an edition of Oppian. He died in Russia in 1815.—*Dict. Hist.*

BELKNAP, AM. (JEREMY) an American divine and historian, born at Boston in 1744. He became pastor of a Presbyterian church at his native place in 1787, and died in 1798. He published "The History of New Hampshire;" and "American Biography;" besides other works.—*Reuss. Dict. Hist.*

BELL (ANDREW) the founder of the National System of Education. He was a native of St Andrew's, Fifeshire, (N.B.) and after having completed his studies in the university there he obtained ordination as a minister of the church of England, and went out to the East Indies, as a chaplain on the Company's establishment. He became superintendent of the Male Asylum at Madras, and the Hindoo mode of writing in sand and other peculiarities of tuition having attracted his notice, he introduced them into that institution with great advantage. Returning to England he published "An Experiment in Education made at the Male Asylum at Madras," 1798, 8vo; and "Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System," 1799, 12mo. The advantages of the mode of instruction, which he recommended were after a time acknowledged, and the system was adopted, but a similar project having been set on foot about the same time by Joseph Lancaster, a member of the Society of Friends, a controversy arose between their respective partisans, which was warmly carried on for some time, especially in the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. At length two societies were formed, one called the National Society, for the establishment of schools on the plan of Dr Bell, and the other called the British and Foreign School Society, for establishments on that of Lancaster, both which have given rise to great multitudes of

useful institutions. The diplomas of DD, and LLD. were conferred on this meritorious divine, who obtained the rectory of Swanage in Dorsetshire, and subsequently was presented by Dr Barrington, Bishop of Durham, to the lucrative mastership of Shirburn Hospital, in that diocese and county. He died at Cheltenham, January 28, 1832, leaving very extensive property, the greater part of which had been accumulated in the West Indies. To various places and institutions in this country he bequeathed no less than 120,000*l.* for the purposes of literary encouragement and the advancement of tuition, 10,000*l.* being appropriated to the recently founded Royal Naval School. His funeral obsequies took place February 14th in Westminster Abbey. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of "A Sermon preached at Lambeth, June 28th, 1807, on the Education of the Poor under an improved System," 8vo; "The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition," 8vo. 1808; and "Elements of Tuition, containing the English School, or the History, Analysis, and Application of the Madras System of Education," 8vo, 1814.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

BELL (BENJAMIN) an eminent surgeon and writer on surgery, who was born at Dumfries (N.B.) in 1749. After receiving a classical education, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh in 1766; about 1770 he went to Paris, and subsequently completed his professional education in London. In 1772 he returned to Scotland, and settled in the metropolis, where he obtained considerable reputation as an operator, both at the infirmary and in private practice. In 1778 he published "A Treatise on the Management of Ulcers," which passed through several editions; and the work was afterwards incorporated in his system of surgery, of which the first volume appeared in 1783, and the last in 1788. It soon superseded the comparatively imperfect and inaccurate productions of Heister and Le Dran, and in spite of manifest errors and defects which it exhibited, such was the demand for the work that, in 1801, a seventh edition was published, in 7 vols. 8vo. He was likewise the author of "Treatises on Gonorrhœa Virulenta, and on Hydro and Cancer;" "Essay on Agriculture;" and political tracts, printed anonymously. In consequence of the failure of his health, he made several tours through the country, about 1800; but after continuing some time in a declining state, he died April 4, 1806.—*London Encyclop.*

BELLAMY (JAMES) a distinguished Dutch poet, who was a native of Flushing. He was engaged in the occupation of a baker, when in 1772, at the age of twenty-five, the celebration of the second secular festival in commemoration of the foundation of the Dutch government aroused the energy of his mind, and his genius, prompted by patriotism, was exercised in poetical composition. The success of his first productions induced him to continue his career. He studied Latin, and having also acquired a more accurate ac-

quaintance with his native language he produced some pieces, which were inserted in the collections of the Society of Arts at the Hague. He published, under the title of "Vaderlandse Gezegen," patriotic songs, which entitle him to rank among the first poets of his nation; and with Bilderdijk, Helmers, Loots, and others he may be considered as one of the restorers of Dutch poetry. Some of his productions belong to the class of amatory poetry, and his latter works are said to exhibit a kind of melancholy feeling, which renders them highly interesting. He died in 1796.—*Germ. Conversation Lexicon.*

BELLMAN (CHARLES MICHAEL) the most original among the Swedish poets, was born in 1741, at Stockholm. He grew up in the privacy of domestic life; and the first proofs he gave of the possession of talents for poetry were by the production of pious effusions. The dissipated manners of the youthful votaries of pleasure at Stockholm, afterwards became the subject of his compositions. His fame at length spread over the country; and Gustavus III extended to him his patronage, and gave him an appointment, which afforded him a competent subsistence. He died in 1795. His songs are truly national, and are principally devoted to the description of scenes of revelry.—*Idem.*

BELOSIELSKY (prince) a Russian nobleman, who was ambassador from Catherine II to the court of Turin. Having fallen into disgrace he forsook politics for the cultivation of literature, and he wrote in French "Tr. de la Musique d'Italie," 1778, 8vo; "Poésies Françaises d'un Prince étranger," published by Marmontel, 1789, 8vo; and "Dianyologie, ou Tableau de l'Entendement," 8vo. He died at Petersburg in 1809.—*Month. Rev.*

BELSHAM (THOMAS) an eminent Unitarian divine, and theological writer, who received his education at a Dissenting academy at Daventry, in Northamptonshire. Having finished his studies he became assistant tutor in metaphysics, mathematics, and natural history, at that seminary, which he quitted in 1778, and settled as a preacher at Worcester. In 1781 he returned to Daventry, to fill the offices of minister of the congregation there and principal or theological tutor in the academy. He resigned this station in consequence of changing his sentiments from Calvinism to Unitarianism in 1789; and in justification of his conduct, he published a discourse "On the Importance of Truth, and the Duty of making an Open Profession of it," delivered April 23, 1790, before the supporters of the New College at Hackney, where he was chosen professor of Divinity; and when Dr. Priestley retired to America, he succeeded him as pastor of the Unitarian Congregation at Hackney. The Dissenting College or Academy was dissolved, but Mr Belsham remained as minister at Hackney till 1805, when he became preacher at the Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street, London, on the resignation of Dr John Diney. He resigned the

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pastoral office some years before his death, which took place at Hampstead, in November, 1829, in the eightieth year of his age. Among his principal writings may be specified, "A Review of Wilberforce's Treatise entitled a Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of professed Christianity, in a Letter to a Lady," 1798, 8vo, third edit. 1813; "Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, and of Moral Philosophy; to which is prefixed, a Compendium of Logic," 1801; "A General View of the Evidence and Importance of the Christian Revelation," 1807; "A Calm Inquiry into the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Person of Christ, including a brief Review of the Controversy between Dr Horsley and Dr Priestley, and a summary of the various Opinions entertained by Christians on the subject," 1811; "Memoirs of the late Theophilus Lindsey, M.A.; including a Brief Analysis of his Works, together with Anecdotes and Letters of eminent Persons, his Friends and Correspondents; also a general View of the Progress of the Unitarian Doctrine in England and America," 1812; "The Epistles of Paul the Apostle translated, with an Exposition and Notes," 1823, 4 vols, 8vo; besides which he published various controversial tracts, and numerous single sermons.—*Gent. Mag. Month. Repos. Month. Mag.*

BELSHAM (WILLIAM) the brother of the preceding, a miscellaneous and historical writer of eminence, who died November 17, 1827, at the age of seventy-five. He published, in 1789, "Historical, Political, and Literary Essays," 2 vols, 8vo, which passed through several editions; and he subsequently wrote on the test law, the French Revolution, parliamentary reform, and many other subjects; but his principal work is a "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Treaty of Amiens," forming 12 vols, 8vo, published between 1793 and 1806. This historian was a staunch advocate for both civil and religious liberty.—*Lit. Gaz.*

BENEZECH (PETER) born at Montpellier in 1745. He was made minister of the interior under the French directory, and in 1797 resigned his office to Fr. de Neufchateau. He was afterwards appointed counsellor of state and colonial prefect at St Domingo, on the expedition of general Leclerc in 1802; and he died not long after his arrival in that island.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

BENGER (ELIZ. OGILVY) a writer on history and biography, born at Wells in Somersetshire in 1778. At the age of twelve she learnt Latin, and at fifteen she wrote and published a poem, which is said to display some marks of genius. She subsequently removed to London, and attempted the drama, but without success. Her next production was a poem on the abolition of the slave trade, which was followed by two novels. But her principal publications are "Memoirs of Mrs Eliz. Hamilton;" "Memoirs of John Tobin;" "The Life of Anne Boleyn;" "Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots;" and "Memoirs of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia." Her

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death took place January 9, 1827.—*New Month. Mag.*

BENNÉT (WILLIAM) a learned antiquary, who was born near London, in 1745. He received his education at Harrow School and Emanuel College Cambridge. After taking the degrees of B.A. and M.A. he obtained a fellowship, and became one of the tutors of his college. He subsequently went to Ireland as chaplain to the lord lieutenant, the earl of Westmorland, who had been his pupil at the university. In 1790 he was raised to the united bishoprics of Cork and Ross; and in 1794, having been made DD. he was translated to the see of Cloyne. He died July 16, 1820. Dr Bennett, who was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, directed his studies particularly to the ancient topography and history of Britain, in which he was deeply skilled; but the only remaining monuments of his researches consist of contributions to the *Archæologia*, and to the *Histories of Leicestershire* by Nichols, of Cornwall by Polwhele, and ancient Wiltshire, by sir R. C. Hoare.—*Georgian Era.*

BENSON (WILLIAM) an English critic in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He published, among other things, "Virgil's Husbandry, with Notes, critical and rustical;" "Letters on Poetical Translations;" and an edition of Arthur Johnston's Latin version of the Psalms. Mr Benson erected a monument to Milton in Westminster abbey.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

BENTHAM (JEREMY) a celebrated juridical and political writer, born in 1749. He was heir to a moderate fortune, but studied at Lincoln's Inn, with a view to the bar; and in compliance with the wishes of his father he practised for some time as a barrister in the courts of equity, where he displayed so much ability, as to attract the notice of the profession. But his father's death leaving him in possession of independence, and the free choice of his course of life, he at once abandoned all prospects of legal profits, emoluments, and honours, and devoted the whole of his subsequent existence to those labours which he believed would be most conducive to the welfare of the human race. He passed several years at Cherson, in the Crimea; but during a long period preceding his death he resided in his native country, employing himself in the composition of a variety of works principally relating to the improvement of legislation, and kindred subjects. Among his publications, may be mentioned, "A Fragment on Government, being an Examination of what is delivered on the Subject in Blackstone's Commentaries," 1776, 8vo; "A View of the Hard Labour Bill," 1778, 8vo; "A Defence of Usury, showing the Impolicy of the present legal restraints on pecuniary Bargains," 1787, 8vo; "An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," (printed 1780,) 1789, 4to; "A Draught of a new Plan for the Organization of the Judicial Establishment in France," 1790, 8vo; "Panopticon, or the Inspection-House, containing the Idea of a new Principle of Construction applicable to any Place of

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Confinement," 1791, 3 vols, 12mo; "Supply without Burden, or Escheat *vice* Taxation," 1795, 8vo; "Traité de Législation Civile et Pénale, publiée en François d'après les MSS. par Etienne Dumont," Paris, 1802, 3 vols, 8vo; "Letters to Lord Pelham, giving a comparative View of the System of Penal Colonization in New South Wales and the Home Penitentiary System," 1802, 8vo; "A Plea for the Constitution," 1803, 8vo; "Scotch Reform, considered with reference to the Plan proposed for the regulation of the Courts, and the Administration of Justice in Scotland," 1808, 8vo; "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses rédigée en François par Etienne Dumont," Lond. 1811, 2 vols, 8vo; "On the Law of Evidence," 1813; a "Table of the Springs of Human Action, viz. Pleasures and Pains, with the correspondent Interests, Desires, and Motives, with Explanatory Observations;" "Swear not at all, showing the Needlessness, Mischievousness, as well as Anti-Christianity of all Oaths, and in particular the Use made of them in the English Universities;" "Plan of Parliamentary Reform, in the form of a Catechism; with an Introduction showing the Necessity of Radical and the Inadequacy of Moderate Reform," 1817, 8vo; and "Esquisse d'un Ouvrage en Faveur des Pauvres, trad. en François par Duquesnoy," Paris, 1802, 8vo. Only a portion of his works has been printed, and of those which have passed through the press, some, which have been regarded by eminent men who have seen them as the most valuable, have never in fact been published. Repeated propositions have been made for the publication of a complete edition of his works; and very recently prince Talleyrand, who has ever manifested the highest admiration of the talents of Bentham, offered to get an entire body of his works printed in French, at Paris. A short time before his death he had projected a new work on language, and one on the mathematics. Among the unpublished works he left one on the use of language with a view to the giving certainty to the expression of the will of the legislator. In the earlier part of the year 1832, he suffered severely from attacks of bronchitis, from which he so far recovered as to be able to receive the visits of distinguished foreigners and public men, with whom he was in habits of friendly intercourse; and it was hoped that he might be able to resume and extensively prosecute his literary labours. He began to devote his attention to the portion of his MSS. for the third volume of his unpublished "Constitutional Code," which is reputed by jurists who have been made acquainted with it in its progress to be one of the most valuable of his productions, as it contains the plan for the formation of a judicial establishment, and a code of procedure. Another attack of his disorder finally arrested his labours, and he died at his residence in Queen's-square-place, Westminster, June 6, 1832, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr Bentham was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and at the time of his decease he was the father of the bar. He lived

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just long enough to be informed of the passing of the Reform Bill in parliament, a measure which he hailed with the utmost satisfaction. In pursuance of a resolution, which was announced during his life, this celebrated philosopher bequeathed his body to his friend Dr Southwood Smith, for the purpose of dissection, and anatomical demonstration; and on the 9th of June, Dr Smith delivered a preliminary lecture at Webb-street school of anatomy, Southwark, in the presence of many personal friends of the deceased, a number of members of the medical profession, law students, and others; the body was afterwards dissected, and the lectures were continued by Edward Grainger, the proprietor of the lecture-room.

BEOLCO (ANGELO) an Italian poet in the sixteenth century, called Ruzzante, from imitating in his rustic poems and farces the rude simplicity of the vulgar, in which he was held unequalled.—*Tiraboschi*.

BEREGANI (NICHOLAS, count) an Italian poet and historian in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He translated Claudian, wrote sacred poems, and a history of the war carried on against the Turks, 1683.—*Idem*.

BERENGER (LAWRENCE PETER) a native of Riom in Provence, who became a member of the academies of Lyons, Marseilles, and Rouen, and professor of rhetoric at the college of Orleans before the Revolution. He was subsequently professor at the central school, at the Lyceum of Lyons, and inspector of the academies from 1816 till his death in 1822. Among the most important of his numerous works are "Voyage en Provence;" "Les Soirées Provençales;" "Le Mentor Vertueux;" "Recueil Amusant de Voyages, en Vers et en Prose," 9 vols, 12mo; "Nouvelles Pièces intéressantes sur l'Education des Princes;" and "La Morale en Action."—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. Hist.*

BERENGER (RICHARD) an English writer, author of "The History and Art of Horsemanship," 2 vols, 1771, with plates. He was gentleman of the horse to George III. He died in 1782.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BERGAMO (JAMES PHILIP de) an Italian monk and historian in the fifteenth century, author of a chronicle from the creation to 1503, and a treatise on illustrious women.—*Tiraboschi*.

BERGER (THEODORE) born in 1683, and died in 1773. His "Allgemeine Geschichte," folio, Coburg, passed through five editions, and has been continued by professor Wolfgang.—*Crabb*.

BERINGTON (JOSEPH) a Roman catholic clergyman, and eminent writer on history and polemical divinity, who died at Buckland, Faringdon, in Berkshire, December 1, 1827. His first literary productions appear to have been metaphysical tracts on materialism, in opposition to the opinions of Hartley and Priestley. In 1784 he published "History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloise, comprising a period of 84 years from 1079 to 1163, with their genuine Letters from the Collection

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of Amboise," 1784, 4to, of which a second edition appeared in 1787; and which was followed by a "History of the Reigns of Henry II, and of Richard and John, his Sons, with the Events of this Period from 1154 to 1216, in which the Character of Thomas à Becket is vindicated from the Attacks of George Lord Lyttelton;" and in 1814 he published an extensive work entitled, "A Literary History of the Middle Ages, comprehending an Account of the State of Learning from the close of the Reign of Augustus to its Revival in the Fifteenth Century." Besides these, he produced several small tracts, and was engaged in a controversy with Dr James Fordyce, in defence of the Catholics, and with the celebrated Bishop Milner, on some points of Doctrine. In 1796 he announced a "History of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Papal Power," on an extensive scale, but the work seems never to have been executed.—*Genl. Mag.*

BERNARD (CATHERINE) a celebrated French literary lady, who died in 1712. She wrote poetry, obtained academical prizes, and was pensioned by Louis XIV. Two of her tragedies, "Brutus" and "Laodamia," were acted with applause. She likewise wrote romances.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERNARD (JOHN) an actor and theatrical historian, who was a provincial contemporary of Garrick, having first made his appearance on the stage at Bristol in 1770, when he was about sixteen years of age. He subsequently obtained an engagement at Covent Garden, where his first exhibition was in the character of Archer, in the "Beaux Stratagem," and he soon became known as the best representative of the fops and fine gentlemen of the day. He founded the celebrated Catch Club at Bath, and in London he succeeded Captain Morris as secretary of the Beef Steak Club. He afterwards became manager of the Guernsey theatre, but owing to the failure of that and other provincial speculations, about 1797, he embarked for America, where he was at one time manager and lessee of the Boston theatre, and in that and other theatres of the United States he was engaged as a manager or an actor during about twenty years. The last American theatre of which he had the management was in Canada, and he took his final leave of the stage in 1820, at Boston, after performing his favourite character of Lord Ogleby. He then returned with his family to England, where he again became embarrassed in his circumstances, and died in the metropolis in great distress, toward the close of 1828. After his death was published an auto-biographical work entitled, "Retrospections of the Stage, by the late John Bernard," an amusing production, on which he was employed during the last two years of his life.—*Times Newsp.*

BERNARD (SAMUEL) a French painter in the seventeenth century. He executed some historical pieces, but excelled in miniatures, and admirably engraved Raphael's history of Attila.—*Biog. Univ.*

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BERNARDI (FRANCESCO) called Senesius, an excellent soprano singer, who was born at Sienna, about 1680. He appears to have first attracted great public notice at Dresden, in 1719, and Handel, hearing of his fame, engaged him for the opera in London at a large salary, and he made his first public appearance in this country in 1721. He remained here some time, continuing to be a great favourite of the public, till he was seized with illness in 1726, and as soon as he was able to travel he went to Italy for the benefit of his health; but after remaining there two or three years he returned to London. Senesius's voice was penetrating, clear, equal, and flexible; his intonation was pure, his shake perfect, and he was peculiarly renowned for his delivery of recitative. In 1739 Senesius was residing at Florence. He died about the year 1750.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BERKHEY (JOHN LE FRANCQ VON) a Dutch naturalist, poet, and physician, born at Leyden, in 1729. He devoted himself warmly to the study of anatomy, and after a time formed at Leyden one of the most complete anatomical cabinets in the Netherlands. In 1761 he was admitted doctor of medicine; and the following year he settled as a physician at Amsterdam, occupying himself chiefly in researches concerning the natural history of Holland. He assisted in the publication of the grand collection of objects of natural history, by Albert Saba. Subsequently removing to Lecaroliet, he there composed his Dutch Idylls, by way of relaxation, while engaged on his great work "On the Natural History of Holland," which appeared in the Dutch language, at Amsterdam, in 1769, 6 vols, 8vo. In 1776 he published Poems, in 2 vols, 8vo; and some years afterwards, other poetical productions. In the beginning of the present century he printed a continuation of the "Natural History of Holland." In 1807 he was buried in the ruins of his house at Leyden, which was destroyed with many others by an explosion of gunpowder, but fortunately he was extricated without suffering any injury. He died at Leyden, March 13, 1812, having been reduced almost to a state of indigence.—*Biog. des Contemp.*

BERRI (CHARLES FERDINAND DE BOURBON, duke de) son of the count d'Artois, the present king of France. He was born at Versailles, in 1778, and at the age of eleven the progress of the Revolution obliged his father to become an emigrant. The young prince entered into the army of the prince of Condé, who gave him the command of a corps of gentlemen styled Chasseurs Nobles, with which he engaged in the service of Russia. After the peace of 1801, the duke de Berri joined his father in England. In April, 1814, he returned in triumph to his native country, and on the re-appearance of Buonaparte from Elba he took the command of the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris, in order to oppose his progress. Being obliged to give way to circumstances, he followed the king and royal family in the retreat into Belgium, and re-

turned to Paris on the 8th of July. The following year he married Maria Caroline Theresa, eldest daughter of the prince-royal of the Two Sicilies. His death was tragical, as he fell a victim to the dagger of an assassin, named Louvel, who stabbed him at the opera, February 13, 1820, and he expired the next morning. The duchess of Berri was delivered of a son on the 29th of September. who was created duke of Bourdeaux.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Gent. Mag.*

BERRIMAN (WILLIAM) an English divine, born in 1688, and died in 1750. He left five volumes of sermons, and some controversial pieces.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BERTHOLLET (AMÉDEUS B.) an ingenious French chemist and natural philosopher, the only son of the celebrated philosopher of the same name [see *Dict. C. L. BERTHOLLET*], with whom he was associated in his scientific pursuits. He assisted his father in the second and enlarged edition of "Éléments de l'Art de Teindre," 1804, 2 vols, 8vo; and he was an active member of the Society of Arcueil, and a contributor to the Memoirs of that philosophical institution. The cause and manner of his death were remarkably and peculiarly melancholy: the circumstances are thus related by Dr Thomson:—"Mr Berthollet, jun "was unfortunately afflicted with a lowness of spirits which rendered his life wholly insupportable. Retiring to a small room, he locked the door, closed up every chink and crevice which might admit the air, carried writing materials to a table, on which he placed a seconds' watch, and then seated himself before it. He now marked precisely the hour, and lighted a brasier of charcoal beside him. He continued to note down the series of sensations he then experienced in succession, detailing the approach and rapid progress of delirium; until, as the time went on, the writing became confused and illegible, and the young victim dropped dead upon the floor." This event, which overwhelmed the father of the unhappy youth with insurmountable grief, took place in 1811.—*Dr. Thomson's History of Chemistry*, vol. i.

BERTIN (ANTHONY) a French officer and elegant poet, born in 1752, and died in 1790. To his poetry are attributed the beauties and the faults assigned to Propertius; a brilliant imagination, and language often unchastened by decorum.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERTIN (NICHOLAS) an eminent French painter, born in 1664, and died in 1736. He was patronised by Louis XIV. His pictures are mostly in Paris, and possess great merit.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERTON (J. B.) a French general, born near Sedan, in 1774. After studying at the military school, he entered into the army as a lieutenant. He distinguished himself at Austerlitz and Friedland; and in Spain, under Sebastiani, he became colonel and chief of the staff; and having taken Malaga, Soult appointed him governor of that place. Promoted to the rank of major-general, he commanded a brigade at the battle of Toulouse;

and the dragoons of general Excelsmans at Waterloo. His political opinions and pamphlets having occasioned his dismissal from the army after the second restoration, he engaged in a plot against the government, for which he was executed, October 5, 1822. He published "Précis Histor., Milit., et Crit. des Batailles de Fleurus et de Waterloo," 1818, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BERVIC (CHARLES CLEMENT) one of the most distinguished engravers of the French school, who was a native of Paris. He studied under George Wille, and was reckoned the most eminent among his pupils. His works are not very numerous; that which has been chiefly celebrated being a full-length portrait of Louis XVI, after a painting by Callot, the copies of which engraving are of great rarity and bear a high value, on account of the plate having been destroyed during the revolutionary tumults in 1793. His works have been praised for exactness of drawing, firmness, and brilliancy of touch, purity, and correctness of design, and the truth and facility with which he transferred to the copper the peculiar beauties of the work which served as his model. He died in 1822.—*Encyclop. Amer. Biog. des Contemp.*

BESSIERES (J. B.) duke of Istria, marshal of the French empire, colonel-general of the Imperial Guard, &c. He was born in Poitou, in 1769, entered into the service in 1792, and became a captain. He distinguished himself at the battle of Rivoli, and was soon after appointed commander of the guides of general Buonaparte, whom he accompanied to Egypt, where he was made general of a brigade. He became general of a division under the consulate, and marshal on the establishment of the empire. After greatly distinguishing himself at Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau, he went in 1810 to command a corps of the army in Spain. In the disastrous expedition to Russia, he headed the cavalry of the Imperial Guard; and he served in the same post in Saxony, in 1813; and was killed May 1st, in the combat which preceded the battle of Lutzen.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

BETTS (JOHN) an English physician in the seventeenth century, in the service of Charles II, author of "De Ortuet Naturâ Sanguinis," and "Anatomæ Thomæ Parr," &c.—*Wood.*

BEURNONVILLE (PETER RIET, count de) marshal of France, was born in Burgundy, in 1752. After having studied mathematics and geography, he embarked for the East Indies, in a military capacity, with M. de Suffren; and in that country he married advantageously. Being appointed major of the Isle of Bourbon, and afterwards injuriously deprived of his post, he returned to France, where he distinguished himself in the early part of the Revolution. Arriving at the rank of lieutenant-general, he served under Dumouriez; but he was not fortunate against the Austrians. In 1793 he was charged with the portfolio of minister at war; and he narrowly escaped destruction from the Jacobins, by

scaling the walls of his hotel. At this period Beurnonville was despatched on a mission to Dumouriez, then at the head of his army, and suspected of a design to overturn the Convention. The envoy, with four members of that assembly, was arrested by the refractory general, delivered up to the Austrians, and imprisoned at Olmütz; where they continued till November 1795, and were then exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. After his return to France, Beurnonville had the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that of Holland; and he was appointed inspector of troops under the consulate, ambassador at Berlin, and at Madrid, and grand officer of the legion of honour, count and senator under the imperial government. He voted for the creation of a provisional government and the expulsion of Napoleon, and recommended the recall of the Bourbons. He was made a peer of France and minister of state by Louis XVIII, whom he followed to Ghent during the hundred days; and resuming his station on the return of the king, he presided in a committee appointed to examine the titles of the ancient officers. In 1816 he was nominated commander of the order of St Louis, and received the baton of marshal. He died in April 1821.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. Hist.*

BEWICK (THOMAS) a celebrated wood-engraver, the brother of John Bewick, of whom a notice occurs in the first volume of this Dictionary. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, about the year 1754; and he became the pupil of Mr Beilby, an artist, who was employed by Dr Charles Hutton in engraving some plates for his "Mensuration" his "Theory of Bridges," and his "Diarian Miscellany." Under the tuition of Mr Beilby, young Bewick became the best wood-cutter, and he is generally allowed to have carried the art he practised to a higher degree of excellence than it had ever before attained in this country. Besides the engravings for "Histories of British Quadrupeds and British Birds," which he executed in conjunction with his brother and Mr Beilby, he prepared the wood-cuts for a system of economical Botany, including four hundred and fifty plants, the text accompanying which was furnished by Dr R. J. Thornton; and just before his death he was engaged in making engravings for a "History of Fishes." He died November 8, 1828, in consequence of the gout, to the attack of which he had long been subject.—*Month. Mag.*

BIANCONI (JOSEPH) an Italian jesuit and mathematician in the seventeenth century, author of "Cosmography demonstrated;" "Chronology of eminent Mathematicians;" "A Dissertation on the Nature of the Mathematics," and an edition of Aristotle.—*Dict. Hist.*

BIBBIENA (FERDINAND GALLI) an Italian painter and architect, born in 1657, and died in 1743. His taste and genius are evinced by the fineness of his structures. He was patronised by the emperor, and left two books upon architecture.—*Idem.*

BIBERSTEIN (FR. A. baron von) a celebrated traveller and botanist, who was born at Aarberg, in the Swiss Canton of Bern, in 1766. After having completed his studies in the university of Stutgard, in 1792 he entered into the Russian military service. In the Crimea he became acquainted with the learned Professor Pallas; and going to St Petersburg in 1795 he was appointed to the command of troops destined to act against Persia in the provinces bordering on the Caspian Sea, where he had opportunities for the prosecution of geological researches. But the Emperor Paul ascending the throne the following year, the army was suddenly recalled, and the baron was prevented from completing his investigations. He was however enabled to publish an interesting account of one province, in his "Description of the Country between the Rivers Tereck and Kur and the Caspian Sea, with a Botanical Appendix," Frankfort on the Main, 1800, 8vo. Shortly after his return from the Caspian provinces he was appointed general-inspector of the establishments for rearing silk worms, which had been formed in the southern provinces of the Russian empire in the reign of Peter the Great. This employment, in which he engaged with great zeal and success, obliged him to reside in the Crimea and the provinces of the Caucasus, where he devoted all his leisure to his favourite study of botany; and as a counterpart to the "Flora Rossica" of his predecessor Pallas, he produced a splendid work entitled, "Flora Taurico-Caucasiaca, exhibens Stirpes Phœnogamas in Chersoneso Taurica et Regionibus Caucasiciæ sponte crescentis," Charkow, tom. i. ii. 1808, tom. iii. Suppl. 1819, 8vo. The larger edition of this Flora is adorned with one hundred beautiful engravings. In 1804 Biberstein undertook, with the approbation of the government, a scientific tour through Germany to Paris, where he had an opportunity of profiting by the conversation of the famous Baron Cuvier, who had been his fellow student at Stutgard. His merit and talents procured him repeated marks of imperial favour; and the Emperor Nicholas bestowed on him the grand cross of the second class of the order of St Wladimir. His death took place at Merosa, 28 wersts from Charkow, October 5, 1826.—*New German Necrology*, tom. ii.—See **CHORIS (LOUIS)**.

BICHENO (JAMES) an anabaptist minister and schoolmaster, at Newbury, in Berkshire, who wrote on the prophecies. His principal productions were, "A Friendly Address to the Jews," 1787, 8vo; "The Signs of the Times, or the Overthrow of the Papal Tyranny in France the Prelude of Destruction to Popery and Despotism," 2 parts, 1792—1794, 8vo; "The probable Progress and Issue of the Commotions which have agitated Europe since the French Revolution," 1797; "A Glance at the History of Christianity and English Nonconformity," 1798; "The Restoration of the Jews, the Crisis of all Nations," 1800; "The Destiny

of the German Empire, and the general Prospects of Europe," 2 parts, 1801—1806; and "An Enquiry into the Nature of Benevolence," 1817. He died April 9, 1831, aged eighty.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. ci.

BICKERSTAFF (ISAAC) an ingenious dramatic writer, who was a native of Ireland. He held a commission as an officer of marines; and during Garrick's management he produced a great number of comedies and farces, several of which still keep possession of the stage. A disgraceful imputation at length obliged him to seek refuge on the continent, where he died in obscurity. Among his best pieces are "Love in a Village," 1762; "The Maid of the Mill," 1765; "Love in the City," altered to the afterpiece called "The Romp," 1767; "Lionel and Clarissa," 1768; "The Hypocrite;" and "Dr. Last in his Charriot," 1769.—*Thesp. Dict.*

BIELSKI (MARTIN) a Polish historian, who died in 1576. He was the author of a "Chronicle," containing a Survey of the National Annals to his own time, and it was continued by his son Joachim to the reign of Sigismund III. He is esteemed an authentic writer, and the elegance of his language has occasioned it to be said that he wrote in a "golden style."—*Rev. Encycl.*

BIGG, RA. (WILLIAM REDMORE) an eminent English painter, chiefly of domestic and familiar subjects, in the treatment of which he displayed much talent and feeling. His "Shipwrecked Sailor Boy;" "Youths relieving a Blind Man;" "Black Monday," with many other equally interesting productions of his pencil, have been engraved, and some of them copied by foreign artists. He was an intimate friend of sir Joshua Reynolds, and was much esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, both for his professional skill and the amenity of his manners. His death took place in London, February 6, 1828.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

BIGLAND (JOHN) an industrious historical and miscellaneous writer, who was a native of Skirlaugh, in Holderness, East Riding of Yorkshire. The principal part of his life was passed in the station of a village schoolmaster, and to his own talents and assiduity he chiefly owed the reputation which he attained in the literary world. He was more than fifty years of age when he published his first work, entitled, "Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ," 1803. This being favourably received, it was followed the next year by "Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History," which has passed through several editions. He then produced "Letters on the Modern History and Political Aspect of Europe," a kind of supplement to the foregoing; and his success was such, that he was induced to become an author by profession. Among the numerous subsequent fruits of his industry may be specified, "Letters on Natural History," 1806; "A System of Geography and History," 1809, 5 vols, 8vo; "History of Spain," 1810, 2 vols, 8vo; "History of England, from the earliest

Period to 1813," 2 vols, 8vo; History of Europe, from the Peace of 1783 to the present Time," 1811, 2 vols, 8vo; "Letters on French History;" "Letters on English History;" and "An Historical Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations," 1817; besides which he drew up the account of Yorkshire, forming the 16th vol. of Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales; and he was a contributor to some of the magazines. He died in February, 1832, at Farningley, near Doncaster, aged 82.—*Gent. Mag.*

BILDERDYK (WILLIAM) a Dutch lawyer and poet of great eminence, who was born at Amsterdam, in 1750. He studied classical literature at Leyden under Valckenaar and Ruhken; and in 1776, he gained a prize offered by a learned association for a poem on the Influence of Poetry upon Government. The ensuing year he obtained from the same society two more prizes, one for an ode on True Patriotism, and the other for a didactic poem on the same subject. He now acquired an established reputation as one of the greatest poets of the age in his own country. He introduced into Dutch poetry iambics and hexameters, rather however to show his skill in overcoming difficulties, than from any approbation of those kinds of verse, which he considered as ill adapted to the nature of the language. In 1780 he obtained another prize, for a poem on the Connexion of Poetry and Eloquence with Philosophy, to which he afterwards added a critical and philological commentary. He practised as a lawyer at the Hague, with great success, for some years; but on the invasion of the Netherlands by the French, his attachment to the Stadtholder induced him to quit that country; and he removed first to Brunswick, where he studied the language and poetry of Germany, and then to London, in which metropolis he delivered lectures in French on literature and poetry, which were numerously attended. On the establishment of a settled government in Holland, he returned home in 1799, and soon afterwards published some of his principal works, among which may be mentioned a didactic poem on Astronomy, and imitations of Delille's "L'Homme des Champs," and of Pope's "Essay on Man." Louis Buonaparte, on becoming king of Holland, appointed Bilderdyk his Dutch tutor, and he was one of the first members of the National Institute, founded by that prince. After the incorporation of Holland with the French empire the poet's lyre for a while was laid aside; but on the deliverance of his country from a foreign yoke, he resumed it with fresh energy, pouring forth poetic strains almost unrivalled in fire, vigour, and enthusiasm. The production alluded to, "Holland's Verlossing," The Liberation of Holland, was the joint composition of Bilderdyk and his wife, that lady possessing considerable taste and talents for poetry. When Buonaparte returned from Elba, the poet endeavoured to rouse the martial spirit of his

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countrymen by writing war songs, said to be the finest pieces of the kind in the Dutch language. He published at Rotterdam, in 1823, two volumes with the title of "Mengelpoësy," Miscellaneous Poetry, in which are some ballads and imitations of Ossian. In the latter part of his life he resided at Leyden. He died in December 1831, and was interred, with great pomp, at Haarlem, on the 27th of that month. This great poet is said to have entertained strong prejudices against German literature.—*Encycl. Amer. Edis.*

BILLAUD VARENNES (FRANCIS) born at Rochelle, in 1762; and died at Philadelphia (N. A.) in 1819. He entered into the Congregation of the Oratory; and became prefect of studies at the college of Juilly. In 1792 he was chosen a member of the commune of Paris; and he afterwards entered the National Convention. He distinguished himself as one of the most sanguinary terrorists; and after the 9th of Thermidor he was, with Collot d'Herbois, exiled to Cayenne. He made his escape, and after several romantic adventures in Mexico and at Hayti, he settled in the United States. "Memoirs," under his name, were published in 1821, which are said to be supposititious. He wrote various political tracts, and official "Reports to the Convention," &c.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ. Class.*

BILLAUT (ADAM) a French joiner and poet in the seventeenth century, called Maître Adam. He possessed great genius, which surmounted his humble station, though he refused apartments at Versailles. He was pensioned, and his works greatly admired.—*Biog. Univ.*

BILLINGSLEY (sir HENRY) an English mathematician in the sixteenth century. Though educated at Oxford, he entered into business, and passed with éclat through all the civic honours of London, and was knighted. Whitehead the mathematician, become his inmate by his bounty, caused him to study the mathematics, and he published in consequence the first English translation of Euclid, with notes and a preface by Dr Dee, 1570.—*Wood.*

BINGLEY (WILLIAM) an ingenious naturalist and popular writer, who was a native of Yorkshire. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated with a view to the legal profession, but preferring the church, he went in 1795 to Peterhouse College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. While an under graduate, he engaged in two excursions through Wales, which furnished him with information afterwards laid before the public, in his "Tour through North Wales during the Summer of 1798," 2 vols, 8vo. His next production was a work entitled "Animal Biography, or Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation," 1802, 3 vols, 8vo, which was very successful, a fourth edition having appeared in 1813, and also translations into the French and the German languages. He subsequently published "The Economy of a Christian Life,"

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1808, 2 vols, 12mo; "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds;" "A Biographical Dictionary of the Musical Composers of the three last Centuries," 1813, 2 vols, 8vo; and "Animated Nature, or Elements of the Natural History of Animals," 1814, 8vo. This gentleman, who was in holy orders, and was settled at Christchurch, Hants, for some years was engaged in drawing up a history of Hampshire. He died in 1823.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. New Month. Mag.*

BIONDI (sir FRANCIS) a native of Dalmatia and an elegant historian, in the seventeenth century. Sir Henry Wotton introduced him to James I, who knighted him. He was the author of a valuable history of the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, in Italian; translated into English by Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BIRKBECK (MORRIS) an English gentleman who emigrated to the United States of America, and settled in the territory of Illinois. He purchased at one sale 16,000 acres of public land, in consequence of which the Back-woodsmen, it is said, gave him the title of "Emperor of the Prairies." He was drowned in returning home from a visit to Mr. Robert Owen, at Harmony, in 1825. He published in 1815, previously to his transatlantic emigration, "Notes on a Journey through France," 8vo; and subsequently, "Notes on a Journey in America," 1818, 8vo; and "Letters from Illinois," 1818, 8vo; in which latter productions he furnished flattering accounts of the country in which he had settled, holding out powerful inducements to others to resort thither.—*Gent. Mag. Edit.*

BISHOP (SAMUEL) an English poet and divine, born 1731, died 1795. He was master of Merchant Tailors' school. His poems, which appeared in two volumes, are easy and elegant.—*Gent. Mag.*

BISSET (CHARLES) an English physician, who died 1791, aged seventy-five. After serving in Flanders as an engineer, he resumed the medical profession. He was author of "An Essay on the Theory and Construction of Fortifications," "A Treatise on the Scurvy," and "An Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain."—*Gent. Mag.*

BISSY (HENRY PONS DE THIAUD, baron de) a French ecclesiastic, who became bishop of Meaux, and obtained a cardinal's hat. He was one of the promoters of the famous bull Unigenitus, relative to which he published a pastoral letter; and he was also the author of a "Treatise on Theology" in 2 vols, 4to, besides other works. He died in 1737.—*Biog. Univ. Zopf.*

BITO, a mathematician, who flourished about the year 335 BC. author of a "Treatise on Warlike Machines," extant in Mathematici Veteres, Paris, 1593.—*Moreri.*

BLACKWALL (ANTHONY) an English schoolmaster and divine in the eighteenth century, author of a Latin Grammar, an Introduction to the Classics, "The sacred Classics Defended and Illustrated," and an edition of Theognis.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLACKWELL (ALEXANDER) an unfortunate Scottish physician, beheaded in 1748, for a supposed conspiracy in Sweden, where he had retired, upon a failure of practice in England. His wife published, in 1739, a curious herbal, containing 500 cuts of the most useful plants used in physic, 2 vols, folio.—*Gent. Mag.*

BLAIR (JAMES) a deserving divine of the episcopal church in Scotland, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He acquired reputation as a missionary to Virginia, where he founded a college, of which he became the first president, and left four volumes of sermons.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BLAIR (WILLIAM) an eminent surgeon, who wrote on the use of mineral acids in syphilis, &c. He died in 1822.—*Month. Mag.*

BLAKE (WILLIAM) an ingenious but eccentric artist, who was a pupil of Basire, the engraver. Among his earliest productions were eight plates in the *Novelists' Magazine*, which were beautifully executed. In 1793 he published "The Gates of Paradise," 12mo. a very small book for children, containing fifteen plates of emblems; about the same time appeared his "Songs of Experience," with plates; "America, a Prophecy," folio; and "Europe, a Prophecy," in 1794. He commenced, in 1797, an edition of "Young's Night Thoughts," of which every page contained a design, but only one number appeared. He also furnished engravings for the illustration of *Ballads*, by Hayley; and designs for engravings, by Schiavonetti, to accompany a splendid edition of "Blair's Grave," a poem, 4to. Notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he lived in a state of penury and seclusion in one of the courts near the Strand, which would to most persons of cultivated faculties have appeared almost the extreme of misery, but which he bore with cheerfulness and without repining. At the age of sixty-six he commenced the study of the Italian language, that he might be able to read the works of his favourite Dante in the original; and he succeeded in his undertaking. His death took place August 13, 1827, at the age of 68.—*Ann. Reg.*

BLANCHARD (FRANCIS) a French aeronaut, who distinguished himself by the boldness of his experiments. His most remarkable undertaking was the passage from Dover to Calais, in a balloon, January 7, 1785, in company with Dr. Jeffries, an English physician, who published a "Narrative of Two Aerial Voyages of Dr. Jeffries with M. Blanchard, with Meteorological Observations and Remarks," 1785, 4to. Blanchard made various improvements in aerostation; and he was the inventor of parachutes. He died at the beginning of the present century.—**MADAME BLANCHARD**, his wife, who had frequently accompanied him in his ascents, continued the practice of aerostation, to which she ultimately became a sacrifice. She perished in consequence of an accident which happened at Tivoli, near Paris, in July, 1819.—*Month. Rev. Dict. Hist.*

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BLAND (ELIZABETH) a learned English lady, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. She was the wife of a linen-draper, and was taught Hebrew by Van Helmont, which she wrote with such elegance, that a phylactery of her writings is preserved as a curiosity by the Royal Society.—*Ballard's Learned Ladies.*

BLEULAND (JANUS) a Dutch physician, of the eighteenth century, who was the author of a treatise "De Sana et Morbosa Oesophagi Structura," Leyden, 1787, 4to; and "Difficulté du Passage des Alimens dans le Duodenum," 1787, 4to. He died in the flower of his age, shortly after publishing these very ingenious works.—*London Med. Journ.*

BLOMFIELD (EDWARD VALENTINE) a distinguished classical scholar, who belonged to the clerical profession, and was the younger brother of Dr. Blomfield, bishop of London. He was born in 1788, and received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where, besides other prizes, he gained in 1809, a medal for writing an elegant Latin ode, "In Desiderium Porsoni." In 1812 he was chosen fellow of Emanuel College. In 1813 he visited Germany, and while in that country he acquired an intimate knowledge of the German language; and he formed an acquaintance with Professor Wolf, at Berlin, and with Schneider, at Breslau. After his return to England he published in the "Museum Criticum, or Cambridge Classical Researches," remarks on German literature. The university of Cambridge appointed him one of the preachers at St Mary's church. Subsequently he went to Switzerland with a young nobleman to whom he was tutor, and hearing while in that country that he had been appointed protonotary by the university for the approaching year, he hastily returned home, and the rapidity with which he travelled brought on a fit of illness which occasioned his death in October 1816. He commenced a translation of "Schneider's Greek and German Lexicon;" and he translated "Matthiæ's Greek Grammar," 2 vols, 8vo.—*Encycl. Amer.*

BOBROFF (——) a Russian poet of eminence, whose literary career extended from 1784 to 1807. His works display considerable powers of imagination, especially his "Khersonider, or Summer's Day in the Peninsula of Taurida," styled by the author a lyrical epic. It is written chiefly in blank verse, and contains, as the title indicates, descriptions of the scenery of the Taurian Chersonesus, interspersed with narratives and episodes; and it is distinguished by its richness of colouring, and depth and varied expression of sentiment. The poem abounds in strains of pure morality, and fervent religious feeling; and it is altogether one of the most interesting pieces of the kind in any language. Bobroff is said to have been much conversant with English literature. His death took place in 1808.—*Bowring's Russian Anthology. For. Rev.*

BOCCHERINI (LUSO) an ingenious mu-

scian and musical composer, born at Lucca in 1740. After having studied music under his father, he went to Rome, where he soon acquired a high reputation for the originality and variety of his compositions; and having remained there a few years, he returned to Lucca, where his sonatas were first performed in public. He subsequently quitted Italy and went to Madrid, where he spent the latter part of his life in the service of the king of Spain. His compositions have been greatly admired, and Dr. Burney says, "There is perhaps no instrumental music more ingenious, elegant, and pleasing than Boccherini's quintetts, in which invention, grace, modulation, and good taste conspire to render them, well executed, a treat for the most refined hearers and critical judges of musical composition."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BOCHTHOR (ELLIOUS) born in Upper Egypt in 1784. He became attached as interpreter to the French army under Buonaparte. On the return of the troops to France, he accompanied them, and applied himself with great success to the study of the French language and literature. He succeeded Don Raphael, as professor of modern Arabic, at the Royal Library, and his lectures were well attended. He died in 1821. His works are "An Arabic Alphabet, with Examples," Paris, 1820, 4to; and "A Dictionary of the French and Vulgar Arabic," MS. A notice of his books in the Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Coptic, and other languages, was published at Paris in 1821.—*Dict. Hist.*

BODE (JOHN EHLERT) a celebrated German astronomer, born at Hamburg, January 19, 1747. He was intended for a commercial situation, but so strong was his passion for science, that he made observations on the stars with telescopes of his own construction; and at the age of eighteen he was able to trace the courses of the planets, and calculate eclipses of the sun and moon. In 1765 he was introduced to professor Busch, who liberally gave him the use of his library and astronomical instruments. In 1756 he wrote a treatise on the eclipse of the sun of the 5th of August that year; and in 1768 was published his "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Heavens and the Stars," with a Preface, by Busch. He shortly after commenced "An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Situation and Motions of the Moon and other Planets," which he continued annually, from 1770 to 1777. Professor Lambert, of Berlin, in 1772, procured Bode the appointment of practical resident astronomer in that capital, when he entered on the publication of his Ephemerides, or "Astronomical Annals," which were uninterruptedly continued. He made discoveries of comets and fixed stars, and accurately observed the new planets, Uranus, Juno, Pallas, &c. He formed a fresh constellation, called "Frederichshehre," in honour of Frederic II, which has been adopted in new globes, celestial charts, and astronomical works. In 1810 he published his "Atlas of Celestial Maps," on which he had been employed for four

years. It contains a catalogue of 17,340 stars, being 12,000 more than were indicated in preceding charts. Professor Bode died November 23, 1826. His works, besides those mentioned, are very numerous and valuable.—*Revue Ency.*

BOEHMER (JUSTUS HENNING) the most celebrated of a family of juridical writers and professors, who was privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, and chancellor of the Duchy of Magdebourg. His "Consultations and Decisions" have been published, in 5 vols, folio, and he gave an excellent edition of the "Body of the Canon Law." He was also the author of "Introductio in Jus Publicum Universales, ex genuinis Juris Naturæ deductum." Halle, 1716, 8vo. He died in 1749.

—BOEHMER (JOHN SAMUEL FREDERIC) a son of the preceding, who was born at Halle, and became professor of law at Frankfort on the Oder. He distinguished himself by his learning, and published "Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Criminalis," and other works. His death took place in 1772.—BOEHMER (GEORGE LOUIS) brother of the subject of the preceding article, was a native of Halle, and became professor of law at Gottingen. This distinguished jurist published an edition in 6 vols, of his father's "Exercitationes ad Pandectas;" "Electra Juris Civilis," 3 vols, 8vo, besides other works. He died in 1797.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOEHMER (GEORGE RODOLPH) professor of anatomy and botany at Wittenberg, died in 1803. Besides a great number of dissertations on medicine and natural history, he published "Commentatio Physico-Botanica de Plantarum Semine," 8vo; a "System of Natural History," 9 vols, 8vo; a "Technical History of Plants," 8vo; and "Commentatio Botanico-Litteraria de Plantis in Memoriam Cultorum nominatis," 8vo.—*Zopf.*

BOGDANOVITSCH (HIPPOLYTUS FEDOROVITSCH) called the Russian Anacreon, was born at Perewolotschna, in White Russia, in 1743. He was the son of a physician, and was designed for the profession of an engineer, in order to qualify himself for which he entered a military academy at Moscow, in 1754; but the sight of a splendid play, and the perusal of the poems of Lomonosoff turned his inclination to poetry. He wished to become an actor, but was dissuaded from appearing on the stage by the manager of the theatre Cheraskoff, in consequence of whose advice he devoted himself to the study of the belles lettres, and the acquisition of modern languages. In 1761 he was appointed inspector in the university of Moscow, and afterwards translator in the department of government for foreign affairs. In 1762 he went to Dresden as secretary of legation to count Beloselsky, and he there employed his leisure till 1768 in the cultivation of poetry and the fine arts. The beautiful pictures in the Elector's gallery attracted his attention, and inspired the feelings which he displayed in his "Duschenka"—Psyche, the publication of which in 1776 procured him great and

lasting reputation. After this he dedicated his time entirely to music and poetry, living in seclusion at St Petersburg till Catherine II called him again to public life. He then wrote, on various occasions, several dramatic and historical pieces. In 1788 he was made president of the Imperial Archives. In 1795 he quitted the court to live in privacy in Little Russia; but the Emperor Alexander recalled him to St Petersburg, where he continued till his death, in 1803.—*For. Rev. Bowring's Russian Anthology. Encycl. Amer.*

BOGUE (DAVID) an eminent dissenting minister, who was pastor of an independent congregation at Gosport, in Hampshire, where he also kept an academy. He died in 1825, aged seventy-six. He was the author of a treatise on the "Inspiration of the New Testament," 12mo; and a "History of the Dissenters," 4 vols, 8vo, written in conjunction with the Rev. J. Bennett.—*Month. Mag.*

BOHADIN, a celebrated Arabian historian, in the twelfth century. He wrote a history of Saladin, of whom he was the favourite, and is said to resemble Plutarch.—*Moreri.*

BOINDIN (NICHOLAS) a French writer of comedies in the eighteenth century. His works are in two volumes. He was a humane and moral man, but made an avowal of atheism, and was buried, in consequence, without religious ceremonies.—*Diet. Hist.*

BOISSY D'ANGLAS (FRANCIS ANT.) a French politician, born in 1756, of a Protestant family. He became maître-d'hôtel in ordinary to monsieur (Louis XVIII), which office he resigned towards the end of the session of the Constituent Assembly. At the Revolution he embraced the popular cause; but at first he acted only an inferior part as a statesman. In 1792 he was chosen a deputy to the Convention; and he was sent as a commissary to Lyons, with Vitet and Legendre. On the trial of Louis XVI he voted in the first instance for his detention, and banishment after the restoration of peace; and then in favour of the appeal to the people. He subsequently interfered but little in public affairs, till the fall of Robespierre. He was one of the presidents of the Convention on the 20th of May, 1793, during the Jacobin insurrection; and to his courage and firmness may be principally ascribed the prevention of the renewal of the reign of terror, with which France was then menaced. He was regarded as one of the principal authors of the constitution of 1795. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, in which he opposed the directory; and at length he was involved in the proscription of the 18th of Fructidor, and sentenced to exile in Guiana. He however kept himself in concealment, and was recalled by Buonaparte in 1799. Under the consular government, he was a member, and then president of the Tribunate; and in 1805 was made a senator and commander of the Legion of Honour. In June 1814 he was created a peer of France; and though he was employed on the return of Buonaparte from Elba, his conduct after the battle of Waterloo restored him to favour. He

was appointed a member of the Chamber of Peers, and also of the Institute on its reorganization, in 1816. He died at Paris, October 20, 1826. For a list of his works see the subjoined authority.—*Annales Biog.*

BOLIVAR (SIMON) the celebrated liberator of South America, was born in the city of Caracas, on the 25th July, 1783. He was of noble parentage, both his father and mother having belonged to the privileged order of persons called Mantuanos. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Spain for education, and having there completed his studies, he visited Paris, and indulged himself in most of the dissipations incident to that gay and luxurious capital. He gained admittance into the best society, and was much noticed for his talents, acquirements, and knowledge of the world. He formed an acquaintance with the celebrated travellers Humboldt and Bonpland, with whom he passed some time, and successively visited England, Italy, Switzerland, and a considerable part of Germany; making himself acquainted with the customs of the different countries and the character and manners of their inhabitants. In 1802 he visited Madrid, to take leave of his personal friends, previously to his return to the land of his nativity. He had formed a strong attachment to the beautiful daughter of the Marquis de Ustariz del Cro, and his affection being returned, the lovers, with the consent of the lady's father, were married; and Bolivar and his lady crossed the Atlantic. The period of connubial happiness was but brief, for within a twelvemonth the lady, who was only sixteen at the time of her marriage, was snatched away by death: the bereaved husband was almost frantic with grief, and for a time gave way to the indulgence of sorrow for his irreparable loss. He was at length roused by the sufferings of his countrymen under the oppression and tyranny of the Spanish government, and Bolivar, yielding to the ardour of his feelings, devoted himself to the patriotic task of rescuing his country. Arriving at Venezuela, he was appointed a colonel in the service of the newly founded republic, and shortly after was employed on an important mission to London, the expenses of which undertaking were defrayed from his private fortune. On his return to South America, general Miranda appointed him commander at Puerto Cabello, but the Spanish prisoners having risen and seized the fort, he was obliged to quit the town, and proceed by sea to Caracas. When Miranda had entered into a capitulation with Monteverde, the royalist general, and resistance seemed to be at an end in Venezuela, Bolivar retired to Curacao, where he formed a connexion with Admiral Brion, and thus procured the advantage of maritime co-operation. He now offered his services to the congress of New Grenada, which were accepted. Finding the Venezuelans once more disposed to throw off the yoke of Spain, he obtained from the congress a body of six hundred men, with which he penetrated through the Andes to Venezuela,

in 1813. After several sanguinary contests, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the whole of that province, except the parts of La Guaya and Puerto Cabello, in the latter of which Monteverde defended himself with the most determined firmness. It was in this campaign that the war of extermination commenced, in consequence of the summary execution of their prisoners by the Spaniards. The authority of the Spanish government over this part of the western world would have now been annihilated, had not Monteverde succeeded in arming the slaves, and spread insurrection throughout the country, which became exposed to all the horrors of war. Bolivar, who had been declared dictator of Venezuela, marched to attack these new and formidable enemies; but he was unsuccessful, and having been defeated in a decisive engagement, distrust and disunion arose among the republicans, while the royalists achieved an unqualified triumph. Bolivar then retired a second time to New Grenada, and served for two years under the banners of the congress. In 1815, when the Spanish forces under Morello landed in South America, he threw himself into Carthagena, and after a most obstinate defence of that place against the Spaniards who were besieging it, with part of his army he cut his way through their lines, and retreated to St Domingo. The spirit of resistance, however, was by no means exterminated; Arismendi drove the Spaniards from the island of Margarita, and Bolivar arriving there, with forces which he had levied at Aux-cayes, was soon joined by Brion. In conjunction with him he made descents on the coasts of Caracas and New Grenada, ascended the Orinoco, and captured Angostura, the capital of Spanish Guiana. There Bolivar increased the strength of his army by volunteers from Europe, and prepared again to encounter Morillo. In 1817 he ascended the river Apure, and penetrated into Caracas, as far as Calabozas, but after several obstinately contested engagements, he was defeated near Orin, and obliged to retire to Angostura. Thus discomfited, but not dismayed, Bolivar altered his plan, embarked the whole of his army, sailed up the Orinoco and the Meta, and thus penetrated into New Grenada, and made himself master of Santa Fé the capital, in August 1819. This bold measure led to important results. He was now joined by numbers, and having at his command the resources of an extensive tract of country, Morillo in vain endeavoured to arrest his career. Towards the close of 1820, that chief found himself compelled to conclude an armistice with Bolivar, in order to afford time for a negotiation between the South Americans and the Spanish government. When hostilities again commenced, his army vanquished at Carabobo the host of the Spaniards, and thus sealed the independence of Columbia. This classical name, and the union of Quito, Cundinamarca, and Venezuela, which it expresses, were the important work of the liberator. This confederation was projected in 1813, and

in 1821 it received the sanction of the Congress of Columbia, composed of representatives from all the states. The union was consolidated under a central government, and Bolivar was chosen president of the republic. The legislative body was subsequently occupied in improving the national institutions, and adopting measures for the internal government of the country, and its cultivation, education, modes of communication, and fiscal and judicial establishments. One of the most admirable traits in the characteristic policy of the Columbian republic is the zeal displayed for the abolition of slavery. Bolivar commenced this measure of national justice by the manumission of his own slaves—a very considerable personal sacrifice. In 1821 an act passed, declaring all the children of slaves born after that period free; the trade in negroes was prohibited, and funds were provided, as well as means secured to the negroes themselves, for purchasing their own freedom. So effectual were these provisions, that within a few months after the enactment of the law, some slaves had taken up their liberty, and the number manumitted has been annually increasing. In 1823 the Congress of Peru, assembled at Guayaquil, sought the aid of Bolivar to settle their internal divisions, and assist in establishing the independence of their country. This call he obeyed, and set out for Lima, where, supported by six thousand troops, he was proclaimed Liberator of Peru. During his absence from Columbia, the executive power devolved on the Vice-President Santander. After overcoming numerous obstacles, Bolivar was invested with supreme authority, on the 10th of September, 1823; but he and his companions becoming the objects of jealousy to the Peruvians, and the Spanish royalists having obtained possession of the fortress of Callao and the city of Lima, he published a proclamation deploring these events, and endeavouring to conciliate the domestic factions, whose suspicion had been excited, declaring his determination to resign his power as soon as his numerous enemies were overcome. For some years Bolivar was generally acknowledged by the Columbians as their beneficent and patriotic deliverer, and under his government the people exhibited an example of social order that is rarely to be found in an infant republic. These first favourable indications inspired the admirers of free constitutions with hopes which unhappily have never been realized. Discontents, jealousies, and divisions ensued. Bolivar's success as a statesman was inferior to that which he experienced as a soldier; he appears to have been treated with ingratitude by his countrymen, and, disgusted with their conduct, he sold his property in Columbia, determined to seek shelter in a foreign land. At length the people, sensible of their injustice to his merit, began to wish for his restoration, but his death, which took place December 17, 1830, at San Pedro, near St. Martha, prevented the accomplishment of their wishes; and the chief who had liberated

his compatriots from the yoke of ages died in exile among strangers. The following description of the personal appearance, mind, and manners of Bolivar, taken from the Memoirs of General Miller, who served under him in the war of liberation, was published whilst he was living. "The person of General Bolivar is thin, and somewhat below the middle size. He dresses in good taste, and has an easy military walk. He is a very bold rider, and capable of undergoing very great fatigue. His manners are good, and his address unaffected. It is said that in his youth he was handsome; he has had now some years of war and patriot anxieties to rob him of that least among many charms. His complexion is sallow, and his hair, originally black, is now mixed with grey. His eyes are dark and penetrating, but generally downcast or turned aslant when he speaks; his nose is well formed; his forehead high and broad; the lower part of his face is sharp; the expression of his countenance is care-worn. His mind is of the most active description. When not stirring employed, he is always reading, dictating letters, or conversing. His voice is loud and harsh; but he speaks eloquently on all subjects. He entertains munificently, but is himself very abstemious. Disinterested in the extreme with regard to pecuniary affairs, he is insatiably covetous of fame. Bolivar invariably speaks of England, her institutions, and her great men in terms of admiration. He often dwells with great warmth on the constancy, fidelity, and sterling merit of the English officers who had served in the cause of South American independence under every varying event of the war. As a collateral proof of his predilection towards England, he has always had upon his personal staff a number of British subjects."—*Month. Mag. Cabinet Ann. Reg.*

BOLTS (WILLIAM) a writer on politics and commerce, born in Holland, in 1740. He entered into the service of the English East India Company, and settled at Calcutta. Having quarrelled with the governor, he was arrested and sent prisoner to England, where he published, as a justification of his conduct, "Considerations on Indian Affairs," 1772, 2 vols, 4to. He afterwards entered into the service of the empress Maria Theresa, who made him a colonel, and gave him authority over her establishments in the Indies. He had formed six settlements on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, when the death of the empress put a period to his operations. His death took place in Paris, in 1808.—*Dict. Hist.*

BONCHAMP (ARTHUR de) a distinguished general of the royalists of La Vendée, born in Anjou, in 1759. He had served in America during the war between Britain and the United States; and he was chosen by the Vendéans, on their insurrection, commander-in-chief, in conjunction with M. d'Elbée. He contributed to the taking of Bressuire, Thouars, Fontenai, Saumur, and Angers; and displayed

on every occasion great talents and courage. In September 1793, in endeavouring to effect a passage over the Loire, when assailed by a superior republican force, he received a mortal wound; and being removed to Ancenis, he died in the arms of his wife, regretted both by his friends and enemies. Madame de Bonchamp published memoirs of the scenes of warfare in which she accompanied her husband.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

BONINGTON (RICHARD PARKES) an ingenious artist, who was born in 1801, at the village of Arnold, in Nottinghamshire. His father was a drawing master, and had some skill in portrait and landscape painting. This circumstance may account for the very early predilection which the son evinced for the fine arts. He began to make sketches even in infancy, and being instructed by his father, with the view of his becoming a draughtsman, at the age of seven or eight years he made some drawings from old buildings at Nottingham, which displayed extraordinary ability; and about the same time he showed a decided partiality for coast scenery and marine objects. At the age of fifteen, his father took him to Paris, where he obtained permission to draw at the Louvre, and he soon afterwards became a student at the Institute, and likewise under M. le Baron Gros. About this time he produced several fine drawings of coast scenery, fish, markets, &c. with groups of figures, for which he constantly found a ready sale. His talents first attracted attention at home in consequence of the exhibition of two of his pictures of this description at the British Gallery, in 1826. Mr Bonington next visited Italy, where he studied assiduously and with great advantage, and, among the results of his labour and talent, he brought home a beautiful painting of the Ducal Palace at Venice, which was exhibited in the gallery of the British Institution, and in the same exhibition were his pictures of Henry III of France, and a piece of coast scenery. Several of his productions are in the collections of the duke of Bedford, the marquis of Lansdowne, the countess de Grey, Mr Carpenter, Mr Vernon, and others. He died in London, September 23, 1828, in consequence of a consumptive complaint, said to have been caused by anxiety of mind, and too close attention to his professional pursuits.—*Month. Mag.*

BONSTETTEN (CHARLES VICTOR de) an ingenious writer on history, philology, and general literature, who was born at Bern, in 1745. He visited England in 1769, and spent two months with the poet Gray, at Cambridge. In politics he was a liberal, and during the progress of the French Revolution, he held the office of bailiff of Nyon in the Pays de Vaud. For more than half a century, he was distinguished as a cultivator of the belles lettres. He was known as a classical scholar, a traveller, a moralist, a metaphysician, a geologist and a politician; and he retained his faculties and his constitutional vivacity to the last. His death took place at Geneva, (where he had

long resided,) February 3, 1832. Among his works may be mentioned "Principes de la Révolution de la Suisse;" "Voyage sur le Scène des six derniers livres de l'Énéide, suivi de quelques Observations sur le Latium moderne," Genève, 1804, 8vo; and "Recherches sur la Nature et les Loix de l'Imagination," 1807, 2 vols, 8vo; besides which he published various pieces in the German language. Bonstetten was the confidential friend of the celebrated Swiss historian John Muller, his correspondence with whom was published at Zurich, 1810, 8vo. In the later years of his life appeared his "Etude de l'Homme;" "Homme du Midi et Homme du Nord;" and "Scandinavie;" and lastly a sketch of autobiography, called "Souvenirs Cents en 1831," printed at Zurich.—*Biographie des Hommes Vivants. Metropolitain.*

BORLACE (EDMUND) an Irish physician and historian in the seventeenth century, author of a "History of the Irish Rebellion," 1680, folio.—*Wood.*

BOS (JEROME) a Flemish painter in the fifteenth century, whose demons, spectres, and incantations are ably, although repulsively, executed.—*D'Argenville.*

BOS (LEWIS JANSEN) a celebrated Flemish flower painter, in the fifteenth century, remarkable for the lucid beauty of his dew on the leaves of plants.—*Hem.*

BOSSELLINI (CARLO) an Italian advocate, who distinguished himself by his writings on legislation and political economy. In 1816 he published a work entitled "Nuovo Esame delle Sorgenti della Publica e della Privata Ricchezza," in which he freely investigates the theories of Adam Smith and other writers on the sources of national wealth. This treatise was written long previous to its publication, which was delayed till after the fall of Buonaparte, under whose rule the opinions of the author could not have been propagated with safety. He subsequently published various articles on similar topics, in the "Antologia," or Journal of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, published at Florence, and he opposed the doctrines of Malthus and Sismondi. Bossellini was a warm yet dispassionate admirer of civil and religious liberty. He was born at Modena, in 1765; and his death took place July 1, 1827.—*For. Rev.*

BOSSUT (CHARLES) one of the most profound mathematicians of modern times, was a native of the country of Lyonnaise, but of a family originally from Liege. He was educated at the jesuits' college at Lyons, and having finished his studies he obtained the notice of Fontenelle, Clairaut, and d'Alembert. He also became acquainted with Camus, who procured him the professorship of mathematics at the military school at Mezieres in 1752. The same year he published a memoir, entitled "Usage de la Differentiation des Paramètres, &c." He succeeded Camus as a member of the Academy of Sciences, and as examiner of pupils in the schools of artillery and engineers; and he obtained several other employments, which he lost at the Revolu-

tion. On the formation of the Institute, he recovered some of his offices, which he kept four years, and then retired on a pension. He died January 14, 1814. His principal work is "Histoire des Mathématiques," 1810, 2 vols, 8vo, of which two editions appeared within two years after its first publication. He was also the author of "Cours de Mathématiques," 3 vols, 8vo; and an interesting memoir of Pascal, prefixed to an edition of his writings, besides various other valuable works.—*Dict. Hist.*

BOSTON (THOMAS) a Scottish divine, was born at Dunse in 1676, and studied at the university of Edinburgh. He subsequently kept a school at Glencairn, and in 1707 became pastor of Ettrick, where he died in 1732. He is author of a popular work entitled "Human Nature in its fourfold State;" "Memoirs of his Life and Writings;" a curious manuscript in Latin, on Hebrew accents, entitled "Tractatus Stigmologicus Hebræo-Biblicus," &c. All his works were published in folio, in 1768.—*Life by Himself.*

BOTZARIS (MARCO) a modern Greek patriot, who was a native of the mountains of Suli, in Albania. Being appointed stratch of Western Greece in 1821, he fortified Missolonghi, considering it as the rampart of the Peloponnesus. In the beginning of August 1823, receiving information of the approaching invasion of Ætolia by the Turks, he resolved to march against the enemy. He arrived on the 7th of August (old style) at the defiles of mount Collidromos, his troops amounting to about 750. The Turkish army was 20,000 strong: Botzaris, therefore, determined on a nocturnal attack. He placed part of his forces in ambuscade, and with the remainder, having surprised the advanced guard of the Infidels, he penetrated to the midst of their camp, and killed the selictar, Moustai Pacha, and seven of the principal beys. All was confusion and alarm among the Turks; but Botzaris being wounded by a musket ball, the Greeks retreated with their chief towards Missolonghi. His wound proved fatal, and his death took place August 23, 1823, at the age of forty-three. This hero had originally borne arms in the French service, in an Albanian regiment, in which his father and his uncle were majors in 1807.—*Dict. Hist.*

BOUGAINVILLE (LOUIS ANTOINE) a French navigator, distinguished for his maritime discoveries. He was born at Paris in 1729. He studied at the university with a view to practising at the bar, and he was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He paid particular attention to the study of mathematics, and in 1752 he published "Traité du Calcul Intégral, pour servir de suite à l'Analyse des Infiniments Petits," 2 vols, 4to. In 1753 he entered as an adjutant into the provincial battalion of Picardy, and he became aide-de-camp to general Chavert, who commanded the camp of Sarre Louis in 1754. He then went to London, as secretary of embassy, and was made a fellow of the Royal Society. On his return he rejoined

Chevert, and afterwards served under the marquis de Montcalm in Canada. He was sent to France, in 1756, to demand reinforcements for the defence of the colony, and he returned to Canada in 1759, having received the rank of colonel, and the decoration of knight of St Louis. On the capture of Quebec he returned home, and in 1761 he was employed in Germany, as aide-de-camp to M. de Choiseul Stainville. Peace taking place, he engaged in the naval service. In 1763 he was employed to make a settlement at the Malouine Islands, but this project was frustrated in consequence of their being claimed by the Spaniards; and Bougainville was therefore charged with the duty of restoring them to Spain, for which purpose he sailed with a small fleet from St Maloes, November 15, 1766. Having executed his mission he sailed into the South Seas, and visited the Society Islands, the New Hebrides, New Guinea, and other places; and he returned to St Maloes, March 16, 1769, having enriched geography with a great number of discoveries. His relation of his voyage round the world was published in 1771. He commanded with distinction ships of the line in the American war, in 1779 he was made a commodore, and the following year he obtained farther promotion. He was employed to allay the disturbances at Brest, in 1790, but his services on that occasion were ineffectual. At length he retired from professional employment, after having served his country in the army and navy, with great reputation, during more than forty years. In 1796 he was elected a member of the geographical section of the Institute, and afterwards a member of the Bureau des Longitudes. He was made a senator on the creation of that body of the state. His death took place August 31, 1811. Commer-san, who accompanied him in his voyage round the world as botanist, gave his name to a new genus of plants, *Bugainvillea*, of the family of *Nyctaginea*, or night blowing flowers.—*Biog. Univ.* An imperfect and incorrect notice of this celebrated navigator having been accidentally inserted in the body of this work, the present article has been introduced to replace it.

BOUILLER (DAVID RENAUD) a Dutch divine, who was a native of Utrecht. He became a preacher of the reformed church at Amsterdam, and afterwards at London; and he published several works, among which may be mentioned a "Philosophical Essay concerning the Soul of Brutes;" "Letters on the True Principles of Religion;" and Sermons. He died in 1759.—*Zopf*.

BOULAI (CÉSAR EGASSE du) a French historian in the seventeenth century, author of a history of the university of Paris.—*Nowv. Dict. Hist.*

BOULARD (ANT. MARIE HENRI) a French lawyer and historical writer, who died at Paris in 1825. He exercised the functions of a notary in the metropolis for many years, but in 1809 he quitted that office to devote himself to literature. Among his principal

publications are a translation of Dr Henry's History of England; a translation of Schomberg on the Roman Law; "*Histoire Littéraire des Grecs dans le moyen Age*," 8vo; and "*Histoire Littéraire des Arabes ou des Sarasins dans le moyen Age*," 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BOURDELIN (CLAUDE) an eminent French physician and natural philosopher, who was born at Villa Franca, near Lyons, in 1621. He paid particular attention to the study of Chemistry, and on the foundation of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666, he became one of the first members, with the title of Chemist, and in that character he instituted researches into the nature of mineral waters, made experiments on the juices of plants, and on the blood, bile, and other animal fluids, and he engaged in the analysis of oils. The rapid progress of discovery in modern times has rendered chemistry a new science, and reduced almost to insignificance the knowledge of our ancestors, yet the labours of Bourdelin, as an experimental philosopher, still deserve to be commemorated. He died October 15, 1699, after having long practised as a physician in the French metropolis.

BOURDELIN (CLAUDE) son of the preceding, was also a physician and a man of science, distinguished alike for his learning and for the benevolence of his disposition. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, having first the title of Associate Anatomist, and subsequently that of Associate Botanist; and having visited England after the peace of Ryswick, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He procured the post of physician to the Duchess of Burgundy, but devoted a great portion of his time to giving medical advice gratuitously to the indigent. He died April 20, 1711, aged 43.—*Fontenelle's Eloges of Academicians.*

BOURDON (FRANCIS LOUIS) a French revolutionary statesman, called Bourdon de l'Oise, who was originally an attorney of the parliament of Paris. He became a member of the convention, and he successively assisted in the overthrow of the Girondists, the Dantonists, and the Terrorists. After the fall of the latter he was appointed a member of the legislative body; and opposing the directory, he was exiled to Sinamari, where he died.—BOURDON (LEONARD L. J. JOSEPH) another revolutionary leader, was a schoolmaster at Paris. Becoming a member of the convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI; and conducted himself with sanguinary violence on many occasions. He was employed under the directory; but he sank into insignificance, and died at Paris, in obscurity. He published a "Memoir on National Education," 1789, 8vo; and other works.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

BOURRIT (MARK THEODORE) born at Geneva, in 1739; and died in 1819. He was precentor of the cathedral of his native city, and distinguished himself by his repeated journeys among the Alps, and especially to Mont Blanc. He published "Voyage aux

Glaciers de Savoie," 1772, 8vo; "Nouvelle Descript. des Glaciers de Savoie," 1785, 8vo. reprinted in 1789 with "Nouv. Descript. des Vallées de Glace et des Alpes Pennines et Rhétiennes," 3 vols, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BOURSAULT (EDMUND) a French dramatic writer of some note in the seventeenth century. His "*Æop in the City, and Æop at Court*," are still received with applause.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUTERWEK (FREDERIC) a distinguished German writer on philosophy, and polite literature, who was a native of Oken, near Goslar, in Franconia. He was born in 1766, and at an early period of his life he displayed indications of his future eminence. In 1784 he entered the university of Göttingen, as a student of law, and in 1786 he obtained an academical prize. He afterwards relinquished the study of jurisprudence for that of philosophy, especially in its connexion with the fine arts. He first appeared as a public lecturer in 1791, when he disputed on the Kantian philosophy, with considerable success. During the six following years, he spent much of his time in travelling; and in 1797 he was appointed by the Hanoverian government Professor Extraordinary of Philosophy at Göttingen, and in 1806 a Councillor of State. Foreign literary societies had already enjoyed the advantage of his valuable communications; and in acknowledgment of his merit he was admitted a member of several of those institutions. In 1806 he was chosen an associate of the Society of Arts at Lisbon; in 1809 of the Royal Academy at Munich; he received similar honours from the Physical Society of Wetteravia; from the Royal Society of Arts and the Academy at Leghorn, in 1811; from the Royal Academy of Arts at Berlin, in 1812; from the Mineralogical Society of Jena, in 1813; from the Royal Spanish Academy of History, in 1819; and the same year from the Royal Institute of the Netherlands. Bouterwek occupied the attention of the public as a writer for the press during a long period, and his works are very numerous. His earliest production of importance is entitled "Kleine Schriften Philosophischen, aesthetischen und litterarischen Inhalts," with an autobiographical poem, in which he displays not only a powerful intellect, but likewise an extraordinary degree of self-knowledge. Several of his publications relate to transcendentalism, or the Philosophy of Kant and Jacobi; and among his most valuable writings may be specified "Aesthetik," 2 vols, 8vo; "Ideen zu einer allgemeiner Apodiktik," 2 vols, 8vo; "Museum der Philosophie und Literatur," 3 vols, 8vo; "Lehrbuch der Philosophischen Wissenschaften, nach einem neuen System," 2 vols, 8vo; "Religion der Vernunft;" and "Geschichte der Poesie und Beredsamkeit," 12 vols, 8vo. The last mentioned of these works, comprising the history of literature since the conclusion of the thirteenth century, among the Greeks, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, the

French, the English, and the Germans, though unequally executed, is the most generally interesting, and is likewise the best known in this country, that portion of it relating to Spanish and Portuguese literature having appeared in an English translation. The lectures of Bouterwek embraced the subjects of logic, metaphysics, the philosophy of religion, practical philosophy, ethics, the laws of nature, the history of philosophy, æsthetics, in connexion with the fine arts and with poetry, and historical and critical discourses on ancient and modern German literature. In the winter of 1827 the professor was seized with a disorder from which he never recovered entirely; and his death took place on the 9th of August, 1828. During the last ten years of his life he devoted himself with much assiduity to the study of the modern Greek, which circumstance induced many young men from Greece to become students at Göttingen.—*For. Rev. Month. Mag. Edit.*

BOWDLER (HANNAH) a lady who distinguished herself by her literary productions, and who was the sister of Thomas Bowdler, FRS. In 1786 she published at Bath "*Poems and Essays*," 2 vols, 12mo; and subsequently "*Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity*," which having appeared anonymously, Bishop Porteus, on reading them, was so struck with their merit, that concluding the author to be a clergyman, he offered through the publisher to confer a benefice on the author. This lady appeared in 1810 as the editor of "*Fragments in Prose and Verse*, by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith," which contained biographical notices of that highly gifted female. She died at Bath, where she had long resided, February 25, 1830, aged seventy-six.—*Gent. Mag.*

BOWDOIN (JAMES) an American statesman and philosopher, born at Boston, in New England, in 1727. He became governor of the province of Massachusetts; and president of the American Academy of Sciences, founded at Boston, in 1780. He was also a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin. He died at Boston, in 1790. Governor Bowdoin published in the Transactions of the Boston Academy, his inaugural discourse as president; "*Observations on the Phenomena of Light*;" "*Observations on the Waste of Matter in the Sun and Fixed Stars, occasioned by the constant Efflux of Light*;" and "*Observations on the Existence of an Orb which surrounds the whole Visible Material System*."—*Reuss. Dict. Hist.*

BOYLSTON (ZABDIEL) an American physician, born at Brookline, in Massachusetts, North America, in 1680. He had the honour of introducing into his native country inoculation for the small-pox. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published a "*Treatise on Inoculation*," London, 1726. He died in 1766. *Dict. Hist.*

BRADDOCK (EDWARD) major-general in the British service, and commander-in-chief

America during the war with the French in the middle of the last century. He arrived in Virginia in February, 1755; and prepared to conduct an expedition against Fort Duquesne. He arrived at Monongahela July 8, with 12,000 men, and the day following he proposed to invest the fort. In marching through the woods he fell into an ambuscade, when the general and most of his officers were killed, and the army was saved from destruction chiefly by the efforts of Washington, at that time an aide-de-camp to general Braddock.—*Smollett's Hist. of Eng.*

BRADFORD (JOHN) an English martyr, who suffered in Smithfield 1555; eloquent as a preacher, and some of whose letters are extant.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRAINERD (DAVID) a distinguished American missionary, was born at Haddon in Connecticut, in 1718. He was designed for agriculture, but at the age of twenty-one he quitted farming, and entered himself at Yale college, in Newhaven, whence he removed to New York, where he was gradually led to undertake a mission among the Indians. He successively visited Delaware, Susquehannah, and various places on the river of that name, and converted several thousands, until his constitution, which was not strong, at length gave way under so much fatigue, and he died on the sixth of October, 1747, in the thirtieth year of his age.—*Life by Styles.*

BRAND (JOHN) a writer on politics and political economy. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained great credit as a mathematical scholar, and took the degree of BA. in 1766, and that of MA. in 1769. He published, in 1772, "Conscience, an Ethical Essay," 4to, a poem written for the Seatonian prize, which he failed obtaining, in consequence of a delay in the presentation of the piece to the university. He entered into holy orders, and was presented to the rectory of Wickham-market, in Suffolk, and that of St George, Southwark, both which he held at the time of his decease, in February, 1809. In 1776 he published a second poem, entitled "Illicit Love," 4to, and the same year "Observations on some of the probable Effects of Mr Gilbert's Bill, with Remarks deduced from Dr Price's Account of the National Debt," 8vo. Among his subsequent productions are "The Alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons and the Inequality of the Land Tax considered," 1793, 8vo; "A Sermon on the Fast Day," 1794, 4to; "Considerations on the Depression of the Funds and the present Embarrassment of Circulation," 1797, 8vo; "A Determination of the Average Depression of the Price of Wheat in War, below that of the preceding Peace, and of its re-advance in the following," 1800, 8vo; "A Letter on Buonaparte's Proposals for opening a Negotiation for Peace," 1801, 8vo; a "Pamphlet in Defence of Mr Reeve's Thoughts on the English Constitution," 8vo; and a "Refutation of the Charge brought against the Marquis Wellesley on account of his Conduct to the Nabob of Oude," 1807, 8vo, which

was drawn up from official documents. He also published an expostulatory pamphlet on the foundation of the chapel connected with the Philanthropic Reform, in St George's Fields, which he considered as an encroachment on his rights as rector of the parish.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

BRANDOLINI (AURELIO) a Florentine poet in the fifteenth century, author of "De Ratione Scribendi," a work of merit.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRANDT (JOSEPH) a famous Mohawk chief, of mongrel descent, being half German and half North American Indian, who is stigmatized for his cruelty by Campbell, in his *Gertrude of Wyoming*. In the American war he joined the English, and ravaged the establishments of Susquehannah, in the state of New York. He subsequently retired into Upper Canada, where he died in 1807. This savage appears to have been converted by the Moravian missionaries; and he translated into the Mohawk language the Gospel of St John, and the English Liturgy.—*Missionary Trans. Dict. Hist.*

BRARENS (HENRY) a naval officer in the Danish service, who distinguished himself by his writings on navigation. He was born in 1751, in the island of Fohr, in the North Sea, and like most of his countrymen he became a mariner when quite young. He gradually rose to the rank of captain of a ship, in which situation he continued twenty years, being chiefly employed in the inland seas, but he made a short voyage to the East Sea, afterwards for three years he commanded in Greenland. That voyage occasioned his quitting his profession for a different employment. In 1785 an expedition for the discovery of Old Greenland was undertaken by order of the Danish government, under the direction of admiral Lowenorn, and Brarens being employed in it, he attracted the notice and obtained the patronage and friendship of that distinguished officer. Through his interest the captain, after his return from Old Greenland, was appointed examiner of young mariuers, retaining his rank in the navy. He afterwards gave winter lectures on navigation, and in 1796 opened a regular school for naval instruction, with the full approbation and support of his patron. In 1799 his merit procured him an honourable employment under the Royal Canal Inspector's Commission at Rendsburg; and the following year he quitted the isle of Fohr to settle at Tonnigen, as inspector of naval affairs and examiner of young seamen, and subsequently he became a member of the Quarantine Commission. He died August 4, 1826. Brarens distinguished himself no less by his writings than by his public services. In 1800 he published a "System of Practical Navigation," which was the first complete work on the subject which had appeared in the German language. He gave an improved edition of this treatise, in 1807, in conjunction with his son John Frederick Brarens; and in 1819 a third with further improvements. He pro-

duced another work entitled "*A System of Practical Seamanship*," 1807; reprinted in 1819. Besides these professional productions, so creditable to his talents and industry, he was the author of a philosophico-theological tract, with the following title, "What are we Men? What do we know?"—in which he seems to have strayed beyond his proper sphere. It must be added, that he bore an excellent character in private life.—*New German Necrology*.

BRAY (THOMAS) an English divine, born 1656, died 1730. He distinguished himself as a missionary in America, and as a founder of many religious societies in England, and was author of some theological tracts.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRAY (WILLIAM) a solicitor of considerable eminence, who distinguished himself by his attention to topography and antiquities. In 1778 he published "*A Sketch of a Tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire*," 8vo, (anonymous); of which a second edition, with the name of the author, appeared in 1783. He also drew up "*An Account of Henry Smith, Esq. and his extensive Charities*," 1800, 8vo, for private distribution, in which he has corrected strange misrepresentations, which have been circulated concerning the subject of the memoir, whose great wealth, which he so munificently distributed, was the result of commercial enterprise and industry, instead of having been collected in the character of a travelling mendicant, as fabulously reported. The principal work in which Mr Bray was concerned is the "*History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, compiled from the materials of the late Rev. Owen Manning, and continued to the present time," folio; the first volume of which was published in 1804, the second in 1809, and the third, which completes the work, in 1820. Though the collections of Mr Manning afforded material assistance in the prosecution of this laborious undertaking, yet the chief merit is due to Mr Bray, especially in the later portions of the publication. He was a fellow and was also the treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; and he contributed several papers to the *Archæologia*. He resided at Shene, in Surrey, where he died December 21, 1832, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. Besides the above works, he edited the *Diary and Memoirs of John Evelyn, Esq.*—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*.

BREDOW (GABRIEL GODFREY) professor of history at Breslau, was a native of Berlin, where he was born of poor parents in 1773. He was for some time professor at Eutin, where he was the colleague of the celebrated Voss; afterwards he held a professorship at Helmstadt, and then at Frankfort on the Oder, whence he removed to Breslau, on the transfer of the university thither. He died in 1814. He was distinguished for his patriotism as well as for his literary productions. Among his works are "*A Manual of Ancient History*," the fifth edition of which appeared in 1825; a "*Chronicle of the Nineteenth Century*;" "*Researches concerning History,*

Geography, and Chronology;" and "*Historical Tables*;" all in the German language; and he likewise published, "*Epistolæ Parisienses*," the result of a journey to Paris, where he collected the fragments of the Greek geographers.—*Encyclop. Amer.*

BREGY (CHARLOTTE SAUMAISE DE CHAZAN, comtesse de) an accomplished French lady in the seventeenth century. She was the niece of Salmasius, and maid of honour to Ann of Austria. She was the author of some ingenious letters and poems.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BREISKLAK (SCIPIO) a celebrated Italian geologist, who was born at Rome in 1768. He was destined for the church, but he became professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Ragusa, and afterwards he was professor in the Collegio Nazareno at Rome. Going to Paris he formed an intimacy with Fourcroy, Chaptal, Cuvier, and other men of science in that capital. Buonaparte, at the period of his ascendancy in Italy appointed Breislak inspector of the saltpetre works and powder-mills in the kingdom of Italy. He first attracted public attention by his treatise on the Solfaterra in the vicinity of Naples; and in 1798 he published at Florence his "*Topografia Fisica della Campagna*." Having quitted Rome on account of political disturbances, he went to France, where in 1801 he produced that work in a new and enlarged form, under the title of "*Voyages Physiques et Lithologiques dans la Campagne*," 2 vols, including a topographical-mineralogical description of the environs of Rome. The French translation of this work was from the pen of General Pomereuil, and it was translated into German by F. A. Reuss, and published at Leipsic, 1802, 2 vols. Breislak, while in France, visited Auvergne, and studied with attention its once volcanic mountains. Returning to Italy he wrote "*Arte di Salnitraje*"—The Art of making Saltpetre; and in 1811 he published "*Introduzione alla Geologia*," 2 vols, which appeared in French, much enlarged and altered, with the title "*Institutions Géologiques*," 1818, 3 vols. In 1822 he published an admirable geological description of the territory of Milan. His death took place at Turin, February 15, 1826. He had formed a highly valuable cabinet of minerals, which he bequeathed to the family of Borromeo.—*Encycl. Amer.*

BRETEUIL (LOUIS AUGUSTE LE TONNELIER, baron de) a French diplomatist, who was born in 1733. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary at Cologne, and afterwards at St Petersburg; and then successively ambassador in Sweden, Holland, Naples, at Vienna, and at the congress of Teschen. He was subsequently made minister and Secretary of State, was at length President of the Council of Finance. He was a zealous partisan of monarchy, and therefore at the Revolution he became an obnoxious character, being obliged to flee from France after the 14th of July, 1789. Louis XVI, in 1790, intrusted him

with negotiations at some of the courts in the north of Europe; and in 1792 he was proscribed by the National Convention. In 1802, he obtained permission to return to France; and he died at Paris, in 1807.—*Dict. des Hommes Marq. du 18me S. Encyclop.*

BRETONNEAU (FRANCIS) a French jesuit, born in 1675, died in 1741, author of a history of James II, and of some volumes of sermons, &c.—*Moreri.*

BRETONNIER (BARTHOL. JOSEPH) a French advocate, who died in 1727, author of some useful law tracts, especially "Recueil des principales Questions de Droit qui se jugent diversement dans differens Tribunaux du Royaume," 2 vols, 4to.—*Idem.*

BRETSCHNEIDER (HENRY GODFREY von) a man of talent, who was a native of Gera, in Hungary. He became a soldier, a provincial counsellor, librarian at Ofen and Lamberg, the adviser and confidant of the Emperor Joseph II, a travelling adventurer, a poet, a song writer, a collector of paintings and engravings, a reviewer, a satirist, and in short a Peregrinus Proteus; yet amid all changes he appeared the firm friend of truth, and avowed opposer of political and religious imposture, which he exposed on every occasion. Though unconnected with the French encyclopædists, he adopted their principles. In his writings and conversation he displayed his enmity to Napoleon, when grasping at the sovereignty of Europe. Breitschneider was educated under the Bohemian Brethren, at the Academy of Ebersdorf. His writings are numerous; and scarcely any folly of the times escaped his censure. His "Journey to London and Paris," Berlin, 1817, was translated and published in the Edinburgh Magazine. Among his principal productions may be noticed the "Almanack of the Saints, for the year 1788," in which he attacks priest and priesthood. He died at the castle of Kirzinitz, near Pilsen, November 1, 1810.—*Encyclop. Amer.*

BRIAL (DOUR) a learned French Benedictine monk, who was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions at Paris. He was born at Perpignan, May 26, 1743; and died at Paris, in the autumn of 1828. He deserves to be recorded as one of the contributors to the great literary undertakings carried into execution by the French Benedictines, as he was extensively engaged in the "Histoire Littéraire de la France;" and he edited the collection of the "National Historians of France," which had been commenced by Dom. Bouquet, vols. xii. xiii. xiv. xv. xvi. xvii. and xviii. M. Brial was the last member of his order who had a seat in the Academy of Inscriptions; and no election took place at his death, a law having been enacted under the ministry of Corbière, by which the number of members of this academy is reduced from forty to thirty.—*Didon's Bibliographical Tours in France and Germany. For. Rev.*

BRIDAINE (JAMES) a French priest and missionary, who travelled about France preaching to the people with a degree of zeal and perseverance similar to that of Wesley

and Whitefield in England. He was patronized by pope Benedict XIV; and died at Roquemaure, in 1767. His "Cantiques Spirituels" passed through forty-seven editions. The abbé Caron published the life of Bridaine, under the title of "Manuel des Prêtres."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

BRIOT (PATRICK FRANCIS) an eminent French surgeon and medical writer, who was born in 1773. Having completed his preliminary studies, in 1792 he was attached to the army as officer of health. Being employed for some time in the hospital at Placentia, he availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded for visiting Pavia, to attend the lectures of the celebrated anatomist Scarpa. At that period he wrote several memoirs on professional subjects, and drew up a "Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds," which has never been published. In 1800 he was chosen a corresponding member of the Medical Society, established in the School of Medicine at Paris. At that period he had quitted the army, and settled at Besançon, where he contributed to the formation of a provincial society, of which he was one of the most active members. Having obtained the degree of Doctor in Surgery, he was, in 1806, attached to the practical School of the Hospital of St James, at Besançon, as professor of anatomy and midwifery, and afterwards as professor of pathology and clinical surgery. He wrote a preliminary discourse to accompany Tourtellé's treatise on the Materia Medica; translated into French Stein's Midwifery; and produced an Essay which gained a prize offered by the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and two others, in which he displayed a profound knowledge of surgical history and science. He died December 29, 1826.—*Rev. Encyclop.*

BRITANNICUS (JOHN) an Italian critic of great learning, who died in 1510. His annotations on Terence, Juvenal, Persius, Ovid, Statius, &c. were greatly esteemed.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRITO (BERNARDO de) a Portuguese monk and historian, who died in 1617, author of a history of Portugal, in Latin, 7 vols, folio, &c.—*Nouv. Hist. Dict.*

BROKESBY (FRANCIS) an English divine, who died in 1718, author of a history of the government of the primitive church, and a biography of Dodwell. He likewise assisted Nelson in his "Feasts and Fasts of the English Church."—*Biog. Brit.*

BROMEL (OLAUS) a Swedish physician and botanist, born in 1639, and died in 1705. Among his works is "Catalog. Gen. seu Prodromus Indicis specialioris Rerum Curiosarum O. Bromelii," 1698, 8vo. Plumier gave the name of Bromelia to a genus of plants which Linnæus has reunited to the Ananas.—*MAJOR. von BROMEL*, son of Olaus, was first physician to the king of Sweden. He contributed greatly to the progress of science in Sweden, and died in 1731, aged fifty-one. He was the author of "Hist. Numismatica Senatorum et Magnat. Suecicæ," 1730; and a treatise on Swedish grasses.—*Biog. Univ.*

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BROOKES (RICHARD) an English physician of the eighteenth century, who distinguished himself as a most industrious literary compiler. He published a "Medical Dispensatory, or Dictionary of the Materia Medica and Pharmacopœia," 12mo, at the end of which is a list of his numerous works including a "Gazeteer," and a "System of Natural History," the former of which has passed through a multitude of editions.—*Original.*

BROOKES (JOSHUA) a distinguished anatomist and lecturer on anatomy and surgery, who died at his residence Great Portland-street, London, January 10, 1833, at the age of seventy-three. He delivered lectures to medical students during the long period of forty years, and formed a valuable cabinet of preparations illustrative of anatomy and zootomy, at a house which he occupied in Blenheim-street; but on his relinquishing the duties of a professor, the curious articles which he had collected were dispersed by public sale. Mr Brookes was a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and a member of the Society for the Cultivation of Natural History, at Moscow.—*Med. Gaz.*

BROOKMULLER (JOHN JOACHIM DANIEL) a German lyric poet of some eminence, who was born in 1781. He was the son of a respectable farmer, near Boitzenburg, on the Elbe; and being designed for the ecclesiastical profession, he pursued his studies at the universities of Kiel and Jena, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The irregularity of his conduct appears to have prevented him from obtaining preferment in the church and he was chiefly employed as a teacher. He formed an acquaintance with professor Tychsen, Vice-chancellor of the university of Rostock, to whom he addressed a congratulatory ode, on his seventy-eight birth-day, in 1811. In 1817 he travelled through the Tyrol, Italy, and Switzerland; after his return he became a private teacher of philosophy at Tübingen; and at length tutor in the family of a nobleman near Libau, in which situation he is said to have been much esteemed by his employer. He died in February, 1826. Among his productions are "War Songs," 1813; "An Address to the Hereditary Prince Frederic Louis of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and his Companions in Arms, on their Return to their Country (Fatherland)," 1814; "Poems on his Travels in the Tyrol, Italy, and Switzerland," 1817; and a fine ode addressed "to the Iron Age."—*New German Necrology.*

BROOME (RALPH) an ingenious writer of humorous poetry, who was a native of one of the western counties of England. He entered into the military service of the East India Company, in which he attained the rank of captain; and he was Persian translator to the army on a frontier station, during a war in India under the government of Warren Hastings. When that gentleman was impeached before the House of Lords, Captain Broome advocated his cause by means of the press with much zeal and ability. He published "An Elucidation of the Articles

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of Impeachment against W. Hastings, Esq." 1790, 8vo; "An Examination of the Expediency of continuing the present Impeachment," 1791, 8vo; "A Comparative Review of the Administration of Mr Hastings and Mr Dundas, in War and Peace," 8vo; but his reputation as a public writer is founded on a production of a different character, destined to serve the same purpose with the preceding. This is a light and playful but poignant satire, entitled "The Letters of Simpkyn the Second, Poetic Recorder of all the Proceedings upon the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. in Westminster Hall," 1789, 8vo, an avowed and successful imitation of Anstey's "New Bath Guide." In 1792 he went to France with his family, being then married. Besides the publications already noticed, he was the author of "Observations on 'Paine's Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance,'" 1796, 8vo. "A Letter to a Friend," which Captain Broome wrote from Paris in June 1792, giving a spirited account of the existing state of affairs in that metropolis, was published in a Magazine in 1813, after the death of the writer.—*Month. Rev. Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Ed.*

BROTHERS (RICHARD) an insane fanatic, who for a time attracted considerable attention from the public, and gained many credulous disciples. He was a native of Placentia, in the isle of Newfoundland; and having entered into the naval service he attained the rank of lieutenant. About 1793 he commenced his career as the apostle of a new religion, by announcing himself as the nephew of the Almighty, the prince of the Hebrews, who was to lead the Jews to the land of Canaan to recover their ancient privileges. He predicted the destruction of the city of London by an earthquake, and promulgated many similar absurdities. Notwithstanding the extravagance and folly of his pretensions he obtained many followers, including persons of some talent and respectability, the most distinguished of whom was Mr N. Brassey Halhed, M. P. (See HALHED.) Besides his own writings, several pamphlets were published advocating his claims, and others in refutation of them; and such was the insatiation of some of his disciples that they sold their property in England, in order that they might be enabled to accompany the new prophet to the Holy Land. At length legal measures were adopted, in pursuance of which Brothers was declared a lunatic, and confined in Bedlam during the remainder of his life, at the charge of government. Among the publications of this madman were "A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times, Book I, wrote under the direction of the Lord God, and published by his divine command," 1794; a second part of the same work, containing predictions of the sudden destruction of the Turkish, German, and Russian empires; "An Exposition of the Trinity, with a further elucidation of Daniel, Chap. xii. one Letter to the King, and two to Mr Pitt," 1795; "A Letter to Miss Cott, the

recorded Daughter of King David, and future Queen of the Hebrews," 1798; "A Description of Jerusalem, with the Garden of Eden in the Centre," 1802; "A Letter to his Majesty and her Majesty, a Poem," 1802.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

BROUSSON (CLAUDE) a French Protestant divine, who in 1698 was broken on the wheel in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was the author of some pieces in defence of the Protestants, and of "Remarks on Amelot's Translation of the New Testament." The States of Holland pensioned his widow.—*Moreri.*

BROUWER (ADRIAN) an eminent, eccentric, and improvident Dutch painter in the seventeenth century, admired by Rubens. He excelled in scenes of the lowest humour.—*Des Camps.*

BROWN (ANDREW) editor of the Gazette of Philadelphia, was born in Ireland about 1744. He went to America in 1773, and settled in the state of Massachusetts. In the American war he fought against the English at Lexington and Bunker's Hill. In 1788 he set up the Federal Gazette, and in 1793 he removed to Philadelphia, where he changed the title of his journal. He was conducting it very successfully, when a fire took place January 27, 1797, which not only consumed his house, but occasioned also the destruction of his wife and three children. He was himself greatly injured in his attempts to save them, and he died a few days after this shocking catastrophe.—*Dict. Hist.*

BROWN (ROBERT) an eminent Scottish agriculturist and writer on husbandry, born in 1758, at East Linton, in the shire of Peebles. He was at first engaged in trade, which he quitted for agriculture, having settled at Westfortune, whence he removed to Marcle, where he soon distinguished himself both for his practical skill and his literary talents. His "Treatise on Rural Affairs," his articles in the Edinburgh Farmer's Magazine, and in Dr Rees's Cyclopædia, procured him great reputation, several of his essays having been translated into the French and German languages, and under the style of Robert Brown of Marcle he is quoted by continental writers as an authority on agricultural subjects. His death took place February 14, 1831, at Drylawhill, East Lothian.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

BROWN (ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN, count de) a celebrated commander, of Irish extraction, in the imperial service. He eminently distinguished himself against Frederick the Great, and died of his wounds received at the battle of Prague, 1757, aged fifty-two. His memoirs are published in German and French.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BROWN (WILLIAM LAURENCE) a Scottish divine and theological writer, who was for several years minister of the English church at Utrecht in Holland, and professor of Moral Philosophy, Natural Law, and Ecclesiastical History in the university of that city. Besides some academical orations and single sermons, he published abroad "An Essay of

the Folly of Scepticism, and the Absurdity of Dogmatizing on Religious Subjects, and the proper medium to be observed between these two extremes;" and "An Essay of the Natural Equality of Mankind, the Rights which result from it, and the Duties it imposes;" both which pieces gained prizes offered by the Teylerian Society of Haarlem. In 1796 he succeeded Dr George Campbell, as principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen; and he likewise became minister of the Grey Friars' church in that place. In 1800 he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and at the time of his death, in May 1830, at the age of seventy-seven, he was dean of the Chapel Royal at Edinburgh, and of the Order of the Thistle. Among his works not already mentioned, are "Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue, a poem," Edinb. 1810, 2 vols, 8vo; "An Attempt towards a new Historical and Political Explanation of the Revelations," 1812; a prize essay "On the Existence of a Supreme Being possessed of Infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; containing also the Refutation of the Objections urged against his Wisdom and Goodness," 1816, 2 vols, 8vo; (see BURNETT of Aberdeen, Dict.) and "A Comparative View of Christianity, and all the other forms of Religion which have existed, particularly in regard to their Moral Tendency," 1826, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

BROWNE (EDWARD) son of the celebrated Sir Thomas Browne, and physician to Charles II. He died in 1708, and published an account of his travels in Germany, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy, and translated some of Plutarch's Lives.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (MOSES) an English poet and divine, originally a pen-cutter, who died in 1787, aged eighty-four. He published two dramatic pieces, some religious poems, and an edition of Walton's Complete Angler.—*Gent. Mag.*

BROWNE (PETER) a native of Ireland, and bishop of Cork, who died in 1735, author of a "Defence of Christianity against Toland;" "The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding;" a tract against the custom of drinking to the memory of the dead, and sermons, &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRUCE (JOHN) an eminent writer on Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and the History of Commerce. He was descended from the ancient family of Bruce of Earl's Hall, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where at an early age he was appointed Professor of Logic. In 1780 he published "First Principles of Philosophy," 8vo; and in 1786 "Elements of the Science of Ethics, 8vo, containing the outlines of academical lectures. The former of these works was translated into German by K. G. Schreiter. Having resigned his professorship, he obtained, through the interest of Lord Melville, a grant of reversion of the patent of King's printer for Scotland, in conjunction with Sir J. Hunter Blair; but several years elapsed before the office devolved to them. Mr Bruce was also made Keeper of the State

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Papet Office, and Historiographer to the E. I. Company, and for a short time he held the post of Secretary to the Board of Control. His death took place April 16, 1826, in his eighty-second year, at his seat of Nuthill, Fifeshire, N. B. Among his later works may be mentioned "An Historical View of Plans for the Government of British India, and the Regulation of the Trade of the East Indies," 1793, 4to; "A Report on the Renewal of the E. I. Company's Exclusive Privileges," 1794; "Annals of the E. I. Company, from their establishment in 1600 to the union of the London and English East India Companies, 1707, 8." 1810, 3 vols. 4to.—*Atlas Newscap. Gent. Mag.*

BRUCK (JAMES de) a celebrated Flemish architect, who distinguished himself by the elegance of his compositions, and the taste displayed in their ornaments. He erected, in 1634, the superb monastery of St. Julian, at Mons.—*Dict. Hist.*

BRUE (ANDREW) director and commandant-general of the French Comp. of Senegal and Africa. He formed several settlements on the African coasts, and extended the commerce of his native country in that part of the world. He was appointed to his office in 1696; and after some years he returned home, but went again to Africa in 1723. He wrote "Nouvelle Relation de la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique," published in 1729, by father Labat.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUEYS (FRANCIS PAUL) born about 1750, entered into the French navy, and became a lieutenant previous to the Revolution. He attained the rank of admiral under the republican government; and in 1797 he commanded the fleet which sailed from Toulon, with the army under Buonaparte, destined for the invasion of Egypt. After landing the troops, admiral Brueys was attacked by an English squadron under Nelson, in the bay of Aboukir. An obstinate contest took place on the 1st of August, 1798, which terminated in the defeat of the French, and the death of their gallant commander.—*Dict. Hist.*

BRUIX (EUSTACHE) a French naval officer and minister of the marine, born at St Domingo, in 1759. During the American war he served under D'Orvilliers, De Grasse, and D'Estaing; and he was afterwards appointed second captain of a frigate. At the Revolution he obtained the command of an eighty-gun ship; and after the reign of terror he was major-general of the navy, and port-admiral at Brest. Under Buonaparte he became vice-admiral, minister of marine, and commandant-general of the flotilla at Boulogne. He died in 1805. This officer wrote "Essai sur les Moyens d'approvisionner la Marine," Paris, 1794, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUN (PETER LE) a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1729, author of "A Critical History of the Superstitious Practices which have seduced the Vulgar and embarrassed the Learned;" and of treatises "On the Unlawfulness of Dramatic Entertainments, in a re-

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ligious view;" and "On Liturgies," works of merit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUNE (GEORGES M. A.) marshal of France, was born at Brive la Gaillarde in 1763. He studied at Paris, and quitted his original profession, the law, to become a printer. Adopting with warmth the principles of the Revolution, he attracted notice by his writings, and became one of the founders of the famous club of the Cordeliers, particularly connecting himself with Danton. In 1791 and 1792 he edited a popular journal; and on the invasion of Belgium by Dumouriez, he was sent thither by the executive council as a civil commissary. On his return to Paris, in 1793, he entered into the republican army, and arriving at the rank of general of a brigade, he was employed in the interior, and then in Italy under Buonaparte. He distinguished himself on several occasions, especially at the bridge of Arcola; and he was raised to the command of a division. In 1799 he was placed at the head of the French army in Holland, where he displayed great military talents, and vanquished the Anglo-Russian forces, under the duke of York at Alkmaer. On the establishment of the consular government in 1800, Brune was sent against the insurgents in La Vendée, whom he reduced to subjection. In 1803 he was sent ambassador to Constantinople, and he returned to Paris in 1805. During his absence Buonaparte had mounted the throne, and Brune was made a marshal of the empire. In 1807 he was appointed governor of the Hanse-towns; and being charged with speculation in this office, he was disgraced by Napoleon, and was not again employed under the imperial government. On the Restoration of 1814, he sent to the senate his act of adhesion to the new order of affairs; but not obtaining the notice he expected, he declared in favour of Buonaparte on his return from Elba. He was then made commandant in the south of France, and admitted into the chamber of peers. On the second downfall of his imperial patron he prepared for submission to the royal authority, and was travelling to Paris through Avignon, when a popular commotion took place, in which he was assassinated, August 2, 1815. Notwithstanding the inquiries instituted by order of Louis XVIII, the perpetrators of this outrage were never discovered. Marshal Brune published "Picturesque Travels in the Western Part of France," 1806; and he wrote "Memoirs," which remain in MS.—*Biog. Nouv. des Cont. Dict. Hist.*

BRUNI (ANTHONY) an Italian poet in the seventeenth century. His heroic epistles are spirited, and are adorned with fine engravings from the designs of Domenichino.—*Tiraboschi.*

BRUSCHIUS (GASPAR) a Bohemian historian and poet in the sixteenth century, who ended his days by assassination. He was supposed to have favoured the opinions of Luther. His "Ecclesiastical History of Germany" is his chief work.—*Moreri.*

BRUYS (FRANCIS) a French writer, who died in 1738. Born a Catholic, he went over

to the Calvinists, and then again became a Romanist. His principal work is a history of the popes, in 5 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BUBNA (count) a German general, born in Bohemia about 1770, and died in 1825. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-field-marshal in the Austrian service; and was engaged in several diplomatic as well as military affairs. At the time of his death he was governor-general of Lombardy.—*Dict. Hist.*

BUCKMINSTER (JOSEPH STREVEN) a distinguished American divine, orator, and man of letters. He was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U. S. May 26, 1784; and he was the son of one of the most eminent among the clergy of that state. In 1797 he entered as a student at Harvard College, Cambridge; and in 1800 he attained university honours, after the display of uncommon proficiency in literature, and the delivery of an oration on the characters of different nations. Quitting the college, he continued at home his studies in theology, and other branches of knowledge. In October, 1804, he first appeared as a public preacher at Boston, and the following year he accepted an invitation to become minister of a religious society there. Too close attention to his clerical duties deranged his health, and brought on epilepsy. With a view to his recovery, he made a voyage to England in 1806, and after remaining there some months he went through Holland to Switzerland, and thence proceeded to Paris, where he staid half a year, and then revisiting England, he returned home. His malady was not cured, but his constitutional strength was improved by the voyage, and he had acquired a large addition to his stores of knowledge. His sermons now procured him a place in the first class of popular preachers. He contributed to the periodical publications of the day several valuable papers, and he prepared a number of occasional addresses of great merit. In 1808 he superintended an American edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament; and in 1810 he digested a plan for collecting and publishing all the best modern versions of the books of the Old Testament; but the scheme failed for want of patronage. In 1811 he was appointed lecturer on Biblical Criticism at Cambridge University. His preparations for the execution of this office brought on a renewed attack of epilepsy, which caused his death June 9, 1812. His sermons were collected and published in 1814, with a biographical memoir; and a second volume appeared at Boston, 1829.—*Encycl. Amer.*

BUFFALMACO (BONAMICO) a Florentine painter, who died in 1340, eminent in history for that early period. He originated the practice of putting labels into the mouths of pictorial figures, now used in caricatures, by recommending that line of proceeding to his friend Bruno.—*Pilkington.*

BUHLE (JOHN ТИХОНИЛУС) a German philologist, professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and afterwards at Moscow, in 1804. He died at Brunswick in 1821. Among his numerous works may be mentioned a very valu-

able "History of Philosophy," Götting, 1806, 6 vols, 8vo, of which a French translation, by Jourdan, was published at Paris, 1816, 6 vols, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BULOW (—) a Prussian general, who commanded the combined army in the campaign against Buonaparte in 1814; and the following year he contributed to the victory of Waterloo. He died in 1825.—*Dict. Hist.*

BULOW (HENRY VON) a Prussian, who published several works on military affairs, which attracted on the continent much public notice, and rendered the author obnoxious to the government. He wrote "The Spirit of the new System of War," of which a French translation appeared, under the title of "Esprit du nouveau Système de Guerre;" "The Campaign of 1800;" "Theorems of the New Mode of Warfare;" "A Critical History of the Campaigns of Prince Henry of Prussia," 2 vols, 8vo; and "The Campaign of 1805," 2 vols, 8vo. This last production of his pen drew upon the writer the displeasure of the Northern powers, in consequence of which he was arrested at Berlin in the month of August, 1806, and ordered to be sent to Siberia; but he died during his journey thither in July, 1807.—*Zopf.*

BUNAPARTE (NAPOLEON FRANCIS CHARLES JOSEPH) Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of Napoleon, formerly emperor of the French, by his second wife Maria Louisa of Austria, the daughter of the emperor Francis. He was born March 20, 1811, and created by his father King of Rome. In the act of abdication which Buonaparte found himself obliged to sign after the battle of Waterloo, he proclaimed his son as his successor, under the title of Napoleon II; but the progress of events rendered this step wholly ineffective. The boy was placed under the guardianship of his maternal grandfather, and being removed to the court of Austria, he was there educated as a German prince, his titular distinction of King of Rome being exchanged for that of Duke of Reichstadt. The active and enterprising disposition which he displayed at an early age, induced the emperor of Austria and his ministers to decide in favour of the military profession, as that in the pursuit of which he might indulge his passion for fame with the greatest advantage to himself, and the least danger to the state. In the prosecution of this design the example of Prince Eugene of Savoy was set before him, as among all the imperial generals affording the fittest model for his imitation. It was deemed necessary, as a part of the general plan of management, that he should be insulated from all communication with the agitators and adventurers of France; and to effect this object he was kept in utter solitude, surrounded certainly by attendants and instructors, but otherwise in complete seclusion. His orders were obeyed, his every wish anticipated; he had his books, his horses, and his equipages for the promenade or the chase; but for all that the soul or the heart holds dear he was, with slight exceptions, a solitary

prisoner. This, with a child in whose veins flowed the fervid blood of the Corsican conqueror, was a species of moral torture. The spirit chafed against the prison bars, and the victim of restraint pined, sickened, wasted away, and died. Being under five years of age when removed to Austria, no regular attempt had been made to commence his education; but the scenes of his early existence had left indelible impressions on the mind of the young Napoleon. One day when he was at play with some youths of the imperial family, one of the archdukes showed him a little medal of silver, of which numbers had been struck in honour of his birth, and distributed among the people after the ceremony of his baptism. His bust was on it, and he was asked if he knew whom it represented, when he readily replied—"C'est moi, quand j'étais Roi de Rome." Ideas of his own former consequence, and of his father's grandeur, (according to the testimony of his early tutor, M. Foresti,) were constantly present to his mind. Other impressions were not less fixed; he had a love of truth which rendered him perfectly intolerant of fiction even in fable, and probably contributed to his subsequent distaste for poetry. The first instruction attempted to be communicated to him was a knowledge of the German language, to which for a time he would pay no manner of attention; but his dislike of the study having been overcome by the solicitations of his teachers, he speedily learnt to speak German with the utmost facility. He also manifested a great unwillingness to learn to read; but that difficulty was overcome by exciting his emulation. One of his tutors was M. Collin, a German poet and dramatist of some eminence. This gentleman regarding the young Napoleon's abhorrence of fiction as a sort of censure of his own literary pursuits, made a successful attempt to overcome his antipathy to some extent, by making him acquainted with the inimitable fiction of Defoe. "The poetical genius of Collin," says Foresti, "appeared to triumph over the obstinate resolution to reject every thing which did not appear to be strictly and exactly true. On the heights which overlook Schoenbrunn, on the right of the elegant arcades of La Gloriette, and at the bottom of a dark avenue of trees, may be found a spot altogether secluded from the view of Vienna by deep thickets, and an impervious mass of wood. Here a hut has been constructed after the fashion of Switzerland, or rather of the mountains of Tyrol, and hence it is called the Tyrolese House. In this rustic abode, and in its vicinity, there is nothing to remind the spectator of the neighbouring metropolis. To this wild and quiet spot Collin would often bring the young duke, and there he related to him the story of Robinson Crusoe. The imagination of the child was strongly excited by the tale. Solitude and silence completed the illusion: he fancied himself in a desert, and Collin suggested that he should undertake to construct the utensils that would be

necessary were he obliged to provide for his own subsistence in a similar situation. He acquitted himself of the task with much dexterity. A collection has been made of these things, which are placed in a pavilion that still bears the name of the house of the duke of Reichstadt. The tutor and the pupil, by their united efforts and industry, succeeded in scooping out a cavern resembling that described as the abode of Crusoe on his desert island." During the first period of young Napoleon's instruction at Schoenbrunn, his tutors were much perplexed by his extreme curiosity with regard to his father, and the circumstances and causes of his fall. Those about him found themselves obliged to apply to the emperor Francis for instructions, as they found it impossible to put an end to his inquiries by evasive answers. They were very properly directed to tell him the truth; and after his anxiety was satisfied, he became more calm, and at length reserved on the subject. When the news of the death of Buonaparte at St. Helena reached Vienna, the Count de Dietrichstein, the superior governor of the duke, was absent, and M. Foresti was directed by the emperor to communicate the melancholy intelligence to the youth, who wept bitterly, and his sadness continued for several days. Every attention was paid to his education. He was taught the learned languages first by M. Collin, and after the death of that gentleman by M. Obenhaus, who had been classical preceptor to various members of the imperial family. To these studies, however, he paid but indifferent attention, Caesar's Commentaries being the only Latin book which much interested him. To his military studies he devoted himself with the utmost ardour. He left, however, numerous proofs of literary industry. Among the voluminous papers written by the prince in Italian, is mentioned a sketch of the life of prince Schwartzenberg, containing various passages relative to his father, expressed in a calm and candid tone. From the time that he reached his fifteenth year he was permitted to read any books whatever concerning the history of Napoleon and the French Revolution. He fully availed himself of the opportunities for gaining information thus afforded him. His collections in French on history, chronology, and geography, are said to be of immense extent. His military enthusiasm displayed itself in the ardour with which he pursued every thing that had any connexion with the accomplishments requisite for a soldier. At the age of seven he was indulged with the uniform of a private, and he used to stand sentinel at the door of the apartments of the emperor; after a time, in reward of the precision with which he performed his exercise, he was made a sergeant, to his extreme gratification. For a while he was allowed to store his memory with facts, and left to his own judgment for their interpretation; but at length it was thought proper to initiate him into the policy of the Austrian cabinet, and accordingly prince

Metternich, under the form of lectures on history, gave him, in a series of interviews, the whole theory of imperial politics. One of the very few personal friendships which the duke of Reichstadt was allowed to form was with M. Prokesch, a young officer who had distinguished himself by his travels in the East, and by some military publications. With this gentleman he studied with great attention the works of Montecuculi, prince Eugene, Vaudoncourt, Ségur, Norvins, general Jomini, and other military writers. He showed to M. Prokesch a manuscript of singular interest, in which he had speculated on his own situation, and traced for himself the line of conduct which his duty required; but this curious production he shortly after destroyed. The revolution in France in July 1830 produced, as might have been expected, a startling effect on the mind of this young prince. It is, however, reported that he said, on hearing the news,—"I wish that the emperor would permit me to march with his troops to the succour of Charles X;" which, if true, proves that the lectures of Metternich had not been delivered in vain. The author of a "Letter on the Duke of Reichstadt, by one of his Friends," (said to be M. Prokesch,) states, on the other hand, that his hope and aim was the throne of France, on which he expected to be placed, not by a party in France, but in compliance with the general demand of the country, and with the concurrence of the monarchs of Europe. If such were his expectations they were certainly visionary, for there is but little probability that he would have been suffered to accept the throne of Belgium had he been elected; and his elevation to that of France must, if it had been contemplated, have experienced greater opposition. The first appearance of the duke of Reichstadt in society was on the twenty-fifth of January, 1831, at a grand party at the house of the British ambassador, lord Cowley; and on this occasion he became acquainted with marshal Marmont, with whose conversation he is said to have been much gratified. In June, 1831, he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel, and assumed the command of a battalion of Hungarian infantry then in garrison at Vienna. At this period he was labouring under symptoms of consumption of the lungs, and his exertions in the discharge of his new duties hastened the progress of the disease, which had been for some time undermining his constitution. Much against his own wishes he retired to Schoenbrunn, where he soon experienced some relief from relaxation and medical treatment; but his impetuous disposition, impatient of restraint, hastened his fate. The first return of vigour excited him to renewed exertion; he commenced hunting, in all weathers, which, together with exposure to cold in visiting a neighbouring military station, soon occasioned a recurrence of the most dangerous symptoms; and after dreadful suffering he died at Schoenbrunn, July 22, 1832. In the face young Napoleon resembled his father,

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but he had light hair, and his figure was tall and handsome. His manner is said to have been graceful and elegant; there was somewhat of sadness in the expression of his features; and he was reserved, except to those who could win his friendship, but to such he became confidential, free, and even affectionate. He seems to have been generally beloved, being indisposed to give offence, much less to inflict injury; displaying the greatest kindness and consideration for all with whom he was connected. One passion only appeared to be developed in him—that of military ambition. The present with him was but a preparation, and, in fact, he lived in a future which was never to arrive.—*For. Quart. Rev.*

BUONTALENTI (BERNARDO) a Florentine painter, who died in 1608. Accomplished in his art, he was celebrated for his miniatures and historical pieces, as well as for his Madonnas, which were considered exquisitely beautiful.—*Filkington.*

BURCKHARDT (JOHN CHARLES) a learned astronomer, born at Leipzig, in 1778. He studied mathematics when young, and derived a predominant taste for science from reading the works of Lalande. The calculation of eclipses and the determination of geographical longitudes occupied much of his attention; and he made himself acquainted with most of the living languages of Europe, that he might be able to read the works of modern astronomers. Becoming connected with baron von Zach, that scientific nobleman admitted him into his observatory of Mount Seeberg, near Gotha. After residing there two years, Burckhardt wished to travel, and the baron sent him to Paris, with letters of introduction to Lalande, who took him into his house, and afforded him every facility for prosecuting his studies with advantage. In 1799 he obtained letters of naturalization in France, and was appointed adjunct astronomer to the bureau of longitude. The following year he gained the prize offered by the Institute for the best memoir on the "Theory of the Comet of 1770." He was admitted a member of the astronomical section of the class of the physical and mathematical sciences. On the death of Lalande, in 1806, he was placed at the head of the observatory of the military school; and in 1818, nominated a member of the bureau of longitude. He died in June, 1825. Burckhardt published "Methodus combinatorio-analytica evolvendis Fractionum continuarum Valoribus maxime idonea," Lips. 1794, 4to; a German translation of "La Mécanique Céleste," of Laplace, Berlin, 1801—2, 2 vols, 4to; "Tables de la Lune;" "Tables des Diviseurs pour tous les Nombres du Deuxième Million;" and "Tables des Nombres premiers et des Diviseurs du Troisième Million." The Ephemerides of baron von Zach also contain many interesting articles from the pen of this astronomer.—*Dict. Hist.*

BURDER (GZOROK) an eminent dissenting minister and theological writer, who died at the residence of his son, a physician, in Brunswick-square, London, May 29, 1832, at
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the age of eighty. He was for more than twenty years pastor of an Independent congregation at Coventry, whence, removing to the metropolis, he officiated for twenty-nine years at a chapel belonging to the same denomination of Dissenters in Fetter-lane; and it was not till within a few weeks of his death that he was disabled from the performance of his professional duties. During a long period he held the office of gratuitous secretary of the London Missionary Society, and he was one of the editors of the *Evangelical Magazine*. He was extensively known and esteemed as a man of unostentatious piety, enlightened benevolence, and considerable intellectual endowments. Among his publications may be mentioned, "Evangelical Truth Defended," 1788, 8vo; an abridgement of Dr Owen's "Treatise on Justification by Faith," 1797, 8vo; "The Welsh Indians, or a Collection of Papers respecting a People whose Ancestors emigrated from Wales to America, in 1170, with prince Madoc, and who are said now to inhabit a beautiful country on the west side of the Mississippi," 1797, 8vo; "Village Sermons," 1799—1812, 6 vols, a popular production; and "Missionary Anecdotes," 1811, 12mo; besides which he edited Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* and *Holy War*; *Howell's History of the Bible*, and *Henry's Family Bible*.—*Gent. Mag.*—*Ann. Biog.*

BURGH, LL.D. (JAMES) a native of Scotland and popular writer, born 1714, died in 1775; author of "Britain's Remembrancer;" "Thoughts on Education;" "Political Disquisitions," 3 vols; "Crito, or Essays," 12 vols; "The Dignity of Human Nature," 2 vols; "The Art of Speaking."—*Gent. Mag.*

BURGH, LL.D. (WILLIAM) author of an "Answer to Lindsey's Apology," &c. was a native of Ireland, and died at York in 1788.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

BURHILL, or BURRELL (Dr ROBERT) a learned divine, who was born at Dymock in Gloucestershire, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was probably educated at Oxford, and he obtained the degree of doctor of divinity. He has been characterised as a profound and judicious scholar, who published many learned works. But the most interesting circumstances recorded concerning him are that he was the chaplain and friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he assisted in the composition of his "History of the World." He subsequently was presented to the rectory of Northwold, in Norfolk; and his death took place in 1641.—*Athyns's Hist. of Gloucestershire. D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, Sec. Series.*

BURIGNY (JOHN LEVESQUE DE) a French historical writer, who was a native of Rheims. His principal productions are a "History of Sicily," 2 vols, 4to; "History of the Revolutions of Constantinople," 3 vols, 12mo; "Lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and Cardinal Du Perron;" and a "Treatise on the Authority of the Popes," 4 vols, 12mo. He died in 1785.—*Biog. Univ. Zopf.*

BURKITT (WILLIAM) an English divine,

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born in 1650, died in 1703; author of "A Practical Exposition of the New Testament," a work of utility, which has passed through many editions.—*Biog. Brit.*

BURN (ANDREW) a military officer, who acquired considerable notoriety by his zeal for what has been termed Evangelical Religion, and by his writings on that subject. He was a native of Scotland, and entering into the army, he attained the rank of major-general in the Royal Marines. His death took place at Gillingham, in Kent, in October, 1814. He published a popular defence of Christianity, entitled, "The Christian Officer's Complete Armour," 1806, 12mo; "Who fares best, the Christian or the Man of the World?" of which a third edition appeared in 1810; and "The Resurrection of the Two Witnesses exhibited in the formation and success of the British and Foreign Bible Society," 1812, 8vo.—*Biog. Dict. of Liv. Authors.*

BURNEY, LL.D. (WILLIAM) an industrious writer and public teacher, who died February 20, 1832, in the seventieth year of his age, at Gosport, in Hampshire. Early in life he established the seminary called the Royal Academy at Gosport, in which many most distinguished naval and military officers received their education, and which he conducted with great ability till about four years preceding his death, when he was succeeded by his son Henry Burney, LL.D., who had long been his assistant. Dr W. Burney published a *Marine Dictionary*; "The Naval Heroes of Great Britain, or Lives of distinguished Admirals and Commanders;" and other works relating to naval affairs.—*Dict. of Liv. Auth. Gent. Mag.*

BURR (AARON) an American divine, born at Fairfield, in Connecticut, in 1714. He was one of the founders of the college of New Jersey, of which he became president. He died in 1757, leaving a "Treatise on Theology;" "Discourses;" "Funeral Sermons," &c.—*Dict. Hist.*

BURROUGH (EDWARD) a celebrated preacher among the early quakers, in the seventeenth century. He commenced churchman, turned presbyterian, and settled in quakerism. He reprov'd Cromwell, obtained concessions from Charles II, and left a folio volume of his Life and Works. He died in 1668.—*Life as above.*

BUTLER (CHARLES) an English divine and writer in the seventeenth century, chiefly known by a popular work on Bees, called "The Feminine Monarchy," and a "Treatise on Music."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BUTLER (CHARLES) an eminent lawyer and distinguished writer on jurisprudence, history, and theology. He was the nephew of the Rev. Alban Butler, author of the "Lives of the Saints," and he received his education at the Catholic seminary at St Omer's. On his return to England he entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn, and subsequently practised as a conveyancer with great reputation. In 1778 he published "An Essay on the Legality of impressing Seamen;" in

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conjunction with Francis Hargrave, Esq. he edited Coke's Commentary upon Littleton, with notes, 1788; and he superintended another edition of that work in 1794. As a member of the Catholic church he always displayed the utmost liberality towards Protestants, and so much zeal for religious liberty, that the celebrated Bishop Milner, animadverting on his opinions, was induced to characterise him as "a decided enemy to the hierarchy of his church." His writings on this subject consist of "A Letter to a Nobleman on the proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws against the Irish Roman Catholics," 1801, 8vo; "An Historical Account of the Laws against the Roman Catholics," 1801, 8vo; and "A Letter to a Roman Catholic Gentleman of Ireland on Buonaparte's projected Invasion," 1803, 8vo. Mr. Butler was the first professor of the Catholic faith who was admitted to plead at the bar after the repeal of the prohibitory statutes against Papists, and he was subsequently appointed king's counsel. He died at his house in Great Ormond-street, London, June 2, 1832, in the eighty-third year of his age. Besides the works already mentioned he was the author of "Horæ Biblicæ, being a connected Series of Notes on the Literary History of the Bibles, or Sacred Books of the Jews and Christians," 1799, 8vo; "Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ, being a connected Series of Notes respecting the principal Codes of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal, and Canon Law," 1804, 8vo; "A connected Series of Notes on the Chief Revolutions of the States which composed the Empire of Charlemagne," 1807, 8vo; a

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"History of the Geographical and Political Revolutions of the Empire of Germany," 1812, 8vo; "Lives of Fenelon, Bossuet, the Rev. Alban Butler, Michael de l'Hôpital, and Grotius," published separately; and two volumes of "Reminiscences of Contemporary History;" "The Book of the Catholic Church;" and a "Vindication" of that work.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

BUTNER (CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM) a German naturalist and philological writer, born at Wolfenbuttel in 1716. He adopted the profession of pharmacy, and having travelled in Germany, England, and Scotland, he settled at Gottingen, where he died in 1801. He belonged to the Royal Society of Gottingen, and was titular professor at the university of Jena, and aulic counsellor. His works are, "Comparative Tables of the Alphabets of Different Nations," 1771 and 1779, 4to; "An Explication of a Japanese Imperial Almanack," 1773; "Observations on certain Species of the Tape Worm," 1774; "Lists of the Names of the most common Animals in Southern Asia," 1780; and "Tabula Alphabet. Hodiern." 1776.—*Biog. Univ.*

BUTTS (SIR WILLIAM) physician to Henry VIII. He died in 1545; was the friend of Crammer and the Reformation, a circumstance mentioned by Shakspeare in his Henry VIII, and was one of the founders of the Royal College of Physicians.—*Biog. Brit.*

BZOVIUS (ABRAHAM) an eminent Polish writer, born in 1567, died in 1637; author of a "Continuation of Baronius's Annals of the Church," in 12 vols, and many other learned works.—*Moreri.*

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CABARRUS (Fr. count de) a Spanish financier, born at Bayonne, in 1752. In the American war the Spanish exchequer being exhausted through the stoppage of supplies from Mexico, Cabarrus found resources for the government in the creation of royal billets. He founded the bank of San Carlo, was counsellor of finance, minister plenipotentiary at the congress of Rastadt, in 1797, and after diplomatic services in France and Holland, became minister of finance. He died in 1810. Cabarrus published "Letters to the Prince of Peace;" "A Treatise on the System of Contributions most convenient for Spain;" "Mémoires on Finances and Commerce," and other works.—*Dict. Hist.*

CACHIN (JOS. MARIA FRAN.) inspector of bridges and highways, died at Paris, in 1825, aged sixty-seven. He was a skilful engineer; and besides other works, he published "Mém. sur la Digue de Cherbourg comparée au Breakwater ou Jetée de Plymouth," 1820, 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

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CADALSO (D. JOSEPH) a Spanish poet of the eighteenth century. He followed the profession of arms, and perished in the flower of his age, at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1783. His productions are chiefly of the lighter kinds of poetry, in which he excelled. Under the pseudonym of Joseph Vasquez, he published "Los Eruditos à la Violeta," Madrid, 1772, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

CÆSAR (JULIUS). Name repeated to correct an error in his article in the body of the work, by the omission of the word "left." It is there observed that Cæsar had three wives, "but no children by either of them," instead of "but left no children by either of them." It is the more necessary to point out this small but unlucky typographical error, being rendered so conspicuous by the marriage of Cæsar's daughter Julia with his great rival Pompey; his ultimate difference with whom her premature death in child-bed promoted.—*Ed.*

CAFFARELLI DU FALGA (LOUIS
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MARIE JOS. MAXIMILIAN associate of the Institute of France, and general of engineers, was born at the castle of Falga, in Upper Languedoc, in 1756. After the 10th of August, 1792, he was the only artillery officer who refused to submit to the authority of the National Convention, and being suspended from his functions, he retired to his estate in 1793. Being restored to his rank, he served under Moreau in Germany, and received a wound which obliged him to submit to amputation of the leg. He subsequently remained in obscurity till Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt, in which he was employed as general of artillery. He was wounded in the arm at the siege of Acre, and an amputation took place; but he died soon after, in April, 1799. A life of this officer was published by M. Degeando, 1801, 8vo.—**J. B. MARIE CAPPARELLI**, brother of the general, embraced the ecclesiastical profession; and in 1802, Buonaparte, then consul, nominated him bishop of St Brienne. He died in 1805.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. Hist.*

CALDER (JOHN) a Scottish clergyman and miscellaneous writer. He was a native of Aberdeen, and at the University there he received his education, and obtained the degree of DD. Having gained the favour of the Duke of Northumberland, to whom he became private secretary, he resided for some years in the neighbourhood of Alnwick Castle, the seat of that nobleman, under whose patronage he afterwards moved to London. At one period he was minister of a dissenting congregation near the Tower, but he relinquished that station and the clerical profession many years previous to his death, which took place at Paddington, June 10, 1815, at the age of eighty-two. Dr Calder wrote notes on the Tatler, published in Nichols's edition of that work, 1786, 6 vols, 8vo; and he translated from the French Le Courayer's "Last Sentiments on Religion," 1787, 12mo; but he is principally known on account of an abortive attempt to prepare for the press an edition of the Cyclopædia, the superintendence of which was subsequently transferred to Dr Abraham Rees.—*Nichols's Illustrations of Literature.*

CALDERARI (count OTTO DE) member of the principal Academies of Italy, and associate of the French Institute, was born at Vicenza, about 1730, and died in 1803. He devoted himself to the study of literature and the fine arts, and was especially skilled in architecture. Besides a number of elegant country seats, he designed the palaces of Loschi, Bonini, and Cordellina, at Vicenza, and the Seminario at Verona, which is considered as his chef-d'œuvre. Calderari wrote on architecture; and left several pieces of poetry.—*Biog. Univ.*

CALDERINUS (DOMITIVS) a learned Italian writer, and a native of the territory of Verona, where he was born in 1445. He was professor of belles lettres at Rome, and died in 1477. He published several valuable commentaries on the Latin poets, especially Martial and Juvenal.—*Moreri.*

CALENTIUS (ELIASINUS) an Italian writer

in the fifteenth century. He was preceptor to the son of Ferdinand I, king of Naples. There have been three editions of his works, containing poems of various character, epigrams, epistles, fables, &c., which are still esteemed. He died in 1503.—*Moreri.*

CALIDAS, or **CALIDASA**, a Hindoo poet, author of a Sanscrit drama, in six acts, entitled "Sacountala, or the Fatal Ring." An English translation of this work, by Sir William Jones, was published at London, 1792, 4to, from which a French version was made by Ant. Bruguière, Paris, 1803, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

CALIXTUS (GEORGE) a Lutheran divine of considerable celebrity, was a native of Holstein, where he was born in 1756. He became professor of divinity at Halberstadt. He wrote "Anti-moguntinus," a treatise against the celibacy of priests, and other works; and was among the first who reduced theology into its more modern scientific form. He also sought to promote a union among the various Christian communities; the only fruit of which exertion was a long and bitter controversy.—*Moreri.*

CALKOEN (JOHN FREDERICK VAN BEEK) a Dutch astronomer and philological writer, who was born at Groningen, in 1772. He wrote an essay to controvert the principles advanced in the treatise of Dupuis on the origin of different modes of worship, or systems of theology, which gained the prize offered by the Teylerian Society of Haarlem; and he produced a work on the time-pieces of the ancients; and another entitled "Euryalus"—on Beauty. He was a professor in the University of Leyden, and afterwards in that of Utrecht; and was also a member of several literary societies. His death took place in 1811.—*Encycl. Amer.*

CALLANDER (JAMES) a political and historical writer, who was a native of Scotland; and died in Virginia (N.A.) in 1805. He was the author of "The Political Progress of Britain, or an Impartial View of the Abuses in the Government;" and "Researches concerning the History of America."—*Dict. Hist.*

CALLIERGUS (ZACHARIUS) an early Greek printer, who carried on business, first at Venice, and afterwards at Rome. He took a part in compiling, as well as printing, the "Etymologicon Magnum," published in 1499. His edition of Pindar, with Scholia, Rome, 1515, 4to, was the first Greek book printed in that capital.—*Fabricii. Bibl. Græc.*

CALLISEN (HENRY) an eminent surgeon, and writer on medicine and surgery, who was the son of a poor clergyman, and was born at Pentz, in Holstein, in 1740. He obtained his education chiefly through his own exertions; and after having served both in the army and navy, and in the hospitals at Copenhagen, he was, in 1771, appointed chief surgeon to the Danish fleet. In 1773 he became professor of surgery in the University of Copenhagen; and in that city he died, February 5, 1824. His principal production is entitled "Institutiones Chirurgiæ Hodiernæ," 1777, which has been received as a work of great authority in

most countries of Europe, and has been used as a text book for lecturers at Vienna, and in the Russian Universities. He was likewise the author of some valuable essays published in medical journals.—*Encycl. Amer.*

CALVERT (JAMES) a non-conformist divine of the seventeenth century. He was educated at Cambridge; and being ordained, obtained the living of Topcliffe, in his native county of York; of which he was deprived by the act of uniformity. He died 1698. He is chiefly known by a learned work on the ten tribes, entitled "Naphthali, seu Colluctatio theologica de Reditu Decem Tribuum, conversione Judæorum," &c. 1672, 4to.—*Calamy.*

CAMBACERES (J. JACQUES REGIS) advocate, deputy to the National Convention, minister of justice, and at length arch-chancellor of the French empire. He was born at Montpellier in 1753, and in 1771 he was admitted a counsellor of the court of aids and accounts in that city. Being chosen a member of the Convention in 1792, he was chiefly occupied in judicial affairs. He declared the king culpable, but denied the right of the Convention to judge him, yet he ultimately voted for the punishment determined by the penal code, and against the appeal to the people and the arrest of judgment. After the 9th of Thermidor he was placed on the committee of public safety, and charged with the direction of foreign affairs. He subsequently resumed his profession as an advocate, which he continued to exercise till the director Sièyes appointed him to the ministry of justice, whence he was raised to the office of second consul. On the assumption of the imperial title by Napoleon, Cambacères was made arch-chancellor, grand officer of the legion of honour, and was particularly charged with the organization of the judicial system. After the return of Louis XVIII he was excluded from the chamber of peers, and during the hundred days he resumed his functions; in consequence of which he was ordered to quit France on the king's second restoration. In 1818 he was restored to his civil and political rights, when he returned from Brussels to Paris, where he died in 1824.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. Hist.*

CAMPE (JOACHIM HENRY) an ingenious German writer, born in 1764, at Deensen, in the territory of Brunswick. He studied theology at Helmstadt; and in 1773 he became a chaplain in the Prussian army. He afterwards established a private seminary for education near Hamburg, which in 1783 he resigned to professor Trapp, in consequence of ill health. He is best known in England as the author of "The New Robinson Crusoe, or Robinson Crusoe the Younger," a modification of the celebrated fiction of Defoe. This work has appeared in almost every European language, including the modern Greek. His "Theophrastus" also has had a wide circulation. His writings for the instruction of youth were published collectively, at Brunswick, 1806—9, 30 vols, 12mo, with plates. He

was also the author of a copious German Dictionary, Brunswick, 1807—11, 5 vols, 4to; and Letters from Paris, written in 1789, eulogizing the French revolution. His death took place October 22, 1818.—*Encycl. Amer.*

CANAYE (PHILIP de la, seigneur du Fresne) an eminent statesman, was born at Paris in 1551. At the age of fifteen he travelled into Italy, Germany, and even visited Constantinople. On his return he was made counsellor of state, and Henry IV employed him in various embassies, an account of which has been published in three volumes, folio. He also wrote an account of his travels.—*Moreri.*

CANDIDO (PETER) a Flemish painter, whose real name was De Witte. He was born at Bruges in 1548, and worked in conjunction with Vasari at the papal palace in Rome. He afterwards entered into the service of the elector of Bavaria, at which court he died. He is at present chiefly known by the prints engraved from his designs by Sadelen.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANISIUS (HENRY) a native of Nimeguen, and a celebrated German canonist of the sixteenth and part of the seventeenth centuries, who became professor of canon law at Ingoldstadt, where he died in 1610. Besides his works on canon law, collected and published in 1649, he wrote "Antiquæ Lectiones," 7 vols, 4to, 1603, and 4 vols, folio.—*Moreri.*

CANNE (JOHN) an English puritan, who fled to Amsterdam in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He succeeded the celebrated Henry Ainsworth as pastor in that city, when he published a Bible with a vast number of marginal references, which has run through several editions, the best being that of Edinburgh, 1727.—*Neal's Puritans.*

CANNING (GEORGE) father of the eminent statesman, and an unfortunate man of literature, was born some time between the years 1740 and 1750, at Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry. The family was originally of Foxcote in Warwickshire, a younger branch of which received the manor of Garvagh, which now gives a title to its representative, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The subject of this article having offended his family, by marrying a beauty without fortune, received a very small provision from his father, and was thrown upon his own resources. He accordingly entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was subsequently called to the bar; but having distinguished himself by several popular tracts and poetical pieces of merit, he soon attracted the attention of men of wit, and became the associate of Whitehead, Keate, Churchill, Lloyd, and the elder Colman, and also a warm partisan of John Wilkes. This was not a species of companionship favourable to legal application, and he gave up the pursuit and turned wine merchant, but very soon failed. Repeated disappointment now affected his health, and he died of a broken heart on the 11th of April, 1771, leaving his infant son precisely a year old, and

a widow in such reduced circumstances that she attempted the stage for a support, and ultimately married a person of the same profession. The elder George Canning wrote several poems of reputable pretension, among which may be enumerated "A Poetical Epistle from lord William Russell to lord Cavendish the Night before his Execution," which may be seen in Dodsley and Pearch's collection, published in 1775.—*Memoirs of George Canning*.

CANNING (ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ) a highly gifted orator and distinguished statesman, son of the subject of the last article. He was born in the parish of Marylebone, April 11, 1770, and at a proper age was placed by his father's family at Eton. Here he early displayed talents of a very brilliant description, and became editor, at the age of sixteen, of the *Microcosm*, a periodical work on the plan of the *Spectator*, established by the senior scholars of Eton; and otherwise distinguished himself by the sprightliness and humour of his compositions, both in verse and prose. On quitting Eton he was entered at Christchurch, Oxford, where he gained several prizes for his Latin essays, and attracted considerable notice by his orations; and a high opinion of his talents became general. He left Oxford with the intention of studying law, and entered himself at Lincoln's-inn for that purpose, and soon became so distinguished for wit and eloquence, that his talents attracted the notice of the first lord Lansdowne. It was expected from his known whiggish predilections and intimacy and relation-ship with Mr Sheridan, at whose house he spent most of his vacations, that he would have entered parliament on the side of opposition. This did not prove to be the case; and different opinions have been formed of the nature of the feeling of self-interest and ambition which, in 1793, rendered him a member of the house of Commons under the auspices of Mr Pitt, as the representative of Newport in the Isle of Wight. His subsequent support of that eminent minister was close and undeviating, and his powers in debate, although not deemed weighty in the first instance, gradually ranked him among his most distinguished adherents. In 1796 he was appointed an under-secretary of state; and in 1799 his consequence was much increased by his marriage with Miss Joan Scott, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of general Scott, whose immense fortune had been made by play. As one of her sisters was married to lord Dow, and the other to the marquis of Titchfield, this connexion powerfully strengthened the interest of Mr Canning, who from that time began to assume a degree of importance which indicated his future lead. In the mean time his talents for satire and sarcasm were exercised in conjunction with his friends Messrs Frere and Ellis in the *Antijacobin Examiner*, which journal materially aided the ministerial cause by the poignancy of its wit and spirit of its invective and ridicule, which, however, were too frequently disfigured by virulence. He displayed a similar talent when

united in the general opposition to the Addington administration, after the failure of the peace of Amiens, the defeat of which cabinet was almost as much assisted by his ridicule out of doors as by his oratory within. On the death of Mr Pitt he exercised the same weapons against the Fox and Grenville administration, whom he also opposed during their short and unsatisfactory career with considerable force in the senate, but in a manner so purely that of a partisan, that he even allowed the abolition of the slave trade, which he strongly approved, to pass coldly by as a ministerial measure. Neither on the death of Mr Fox was he deemed a generous opponent; and the unsparing severity of his satire in print, and close junction with the party to whom he himself was strongly opposed on the very ground which afforded them their triumph, produced that strength of feeling against him in many quarters which is so naturally excited by a supposed junction of decided ability with doubtful principle. He now became a leading member in the Percival cabinet as foreign secretary, which post he held until the memorable endeavour to remove lord Castlereagh from the war department produced a duel between the parties, and the resignation of both of them. More blame has been attributed to Mr Canning for his proceeding in this case than was altogether due to him, as the concealment complained of, was rather attributable to others than to himself; yet it was felt, and justly felt, that he acquiesced too long in it. On the assassination of Mr Perceval offers were again made to him to join the administration, which he declined, but soon after a reconciliation was effected between him and lord Castlereagh, but it did not produce his immediate acceptance of office. In 1812 he received a very spontaneous invitation to represent Liverpool, to which he attended; and being triumphantly elected, he became the most serviceable and efficient member ever returned by that great commercial town. His acceptance of an embassy to Lisbon, on the presumption of the return of the prince regent of Portugal to Europe, with a large salary, exposed him to considerable obloquy, although he resigned the appointment as soon as he knew that the regent would not visit Europe. In the early part of 1816 he again accepted office, and became a member of the cabinet as president of the board of control, and formed one of the most strenuous defenders of the celebrated Six Acts, and other strong proceedings adopted in repression of the popular assemblages at Manchester. On the return of queen Caroline from Italy, Mr Canning, who objected to the measures pursued in respect to that unhappy princess, although allowed by his colleagues to take no part in them, retired from office. In 1822 he was nominated governor-general of India; but after making preparations to quit England, he was offered the seals of the foreign office, on the decease of the marquis of Londonderry, an event which may be said to have led to another and more popular course of statesmanship both abroad and at home. The fo-

reign policy of Mr Canning was quickly marked with a studied dissent from the principles of the Holy Alliance, and by a more enlarged acknowledgment of the general rights of mankind. Assisted also by Mr Huskisson and others, he strongly countenanced that amelioration of theory and practice in respect to commerce, navigation, and manufactures, which the changes of the times have seemed to render imperative. The recognition of the republics of Mexico, Columbia, and Buenos Ayres, in 1824, was also hastened, if not caused, by his exertions. In the autumn of 1826 he visited Paris, and was received with great distinction; and it is supposed that he came to some understanding with the French cabinet which led to the subsequent Treaty of London for the settlement of Greece. In the ensuing session he distinguished himself by his able support of the necessity and policy of aiding Portugal against the aggression of Spain, and by the prompt assistance afforded. On the 20th January, 1827, at the funeral of the late duke of York at Windsor, with several more who officially attended that ceremony, he caught a severe cold, which it is thought laid the foundation of the disorder which terminated his life. The melancholy attack of the earl of Liverpool by paralysis followed in February, and after a decorous pause to allow a time for possible recovery, which interval was signalized by strong manifestations both of support and opposition to Mr Canning, he was empowered by the king to form an administration of which he was to be himself the head. The result of this nomination was the secession of no less than six members of the preceding cabinet, for the most part on mere personal grounds of objection, and a consequent junction with several respectable leaders of the Whigs. The new premier struggled manfully against the opposition thus suddenly formed against him, which certainly signalized itself by extreme virulence, especially in the house of Lords. His health was, however, visibly sinking under so much unexpected excitement, although he opened the budget for the year as chancellor of the exchequer, and sat out the session. He was proceeding in the recess to issue orders and form arrangements for an important revision in matters of expenditure and finance, when on the 15th of July he became seriously indisposed, but recovered in a few days, and was again enabled to resume his public duties. A relapse, however, taking place, it was deemed advisable for him to retire to the villa of the duke of Devonshire at Chiswick, where his disorder, which was an inflammation of the kidneys, inflicting great torture, gradually became worse, and at length carried him off on the 6th of August, 1827, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Although private, the funeral of this eminent statesman, which took place at Westminster abbey, was attended by the duke of Clarence and several persons of great distinction both for rank and talent; and the sum of 10,000*l.* has been raised by subscription for a public monument to his memory. Mr Canning left issue by his widow,

since created viscountess Canning, one daughter, united to the marquis of Clanricarde, and two sons, the eldest a captain in the navy, and the other a student at Eton. The character of a leading English statesman is generally estimated according to the party, or other predilections of the persons who consider it; if this be the case, when even centuries may have passed away since their decease, it is doubly so during the existence of the generation of which they have formed a part. Looking to the political career of Mr Canning, he may be regarded as one of the most respectable of those adventuring statesmen who, entering the career of political life with great natural and acquired abilities, unbacked by rank or fortune, must attach themselves to a person or a party to acquire support and distinction. It would be disingenuous in the greatest of his admirers to deny that place and power were always very desirable to him; and that both in the commencement, and during the progress of his political life, he made some sacrifices of opinion and consistency to secure them. On the other hand, his most illiberal opposers must admit, that he was not one of those servile trucklers for office who cling to it under all sorts of circumstances. Peculiarly the minister of expediency, he was often no doubt too facile in the sacrifice of principle to temporary views and purposes; but his conduct in latter life, and as his independent influence increased, certainly exhibited a natural predilection for the adoption of a theory of broad and manly policy in reference both to the foreign and domestic relations of the country. His views as concerns Portugal, Greece, and the new American republics, have doubtless been much carped at; but it is obvious that humanity, the spirit of the times, and the general feeling of the country, have been with him. At home he was indisputably lending his countenance to much valuable amelioration, and he essentially set his face against that blind alarm at innovation, and enmity to necessary change, which mark the very lowest order of intellect in the political grade. Had he survived a few years longer, his character as a statesman would have most likely come out still more favourably, resting for support, as he chiefly did both in and out of the senate, upon a party embracing the most active and energetic ability in the country. As an orator and debater he stood very high; his eloquence was singularly felicitous, elegant, and correct, abounding with classic beauty and unadulterated copiousness; but very seldom, although sometimes, assisted by elevated flights of passionate declamation and overwhelming ratiocination, when his manner was peculiarly impressive. At no time was his logic confused, nor his resources commonplace; and he possessed a happy vein peculiarly his own, by means of which he turned his opponents into unbearable ridicule, as might be expected from the author of the poetry of the Antijacobin. The literary abilities of this accomplished man and minister have been sufficiently adverted to in the course of this meagre sketch, which may be con-

cluded with the observation that he joined great personal advantages to his other endowments, being at once commanding in form and impressive in features; and these natural advantages, joined as they were to elegant manners and the most bland and conciliatory address, rendered him the object of strong personal attachment and popular admiration wherever he appeared.—*Life of George Canning.*

CAPASSO (NICHOLAS) a Neapolitan divine, born in 1671, whose poetical performances in Latin and Italian are held in great esteem. An edition of these was published at Naples in 1780, 4to. He also translated the *Iliad* into Italian. He died in 1746.—*Dict. Hist.*

CAPELLO (BERNARDO) an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, was a native of Venice, from which he was exiled in consequence of the freedom of his political opinions. He died at Rome in 1559, leaving various poems, which have been frequently reprinted.—*Tiraboschi.*

CAPO D'ISTRIAS (count JOHN) was born at Corfu, where his family, which was respectable, had been possessed of property from an early period. When the Russians were masters of the Ionian Islands he rendered himself useful to them, and on their withdrawing he retired with them, and became so attached to their policy and manners, that he never ceased to consider himself as a Russian. He held an office under the Russian government when the Greek revolution was about to break forth, and he was the agent by which the early events of it were influenced and directed. In 1819 he paid a visit to his native island, and formed a connexion with the Hetaria, the views of whose members he strongly favoured, only so far however as they were consistent with the interest of Russia. When the insurrection took place in Wallachia, under Ypsilanti, and the Russians affected openly to disapprove of it, he also denounced it, and disavowed the proceedings of those who were concerned in it, though it was known that he was secretly connected with them, and adopted their principles. It was generally believed that he always looked forward to the possession of supreme authority when the revolution was effected; hopes of which he was encouraged to indulge through his connexion with the country as a Greek, and his confidence in the support of the Russians. He, however, took no part in the affair till the troubles were over, and the independence of Greece was secured. He then proceeded thither, and in January, 1828, arrived at Napoli di Romania in an English ship of war, and was recognised as president, and chief of the government. His coming was hailed with joy by all as the signal of peace and conciliation. Napoli was distracted by the factions of Griva and Colocotroni, both of whom at once submitted to Capo d'Istrias. All the other chiefs followed the example, and his authority was acknowledged with the general esteem and goodwill of all parties. He displayed his influence most ad-

vantageously, by issuing a proclamation requiring the general surrender of arms, the danger from the external enemy being passed over; and the whole population obeyed, and brought in their weapons, while the country, which had been overrun by armed men, became quiet and secure for travellers. The lands which had belonged to the Turks, and now to the government, were let, on the terms of a rent amounting to thirty per cent. of the produce. Lancasterian schools were generally established, and foreigners were induced to speculate in the purchase of land, both on the islands and the continent. At Napoli di Romania and in other towns new streets were built, improvements were made, and the country seemed to be, like a phoenix, rising from its ashes. The people proposed to settle on the president an annual salary of thirty thousand crowns, which he declined. In a short time, however, he showed that little reliance was to be placed on this seeming patriotism and disinterestedness. He abolished the popular form of government, and established a council called the *Panhellenium*, which was wholly under his control. The contributions which he received from France and Russia were expended in remunerating the agents of his despotic plans. All the Constitutionalists, who had risked life and property in promoting the revolution, were excluded from his confidence. Mavrocordato, Tricoupi, and others, were driven from the situations of trust which they had filled to make way for a host of needy dependents from the Ionian Islands, among whom were the counts Viario and Augustine, the brothers of the president. Informers were encouraged, private correspondence was violated, and tyranny and oppression prevailed. Just at this juncture prince Leopold, now king of Belgium, was announced as about to become sovereign of Greece, to the great joy of the people. Capo d'Istrias, at first, treated the report with incredulity and derision; but on finding it confirmed, he professed his readiness to make way for the new governor. In the mean time he contrived, under hand, to raise difficulties about settling the boundaries of the country, and at length succeeded in frightening the expectant of royalty into a resignation of the offered crown. The president now fancied that his authority was firmly established, and proceeded to the execution of his despotic schemes under the auspices of Russia. When the deputies waited on him to propose calling a national assembly, in order to establish a constitutional government, he told them that they were not fit for liberty, and it was in vain for them to think of forming free institutions. The people naturally became discontented, and the Mainotes, the Hydriotes, the Syriotes, and the Porotes, all concurred in resolving to throw off the yoke of their new tyrant, more galling than that of the Turks. When the Greek insurrection broke out, Pietro Bey Mavromichali, a rude and venerable chieftain, was a kind of sovereign prince in Maina, exercising a feudal and

almost despotic sovereignty among the descendants of the ancient Spartans. Pietro and his sons, notwithstanding, in the ardour of their zeal for the liberty of their country, declared for the insurgents, at the sacrifice of their own authority, and hazarded every thing in order to advance the cause. One of the sons of Pietro Bey was killed in the contest, and when it was over, the father went to reside at Napoli, with his remaining son Constantine and his brother Giorgio, and he was appointed a senator. The proceedings of government soon disgusted him: he joined the constitutional party, and became a proscribed man. He attempted to return secretly to his own province, but the president, knowing and dreading his influence there, caused him to be arrested, and confined in the dungeons of Itaphkalé. His brother and his son adopted his feelings; they also became suspected, and were arrested, and placed under the charge of the police. On the morning of Sunday, October 9th, 1831, George and Constantine Mavromichali proceeded to the church of St Spiridion, situated in the centre of the city of Napoli, to attend, as they said, the early service of the church, a little after daybreak, and they were followed, as usual, by their guards. While standing in the porch of the church, the president also arrived, with his suite, and was entering that part of the church called the Narthex, leaving his body guard at some little distance behind him. In passing the Mavromichali's they saluted him, and when he raised his hand to his head to return the salute, George drew a poniard, which he had concealed in his capote, and plunged it into his body, while Constantine, who stood before him, presented a loaded pistol and shot him in the side, when he instantly fell dead on the steps of the church. The assassins fled. Constantine was pursued, and killed by one of the president's guards; but George, having taken refuge in the hotel of the French minister, was there seized, tried by a court martial, and shot.—*New Month. Mag.*

CAPON (WILLIAM) an eminent scene painter and architectural designer. He was born at Norwich in 1757, and studied portrait painting under his father, who was an artist of some ability. He preferred the profession of an architect, to learn which he was therefore placed with Michael Novosielski, a Russian, who built the opera-house, of which he was also scene painter. After the erection of Drury-lane theatre in 1794, Mr Capon was engaged by John Kemble for the scenic department, and the taste and fidelity with which many of his works were executed sufficiently prove his intimate acquaintance with our national antiquities. He painted other pieces besides scenes, particularly two magnificent interior views of the theatres of Drury-lane and Covent-garden. Among his architectural designs may be mentioned plans of the old palace at Westminster, and of the ancient sub-structure of Westminster abbey. He built in 1794 a theatre at Balan House,

in the county of Kildare, for lord Aldborough; and he projected a grand national monument commemorative of the warlike genius of Britain. His death took place at his residence in Westminster, September, 26, 1827.—*Gent. Mag.*

CARESTINI (GIOVANNI) a celebrated public singer, who was born in the march of Ancona, in Italy, and at the age of twelve he went to Milan, where he was patronised by the Cusani family, whence he was often called Cusanio. His voice, which was at first a powerful and clear soprano, became changed to a remarkably full and deep counter-tenor, the beauty of the tones of which have seldom been surpassed. He appears to have first sung on the stage at Rome in 1721, when he exhibited in the female character of Costanza, in Buononcini's opera of *Griselda*. In 1723 he assisted at the great musical congress at Prague, at the coronation of the emperor Charles VI as king of Bohemia. After having performed for several years at Venice, Rome, and other places in Italy, he was at length engaged by Handel to supply the place of Senesino in London. He remained some time in this country, and continued in the highest estimation long after he had quitted it. He was engaged at Berlin in 1750, 1754, and 1755, and at St Petersburg till 1758, at which time he returned to Italy, where not long afterwards his death took place. In person Carestini was tall, handsome, and majestic; and his acting was marked by animation and intelligence. It has been said, by Haase and other eminent professors, that whoever had not heard Carestini could not be acquainted with the most powerful style of singing.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

CAREY, LL.D. (JOHN) an eminent classical scholar and most industrious writer, who was born in Ireland. At the age of twelve he quitted his native country, being sent to finish his education in a French university. His first publication appears to have been "Latin Prosody made easy," 1800, which was followed by several other elementary works relating to philosophy. He edited Dryden's translation of Virgil; the Regent's Classics; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; the Abridgement of Schleusner's Greek Lexicon of the New Testament; and several other works of standard merit. He translated from the French "The Batavians," of Bitambé, and "The Young Emigrants," of Mad. de Genlis; "Letters on Switzerland," from the German of Lehman; and he engaged in many other literary undertakings, and was a contributor to periodical journals. He resided at Lambeth, Surrey, where he acted as a private teacher of the classics, the French language, and stenography. The latter years of his life were embittered by sufferings arising from a calculus disease, which occasioned his death December 8, 1830, at the age of seventy-three.—*Gent. Mag.*

CAREZ (JOSEPH) a printer at Toul in Languedoc, who made some important im-

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provements in stereotype printing. He gave to his works the appellation of omotypes. Carex was chosen a deputy to the legislative assembly in 1791; and he died in 1801.—*Dict. Hist.*

CARITEO, an Italian poet, whose real name is unknown. He lived at Naples in the fifteenth century, and published volumes of poems in 1506 and 1509. In 1519 appeared his "Opera Nuova e Amorosa Composta," &c. 8vo, which book is very scarce.—*Dict. Hist.*

CARMONTELLE (—) a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris in 1717, and died in 1806. He was reader to the duke of Orleans, (grandson of the regent,) and manager of fêtes, in the service of that prince. His principal productions are his "Proverbes Dramatiques," 1768—81, 8 vols, 8vo; "Nouveaux Proverbes Dramatiques," 1811, 2 vols, 8vo; and 1825, 3 vols, 8vo. He also wrote romances and conversations.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CARPZOV or CARPZOVIVS (BENEDICT). There were two of this name, father and son, each of them exceedingly eminent as jurists. The former was born in 1565, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and died professor of law at Wittemberg in 1624. The latter was born in 1595, and succeeded his father as professor at Wittemberg, and also became chancellor of Saxony, and died in 1666. He wrote several commentaries on the Scriptures, besides legal works, the principal of which are, "Introductio ad Practicum Rerum Criminalium," folio; "Comment. ad Legem Regiam Germanorum," folio; "Definitiones Ecclesiasticæ;" "Definitiones Forenses;" "Decisiones Saxonice," 3 vols, folio; "Processus Juris Saxonici."—There was also a JOHN BENEDICT CARPZOV, who was professor at Leipsic in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He published in 1721 an esteemed work, entitled "Introductio ad Libros Canonicos Bibliorum Veteris Testamenti," which was reprinted in 1731, and again in 1741.—*Dict. Hist. Marsh's Lect.*

CARR (WILLIAM HOLWELL) a distinguished patron and connoisseur of the fine arts, and a director of the British Institution. He was the son of the Rev. William Holwell, vicar of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and having been educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D, he obtained the valuable vicarage of Menheniot, in Cornwall. In May, 1797, he married lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the earl of Errol, who became heiress of her maternal grandfather sir William Carr, Bart. of Etal, in Northumberland; and on the estate of Etal devolving to lady C. Holwell, in 1798, she and her husband obtained the royal licence to take the name and arms of Carr. She died in 1800, leaving an infant son, on whose decease, in 1806, the estate passed to another branch of the family. Mr. Carr, who remained a widower, died in London, December 24, 1830, aged seventy-two. He left his fine collection of pictures to the National Gallery.—*Gent. Mag.*

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CARRINGTON (N— T—) an ingenious poet, the son of a tradesman, who had a situation in the arsenal at Plymouth, in which town he was born in 1777. He was apprenticed to a measurer in the dock-yard, but disliking his occupation, he absconded, and entering on board a man-of-war, served in an action off Cape Finisterre, February 14, 1797. Having written verses on the occurrence, which were shown to his captain, he was discharged as a favour; and returning to Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, he became a public teacher, an office for which he had qualified himself in a great measure by his own exertions. He afterwards opened a school at Maidstone in Kent, where he remained about two years; and in 1806 returned to dock, where he continued to keep a school or academy till near the time of his death, which took place at Bath, September 2, 1830. His works consist of "The Banks of Tamar," 1820; "Dartmoor, a descriptive poem," 1826, written for a premium offered by the Royal Society of Literature; and "My Native Village, with other poems," published posthumously.—*Amer. Biog.* vol. xvi.

CARRON (GUY TOUSSAINT JULIEN) a French ecclesiastic, born at Remes in 1760. After he had entered on his professional career, he founded at Rennes, in 1789, a manufactory of stuffs, cottons, &c. in which 2,000 paupers were employed; and he also opened a penitentiary for the reformation of women of the town. At the Revolution he refused to take the oath required from priests by the Constituent Assembly, and he was therefore imprisoned at Rennes, and afterwards banished to Jersey, where he devoted himself to charitable undertakings. In 1796 he removed to London, and in that metropolis formed schools and hospitals, and was patronized by the exiled king, Louis XVIII. Returning to France in 1814, he was made director of an institution for the support of young females who had been deprived of their property during the Revolution, called the Institute of Maria Theresa. The abbé Carron died March 15, 1820. He published "Réflexions Chrétiennes pour tous les Jours de l'Année," 1796, 12mo; "Pensées Ecclésiastiques," 4 vols, 12mo; "Pensées Chrétiennes," 6 vols, 12mo; "Vies des Justes;" and "Les Confesseurs de la Foi dans l'Eglise Gallicane," 4 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CARTEAUX (JOHN FRAN.) a French republican general, born in Franche Comté in 1751. He entered into the army as a private at the age of sixteen, and became a non-commissioned officer. Previous to the Revolution he had quitted his regiment, and adopted the profession of a miniature painter. He then was appointed a lieutenant in the cavalry of the National Guard; and he obtained the rank of adjutant-general after the famous 10th of August, 1792, in the events of which day he was concerned. He subsequently was made general of a brigade, and employed against the Marseillais in 1793; and he afterwards commanded the army at

the siege of Toulon. He was then arrested by order of the Convention, and confined in the Conciergerie at Paris. Being set at liberty, he was sent to command on the coasts of Normandy in 1795, when he quelled an insurrection at Caen. Buonaparte (who had served under Carteaux at Toulon) when he became consul, placed him in the administration of the lottery, and at length sent him as a commissioner to the principality of Piombino. He returned to France in 1805, and died about two years after.—*Ibid.*

CARTER (THOMAS) an eminent musician and composer of vocal music, who was born in Ireland. He left his native country while very young, and being patronised by the earl of Inchiquin, he completed his musical education in Italy, where he was much noticed by Sir William Hamilton, English ambassador at the court of Naples. Among his finest compositions are the beautiful ballad of "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me;" also the celebrated description of a sea-fight, "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak." He likewise composed a capriccio, commencing with the words "Fairest Dorinda," in which musical science is combined with most humorous comic expression. He went to the East Indies, where he remained some time, and was conductor of the musical department at the theatre of Calcutta. At length he was obliged to return to England in consequence of ill health, labouring under an affection of the liver, which terminated in his death in 1804.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CARTERET (PHILIP) a naval officer, who, in conjunction with captain Wallis, commanded an expedition to the South Seas in 1766. Some discoveries were made, of which Dr Hawkesworth published an account in the introduction to his Narrative of Captain Cook's First Voyage. Captain Carteret, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, was the author of two papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Ann. Reg.*

CARUSIUS or CARUSIO (JOHN BARTIST) a Sicilian historian, was born at Palermo in 1673, and died in 1750. He is author of "Memorie Istoriche della Sicilia," folio; and "Bibliotheca Historica Regni Siciliae," 2 vols, folio.—*Dict. Hist.*

CASANOVA (FRANCIS) an eminent French landscape and battle painter, of Italian parentage, but born in London in 1730. He settled at Paris, where he was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting in 1763. He was employed by the prince of Condé, and Catherine II engaged him to paint the battles and victories of the Russians in her wars with Turkey. He died near Vienna in 1805.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CASSAS (LOUIS FRANÇOIS) a distinguished French artist and antiquary, who was born at Azy-le-Feron in 1756. After having employed his youth in the study and delineation of the antiquities of Sicily, Istria, and Dalmatia, he accompanied the Count Choiseul Gouffier to Constantinople, being engaged by that nobleman to make drawings for the con-

tinuation of his "Voyage dans la Grèce." Shortly afterwards he visited the Asiatic shore of the Archipelago with M. Le Chevalier, author of the "Voyage de la Troade," and then proceeded to the ruins of Baalbec and Palmyra, in the desert of Syria. About the commencement of the Revolution he returned to France, having his portfolio stored with treasures highly interesting to the admirers of the fine arts and the relics of antiquity. The result of his labours appeared in the "Voyage pittoresque de l'Istrie et Dalmatie;" and "Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phénicie, de la Palestine, et de la Basse Egypte," of which thirty parts had been published in 1813, but the work was left unfinished at the death of the artist, which took place suddenly, in consequence of apoplexy, at Versailles, November 1, 1827. M. Cassas was occupied many years in forming, at a considerable expense, a collection of architectural models in almost every kind of style, which he liberally disposed of, for a small annuity, to the imperial government for the use of the public.—*For. Rev.*

CAULAINCOURT (ARMAND AUGUSTIN LOUIS de) duke of Vicenza, descended of one of the most illustrious families of Picardy, was born in 1773. He entered young into the army, and became aid-de-camp to his father, lieutenant-general the marquis de Caulaincourt, and retired from the service at the same time with him. In 1792 he was imprisoned as a suspected person, with all his family; and he was set at liberty only because he was included in the first requisition for recruiting the republican army. He became a private soldier in a regiment of foot, and removing into the cavalry passed through the lower ranks of promotion. After the 9th of Thermidor he was aide-de-camp to general Aubert du Bayet, whom he attended in his embassy to Constantinople. In 1797 he returned to France with the Turkish ambassador; and he then obtained the command of a squadron, and became aide-de-camp to his uncle, general d'Harville. He next served with distinction under Moreau, and was afterwards made aide-de-camp to the first consul, Buonaparte, who sent him on a mission to Russia. He attended Napoleon in his campaigns in 1805, 1806, and 1807; and was employed in another embassy to Russia, in which he is said to have gained the esteem of the emperor Alexander. He afterwards in vain opposed the expedition of Napoleon into Russia, and in 1813 he was sent to negotiate at the congress of Prague. After the battle of Leipzig he was made minister of foreign affairs, which post he held during the discussions at the congress of Chatillon. After the restoration of the king he held no public situation. His death took place at Paris, February 13, 1827.—*Revue Encyc.*

CAVENDISH (lord FREDERICK) the third son of the third duke of Devonshire, born in 1729. He entered into the army, and arrived at the rank of field-marshal. Having been taken prisoner at the battle of St Cas, on the coast of France, in 1758, the French comman-

der offered to release him on his parole, and when he declined the favour as one which he could not conscientiously accept, because on his return to England he should think it his duty to vote as a member of parliament for supplies for carrying on the war against France, "Let not that prevent you from returning home," said the duke de ———, "for we should no more object to your voting in parliament, than to your getting children, lest they should some day assist in the conquest of France." Lord F. Cavendish died in 1803.—CAVENDISH (lord JOHN) brother of the preceding, distinguished himself as a politician. He was one of the lords of the treasury under the ministry of the marquis of Rockingham, in the American war; and he was a constant opponent of lord North, whom he succeeded as chancellor of the exchequer. He died in 1796.—*Smollett. Belsham's Hist. of George III.*

CENSORINUS, a grammarian and critic of the third century, who lived at Rome, and compiled a work, "De Die Natali," printed at Cambridge in 1695. It is a chronological treatise on remarkable events. His remarks on music are deemed curious.—*Moreri.*

CENTORIO (ASCANIUS) a celebrated Italian soldier and writer of the sixteenth century, who wrote military annals of his own time, printed at Venice in 1565 and 1569, in 2 vols. 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

CERACCHI (JOSEPH) an eminent sculptor, born at Rome about 1760. He became a pupil of Canova, and had obtained distinction as an artist, when the French invaded Italy. Having adopted revolutionary principles, he relinquished his profession to devote himself to political intrigue. He was obliged to quit his country; and going to Paris he engaged in a plot against Buonaparte, then first consul, for which he was executed, February 10, 1801. See ARENA.—*Biog. Univ.*

CERE (JOHN NICHOLAS) a French botanist, born in the isle of France in 1737. After having served in the navy, he retired to his estate in his native country, and devoted his time to the study of natural history. In 1775 he was appointed director of the botanic garden in the Isle of France, in which he made great improvements, and introduced into the island the cultivation of cloves and various other spices, to a great extent. He was chosen a member of the Agricultural Society of Paris, in whose Transactions for 1789 he published a memoir on the cultivation of rice. His death took place in 1810.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CESPIDES (PAUL) an eminent Spanish painter, who wrote a book on his art. His picture of the Last Supper, in the cathedral of Cordova, is much admired. He died in 1668.—*Cumberland.*

CHABANON (M. de) a French writer, who was member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He died at Paris in 1792, aged sixty-two. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and translated Pindar and Theocritus. He was also author of a "Treatise on Music," 2 vols. and an account of his own life.—He had a brother named CHABANON de MANGIN,

who also wrote some dramatic pieces.—*Dict. Hist.*

CHALMERS (GEORGE) a miscellaneous writer of some emineuce, was born in 1742 at Fochabers, in the county of Moray, where his family had long been seated. He was educated at the grammar-school of that town, whence he was removed to King's College, Aberdeen. Thence he removed to Edinburgh, where he studied law, which he practised in America until the colonial revolt. On his return to Britain he settled in London, where he applied to literary pursuits, and produced his "Political Annals of the United Colonies;" "An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain;" and various other works of a kindred nature; on which account he was selected as a fit person to be chief clerk of the board of trade, which duty he fulfilled for thirty-nine years. A list of the various works of Mr Chalmers, who was a member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, we have not been able to procure; but his most distinguished production, his "Caledonia," is generally esteemed the most complete. He composed in several departments of literature, and much distinguished himself in the controversy concerning Ireland's forgery of Vortigern and Rowena, the authenticity of which he too hastily credited. Besides the office already mentioned, he acted as colonial agent for the Bahama islands. He died on the 21st of May, 1825, aged eighty-two.—*Ann. Biog.*

CHAMPOLLION the YOUNGER (I——F——) a French writer, celebrated for his discoveries relating to Egyptian archaeology, and especially hieroglyphics. He was born in 1790, at Figeac, and became professor of history at Grenoble. He studied the Coptic and other Oriental languages, investigated the ancient inscription on a stone found at Rosetta when the French invaded Egypt, and he examined rolls of papyrus, especially while he was at Turin in 1823 and 1824. The result of some of his researches appeared in the publication entitled "Panthéon Egyptien," Paris, 1824, 4to, a collection of designs from figures on Egyptian monuments, with explanations. The same year he published "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens," 2 vols. 8vo, illustrated with engravings. In this he gave an account of his developement of a Phonetic Alphabet, furnishing a key to the ancient hieroglyphics. In 1825 he delivered lectures on his system at Rome. In 1826 he was appointed by Charles X superintendent of a department of the royal museum at the Louvre, destined for the preservation of Egyptian and other Oriental antiquities. He went to Egypt in 1828 with other men of science to prosecute researches at the expense of the king of France. M. Champollion, who was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of other learned societies, died at Paris in the beginning of March, 1832, and he was interred in the church of St Roche, Rue St Honoré.—*Encycl. Amer. Galignani's Messenger.*

CHAPMAN (FRED. HENRY) a Swedish naval officer, who distinguished himself by his attention to marine architecture. He attained the rank of vice-admiral, and died in 1808. His "Treatise on Ship-building" was translated into French by Lemonnier, and subsequently by Vial de Clairbois. Gustavus III bestowed on him a patent of nobility, and the title of commander of the order of the sword. — *Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHAPPE (CLAUDE) the nephew of the Abbé Chappe d'Aueroche. (See *Dict.*) He was born in 1763. In his twentieth year he attracted the notice of men of science by some essays published in the *Journal de Physique*; but his fame is founded on the invention, or rather the introduction into practice, of the mode of conveying intelligence by signals, to which he gave the name of the *Telegraph*. Wishing to communicate with friends who resided at the distance of several miles from him, he conceived the idea of conversing by signals, and having made some experiments to ascertain the practicability of the plan, he so far perfected it as to construct a machine on a large scale, a description of which he laid before the National Assembly in 1792. The first telegraphic line of communication was completed in 1793, and the first news transmitted by it was an account of the capture of Condé. The advantages of this scheme were so manifest that telegraphs were soon erected, not only in different parts of France, but also in other countries, and the invention, which has received many improvements, has long since been generally adopted. The honour of the discovery, however, was contested, and that circumstance, with others, produced so melancholy an effect on the mind of M. Chappe that he put an end to his life, in 1805, by throwing himself into a well. — *Encyclop. Amer.* See **AMONTONS (W. U.)**

CHAPPLE (WILLIAM) a topographer, was born at Witheridge in Devonshire, in 1718. He received a common education, which he improved by self-application, until he became tolerably versed in the classics and mathematics. He acted for some time as clerk to an eminent surveyor, and then as secretary to the county and city hospital at Exeter, and ultimately as steward to Sir William Courtenay. He died at Exeter in 1781. He was an active contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Ladies' Diary*; and a part of an edition of Risdon's Survey of Devon, superintended by him, was published after his death in 1785, 4to, with a sketch of his life prefixed. — *Life as above.*

CHAPTAL (JEAN ANTOINE CLAUDE) count of Chanteloupe, peer of France, a distinguished chemist and natural philosopher. He was born in 1756, at Nozaret, in the department of Lozere. His father supported his family by the cultivation of his own estate, which descended to his eldest son, and the subject of this article was therefore destined for the medical profession. He studied at Mende, and afterwards at the College of Rhodex, and

then went to Montpellier, where one of his uncles was engaged in the practice of medicine. He subsequently passed four years at Paris, whence he was recalled to accept of a professorship of chemistry then founded at Montpellier by the states of Languedoc. His lectures were numerous attended, and his reputation as a chemist raised him to eminence. He published at this time "Éléments de Chimie," 3 vols, 8vo, which became exceedingly popular, and was translated into English and other languages. In 1787, the states, as a mark of approbation of his conduct, obtained for him the order of St Michael, and letters of nobility. He displayed his attachment to liberty on the occurrence of the French revolution, and especially at the assault of the citadel of Montpellier, in 1791. Being summoned to Paris in 1793, to assist in the measures adopted by the government to obtain supplies of gunpowder for the French armies, he succeeded in furnishing from the manufactory at Grenoble, 3,500lbs. a-day. He co-operated in the formation of the Polytechnic school; and having made arrangements for the performance of the gunpowder works, he obtained permission to return to Montpellier, to organize the school of medicine there, in which he was appointed by the government to the professorship of chemistry. In 1798 he returned to Paris, and was made a member of the National Institute. After the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, he was appointed by the first consul, in 1799, counsellor of state; and in 1800, minister of the interior, in which last post he encouraged the study of the useful arts, and established near Paris a chemical manufactory on a large scale. In 1804 he was dismissed from the office of the interior; but Napoleon nominated him a senator, and shortly after grand dignitary and treasurer of the senate. In 1810 he received the title of count and chevalier grand cross of the order of Re-union. After the return of Napoleon from Elba he was appointed director-general of commerce and manufactures, and minister of state. On the second restoration of Louis XVIII, he retired from public affairs; and at this time he entered into some negotiations with the princess of Orleans relative to the estate of Chanteloupe, from which he took his title, and which had been her property. He was, however, in 1816, admitted into the newly organized Academy of Sciences; and he was nominated a member of the council-general of hospitals, of the council of prisons, and the council of agriculture; and at length, by a royal decree of March 5, 1819, he was called to a seat in the chamber of peers. Besides the work already mentioned he published "L'Art de la Teinture du Coton en rouge d'Adrianople;" "Traité de Chimie appliquée aux Arts," Paris, 1807, 4 vols; "L'Art de faire le Vin;" "L'Industrie Française, ou Coup-d'œil sur l'Exposition, &c." 1821, 8vo; and "Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture," 1823, 2 vols. Count Chaptal, though his name is often associated with those of Lavoisier, Berthollet, Guyton Morveau, and other celebrated men in France, whose labours

contributed chiefly to the vast modern improvements in chemical science, did not distinguish himself by any splendid discoveries, or original views of the theory of chemistry; but he applied his talents with great advantage to the investigation of the methods of conducting various processes in the arts and manufactures of his native country, and he acquired a large share of reputation by his attention to technological chemistry, or what may be styled the chemistry of the arts. His death took place July 29, 1832.—*Biog. des Contemp. Encycl. Amer.*

CHARDON (MATHIAS) a learned French ecclesiastic, who belonged to the Benedictine congregation of St Maur. He was the author of a valuable work entitled "Histoire des Sacrements," Paris, 1745, 6 vols, 12mo, of which there is an Italian translation. Chardon died at Metz in 1771.—*Biog. Univ.*

CHARNOCK (JOHN) an ingenious miscellaneous writer, was born at Barbadoes in 1765. He received his education at Winchester school, and Merton college, Oxford, and subsequently entered the naval service, but was unfortunate in life, and died in the King's Bench in 1807. His works are, "The Rights of a Free People," 8vo; "Biographia Navalis," 6 vols, 8vo; an able "Supplement to Campbell's Admirals;" "A Letter on Finance and National Defence;" "A History of Marine Architecture," 3 vols, 4to; a "Life of Lord Nelson;" &c.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

CHARKÉRIE (Mad. de St HYACINTHE de) a French authoress, born about 1746, and died in 1806. She was married to a gentleman of the Pays de Vaud, and resided in a village near Neuchâtel. Among her publications are "Calliste, ou Lettres écrites de Lausanne," 1786, 8vo; "Missess Henley" "Lettres Neuchâtelloises;" and novels and dramatic pieces, entitled "Œuvres de l'Abbé de la Tour," Leipsic, 1798, 3 vols, 8vo. Almost all her works have been translated into German by L. F. Herder.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHASTELAIN (GEORGE) a French gentleman, who lived at the court of the duke of Burgundy in 1475. He composed in French verse an account of all the memorable events of his time, 1531, 4to. He was also the author of "Le Chevalier Délibéré, ou la Mort du Duc de Bourgogne," 1489, 4to; "Histoire du Chevalier Jacques de Lalain, &c." 4to—*Moreri.*

CHASTELARD (PIERRE de BOSSCOLE de) a gentleman of Dauphiny, who was, according to De Thou, the grandson of the chevalier Bayard. He accompanied Mary queen of Scots (when widow of Francis II) to her native country, having become violently enamoured of that beautiful princess. He secretly introduced himself into her bed-chamber, and being discovered, he was tried, convicted of treason, and condemned to be beheaded, which sentence was executed. Chastelard cultivated poetry; and one of his compositions in praise of his royal mistress has been published by Laboureur, in the Memoirs of Castlenau.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHASTELER (JOHN, marquis de) an Austrian general, born in Hainault in 1750. He entered young into the artillery, and distinguished himself in the war between Austria and Russia, in 1788. Being afterwards sent into the Netherlands to repair the fortifications of Namur, he was taken prisoner by the French in 1792; and being exchanged some months afterwards, he was made a major-general. In that quality he made the campaign of 1793, and was repeatedly wounded at the siege of Valenciennes. On the renewal of hostilities between France and Austria in 1809, the marquis de Chasteler was employed to organize an insurrection of the Tyrolese against Bavaria; but he was vanquished by the Franco-Bavarians, under marshal Lefevre. He afterwards served in the campaign of 1813; and in that of 1815, in Italy, against Murat. At length he was appointed governor of Venice; and he died at his estate, near Aeth, in the Netherlands, in 1820.—*Biog. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHASTELET D'HARAUCOURT (LOUIS MARIE FRAN. duke du) son of the celebrated madame du Chastelet, born in Burgundy about 1740. He entered into the army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1789 he was nominated a deputy of the nobility of Bar to the states general; and being imprisoned after the 10th of August, 1792, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned, and executed, December 13, 1793. He had been ambassador in England before the revolution; and he wrote "Memoirs" relative to his mission, which were published towards the end of the last century.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHATEAUROUX (MARIE ANNE, duchess de) was born in 1719, and at the age of seventeen married the marquis de la Tournelle. Becoming a widow in 1742, she attracted the notice of Louis XV, who made her his mistress, gave her the title of duchess, and the place of lady of the palace to the queen. She died December 8, 1744. A "Collection" of her Letters was published at Paris, 1806, 2 vols, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

CHAUDET (ANTOINE DENIS) a French sculptor, born at Paris in 1763. He was a pupil of Stouf, and became one of the most eminent artists of his time. He also cultivated painting; and particularly distinguished himself by a picture of "Æneas and Anchises amidst the Conflagration of Troy." He was appointed professor at the Schools of Painting and Sculpture at Paris; and in 1805 he succeeded the sculptor Julian as a member of the Institute. He died in 1810.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHAUDON (LOUIS MAYRUL) a French writer, born in Provence in 1737, died in 1817. Having belonged to the Benedictine congregation of Cluny, which was secularized in 1787, he retained the title of abbé till his death. Among his most important literary labours, was his share in the *Nouv. Dictionnaire Historique*, first published at Avignon, 1766, 4 vols, 8vo, which has since passed through numerous editions, the last of which,

1821—23, extends to thirty volumes. He was the author of "Leçons d'Hist. et de Chronol." Caen, 1781, 2 vols, 12mo; "Elémens de l'Hist. Ecclési. jusqu'au Pontificat de Pie VI.," 8vo; and he was a contributor to many compilations.—*Ibid.*

CHAUNCY, or CHAUNCEY, DD. (CHARLES) an American divine, pastor of the first church at Boston, New England, who died in 1787, aged eighty-two. He was the author of "Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England," 1743, 8vo; "A True Sketch of the Sufferings and Misfortunes of the Town of Boston," 1744, 8vo; "The Mystery hid from Ages and Generations made manifest by the Gospel Revelation, by one who wishes well to the whole human race," 1784, 8vo; "Five Dissertations on the Scripture Account of the Fall and its Consequences," 1785, 8vo; and "The Benevolence of the Deity considered," 1784, 8vo. Dr Chauncy was one of the most eminent writers belonging to the sect of the universalists.—*Reuss. Williams's Dict. of Religious Opinions.*

CHAUSSARD (PIERRE J. B. PUBLICOLA) a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris in 1766. Adopting popular principles at the Revolution, he successively became civil commissary to the army, in Belgium, secretary to the mayoralty at Paris, secretary to the committee of public safety, and at length secretary general to the commission for public instruction. He subsequently was professor of the belles lettres at Rouen, at Orleans, and at Nismes. He died at Paris, October 1, 1823. His works are very numerous, including "Esprit de Mirabeau," 2 vols, 8vo; a translation of Arrian's Expedition of Alexander the Great, 3 vols, 8vo; "Ode sur l'Industrie et les Arts;" "Épître sur quelques Genres dont Boileau n'a pas fait mention dans son Art Poétique;" and he left in MS. a translation of the Odes of Horace. It is to be regretted, that among his most popular productions are some licentious and obscene romances.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHEMNIZER (IVAN IVANOWITCH) a Russian poet and fabulist, of German descent, but born at Petersburg, in 1744. He entered into the Imperial Guards, and made several campaigns; after which he removed into the corps of engineers. After travelling with a person of rank in Germany, Holland, and France, he returned home, and obtained dismission from the army that he might devote himself to literature. He died in 1784, at Smyrna, where he had been appointed consul-general by Catherine II. The Russians compare this poet to La Fontaine, whom he is said to have resembled in his personal character. His works were collected and published at Petersburg, in 1799, under the title of "Fables and Tales, by I. I. Chemnizer," 8vo.—*Ibid.*

CHENEVIX (RICHARD) a native of Ireland, who possessed great versatility of talent, and distinguished himself by his labours in various departments of science and literature, but is

best known for his researches and publications on chemistry. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of several institutions on the continent of Europe. He published many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, Nicholson's Journal, the Philosophical Magazine, and other periodical works. His first separate publication was entitled "Remarks on Chemical Nomenclature according to the System of the French Neologists," 1802, 12mo. His observations on mineralogical systems, a defence of the doctrines of Haüy against those of the German professor Werner, first appeared in a French translation in the *Annales de Chimie*. Mr Chenevix wrote "The Mantuan Rivals," a comedy; and "Henry the Seventh," an historical tragedy, which are said to display the spirit of the dramatic authors of the Elizabethan age. He was also the author of "An Essay upon National Character, being an Inquiry into some of the principal causes which contribute to form and modify the character of nations in the state of civilization," 2 vols, 8vo. This work appeared after his death, which took place at Paris, April 5, 1830.—*Month. Mag.*

CHERON (LOUIS CLAUDE) a French writer, born at Paris in 1758. He sat in the legislative assembly in 1791; was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and being set at liberty after the 9th of Thermidor, he was in 1798 elected a member of the council of five hundred, but he refused the office. He became prefect of the department of Vienne, and died at Poitiers, in 1807. His works are numerous, consisting chiefly of dramatic translations or imitations, the best of which is his "Tartufe de Mœurs," taken from Sheridan's School for Scandal.—*Biog. Univ.*

CHEETHAM (HUMPHREY) the munificent founder of the college and library at Manchester. He was born July 10, 1580, and was the third son of Henry Cheetham, of Crampall, a Lancashire gentleman of landed property. He engaged in trade as a dealer in Manchester goods, and realized a large fortune. But little is known concerning him, except that he served the office of high sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1635, and died, unmarried, October 12, 1653, having, by his will, dated December 16, 1651, made provision for the foundation of the noble establishment to which he owes his fame. A collegiate church was founded at Manchester, in the reign of Henry V, by Thomas West, lord De la Warre, which, being suppressed at the reformation, came into the possession of the earls of Derby, from whom the buildings were purchased, by the trustees of Mr Cheetham, who obtained a charter of incorporation in 1665. The original object of the college, or school, thus instituted, was to maintain and educate forty poor boys, and since 1780, the number has been increased to eighty. Mr Cheetham gave 1,000*l.* to purchase books for the formation of a library, and, after providing for the support of the school, and bequeathing various sums for charitable and other purposes, he appropriated

the remainder of his estate to the augmentation of the library. This is one of the few English literary institutions, the books belonging to which are unrestrictedly and gratuitously submitted to the perusal of the public. It is opened daily during several hours, when any person, whether a resident at Manchester or not, on entering the library and requiring to read, is requested by the sub-librarian to insert his name and address in a book, kept for that purpose; after which he is at liberty to make use of the literary treasures of the institution, a room, properly furnished, being appropriated to visitors. A catalogue of the collection of books and manuscripts was printed in 1791, 2 vols, 8vo; and a third volume, containing subsequent additions, appeared in 1826. Among the printed books are some valuable editions of the classics, a variety of standard works on philosophy, history, and science, and many manuscripts, some of which are extremely curious.—*Hone's Year Book.*

CHIARINI (——) a learned Jew, who was professor of divinity, the Oriental languages, and Hebrew antiquities at Warsaw, where he died, February 28, 1832. He was the author of a work on the "Theory of Judaism," in French, 3 vols, the appearance of which is said to have occasioned a great sensation on the continent. He also published a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, in Latin, which subsequently appeared in a Polish translation; and a collection of Italian poetry. At the time of his decease he was engaged in making a complete translation of the Talmud, of which the first part was printed, and other portions of the work were left in manuscript.—*Gent. Mag.*

CHLADNI, or **CHLADENIUS** (ERNEST FLORENS FRIEDRICH) a distinguished German philosopher, who made some important discoveries relating to phonics, or the science of sound. He was born in 1756, at Wittenburg, where his father was first professor of the law in the University. He was educated partly at home, and afterwards at the provincial school of Grimma. He then travelled, and after his return home, he obtained a professorship of jurisprudence, at Leipsic, which on the death of his father he resigned, in order that he might devote himself entirely to the study of natural philosophy. He had some acquaintance with music, and having observed that the theory of sound had been more neglected than many other branches of science, he was induced to institute researches, with a view to the elucidation of that subject. He made many experiments on plates of glass or metal, fixed on one side, but so as to vibrate freely on being struck; and at length he made the curious discovery, that a sonorous plate, fixed horizontally, and having its upper surface regularly strewed with sand, or any other fine powder, on being struck at the edge with a violin bow, not only gave a peculiar sound, but also exhibited a corresponding arrangement of the sand: the first figure which he observed on a round plate, was that of a star with ten or twelve rays. Having varied and multiplied his experiments,

he ascertained that these appearances were produced by the sonorous vibrations, and that they varied according to the shape of the plate, and the manner in which it was struck. Chladni published the result of his observations, at Leipsic, in 1787, in a work entitled "Discoveries concerning the Theory of Sound;" and an account of the researches which he subsequently made, relative to longitudinal vibrations and other acoustic phenomena, appeared in the memoirs of scientific societies, and in periodical journals. Having made additional experiments, he arranged in a more systematic form, his observations and discoveries in his "Treatise on Acoustics," published in 1802, and in French, at Paris, in 1809. He likewise invented two musical instruments; one called the Euphon, in 1790, in which musical sounds are produced by the friction of glass tubes; and the other, called the Clavicylinder, about 1800. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "Additional Contributions to Acoustics," 1817; and "Contributions to Practical Acoustics, and the Theory of Instrumental Construction," 1822. He also engaged in a course of experimental researches, relative to aerolites, the result of which appeared in his treatises "On the Origin of the Masses of Iron found by Prof. Pallas, and other substances of the same nature," Riga, 1794; and a treatise "On Fiery Meteors," Vienna, 1819. This most ingenious, and highly successful investigator of natural phenomena died in 1829. His latest discovery was that of the manner of the propagation of sound, by means of applying the theory of liquid waves to that of aerial ones, strikingly illustrative of the doctrines advanced in his earlier writings on acoustics.—*Encycl. Amer. Biog. Dict. of Mus. Month. Mag.*

CHOISEUL (ETIENNE FRAN. duc de) born in 1719. Having entered young into the army, when he bore the title of the count de Stainville, he rapidly rose to a high rank. After marrying a rich heiress, the sister of the duchess de Gontaut, he was appointed ambassador to Rome. In 1756 he was sent in the same capacity to Vienna, and on his return he became minister for foreign affairs. At the same time he was created a duke and peer of France; and on the death of the marshal de Belleisle, he entered on the office of war minister, being himself succeeded by his cousin, the count de Choiseul, made duc de Praslin; and two years after he had also confided to him the ministry of the marine. One of the most important measures in which he was engaged was the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, which he effected notwithstanding the opposition of the dauphin, the father of Louis XVI. The peace of 1763, inglorious as it was for France, excited discontent against his administration; and the death of the king's mistress, madame de Pompadour, in the following year, deprived him of a friend to whose support he was greatly indebted for the success of his schemes. She was succeeded by madame du Barri; and through her intrigues with the enemies of Choiseul, he was

dismissed from the ministry in December 1770. After the accession of Louis XVI, he was restored to favour; but he did not recover his influence in the state. He died overwhelmed with debts, in 1785. The improvement of the constitution of the French army and navy, the conquest of Corsica, an opposition (though ineffectual) to the first dismemberment of Poland, and the original idea of the separation of the North American colonies from Britain, are the most important circumstances connected with the administration of this nobleman to military affairs; and the family compact with Spain was his principal achievement as minister of foreign affairs. His writings, which were not intended for the public eye, and which were disavowed by the duchess, were published by Soulavie, in 1790, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHORIS (LOUIS) an eminent artist, who was born of German parents, at Eraterinoslaw, in Russia, March 22, 1795. While a boy at school at Charkow he displayed considerable taste for drawing, and his skill in sketching portraits appeared extraordinary. Thus qualified, in 1813 he was engaged to accompany the celebrated botanist, baron von Biberstein, in a journey to Mount Caucasus; and he designed the plants described in the "*Flora Caucasiana*." In 1814 he was chosen a member of the Society of Arts at St Petersburg, and the same year he was appointed draughtsman to the expedition undertaken at the expense of count Romantsoff, for a voyage round the world, in a vessel called the *Rurick*, commanded by Otto von Kotzebue, son of the celebrated dramatist. As the result of his labours on this occasion, he published "*Voyage Pittoresque autour du Monde, offrant des Portraits des Sauvages d'Amérique, d'Asie, d'Afrique, et des Isles du Grand Océan; leurs Armes, Habillemens, Parures, Ustensiles, Canots, Pirogues, Maisons, Danses, et Musique; des Paysages, et des Vues Maritimes; Mammifères et Oiseaux, et plusieurs objets d'Histoire Naturelle*," accompanied with descriptions by baron Cuvier and M. Ad. Chamisso. He also published, "*Les Crânes Humains*," with observations by Dr Gall and others, in 22 parts, folio, 1821—23. As a supplement to the foregoing appeared in 1826, "*Vue et Paysages des Régions Equinoxiales, recueillies dans un Voyage autour du Monde*," folio, 24 plates. He likewise announced a publication entitled "*Recueil de Têtes et Costumes des Habitans de la Russie, avec des Vues de Mont Caucase et ses Environs*;" but it did not make its appearance. In 1827, M. Choris sailed from France with the intention of travelling over a great part of America; but, after visiting some of the West India islands, he passed from Cuba to New Orleans, and having set off for Xalapa in Mexico, with an English gentleman, March 19, 1828, they were attacked by robbers, between Puente Nacional and Plan del Rio, and the subject of this article lost his life; his companion escaping to Xalapa, persons were sent from thence, who discovered the body of the de-

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ceased, which was interred at Plan del Rio. This highly ingenious artist was a member of the Geographical Society of Paris.—*For. Rev. Month. Mag.*

CHRIST (JOHN FREDERICK) a learned German, born at Cobourg in 1700. He became professor of history at Jena, and was afterwards professor of poetry at Leipsic, where he died in 1756. A list of his works may be found in the dictionaries of Meusel, or Adelung. Among the most important are a "*Dictionary of Monograms*," Leips. 1747, 8vo, translated into French, with additions, Paris, 1750, 8vo; "*Noctes Academicæ*," Halle, 1727—29, 4 parts, 8vo; "*Origines Longobardicæ*," 1728, 4to; and "*De Nic. Machiavello Lib. III.*" Lips. 1731, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

CHRISTIE (JAMES) a distinguished amateur and critic in the fine arts. He was the eldest son of an eminent auctioneer; and was educated at Eton, and originally designed for the church. He passed through that school with great reputation, and acquired a considerable share of classical knowledge, the results of which were displayed in those able dissertations, which evince the soundness of his learning, the depth of his researches, and the purity of his taste. In 1802 he published an "*Essay on the Ancient Greek Game*, supposed to have been invented by Palamedes antecedent to the Siege of Troy," designed to prove that the game of Palamedes was known to the Chinese, and was afterwards improved into the game of chess. In 1806 appeared his "*Disquisition upon Etruscan Vases*;" and he subsequently published "*An Essay on the earliest Species of Idolatry, the Worship of the Elements*," the purpose of which is to show with what views the elements were referred to by early nations, what was understood of the Deity by their means, and by what misconception they became objects of worship. He had a refined taste for poetry, which he read with uncommon feeling and propriety; and though he seldom indulged the "idle calling," he wrote verse with facility and vigour. He followed his father's profession, in the practice of which he exhibited a correct taste, and general knowledge of pictures, sculpture, and other works of art. He was a member of the Dilettante Society, one of the Registrars of the Literary Fund, and also a member of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. He died, after a long illness, February 2, 1831, aged fifty-eight, in King-street, St James's square, London.—*Gent. Mag.*

CHRISTIE (THOMAS) a political writer, who attracted some attention at the commencement of the French Revolution. He was born at Montrose, in 1761, and was brought up to trade, but subsequently studied medicine. He sided strongly with the opening of the Revolution, and published a "*Sketch of the New Constitution of France*," and an answer to Burke. His work entitled "*Observations on the Literature of the Primitive Christians*" is deemed able, and he had a considerable share in the Analytical Review. He died at Surinam in 1796.—*Month. Mag.*

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CHRISTOPHE (HENRY) king of Hayti, a negro of a strong but ferocious character, was born in the island of St Christopher in the West Indies, about 1768. In 1780, being then in his twelfth year, he was removed by the French, who captured that island, to St Domingo, where he became skilful as a cook, and was employed in that capacity at a tavern in Cape Town. When the Revolution broke out, the ascendancy of his character began to appear, and in 1802 he was intrusted by general Le Clerc with the command of a division at the advanced posts, which trust he betrayed, and on the death of Dessalines he assumed the supreme command of the insurgents, with the title of Henry I, king of Hayti. His abilities and determination, supported by the fire inspired by his ferocious spirit, gradually rendered him formidable, and having established his power by a strong military force, he built a town called Sans Souci, with a splendid palace, defended by forts and regular defensive walls. At length his tyranny produced a successful conspiracy; and perceiving that he could not rely upon his troops, he shot himself through the heart on the 20th of October, 1820. Christophe evinced himself possessed of some enlightened views, but was too harsh and despotic to effect all the good which he intended. Some of his children have been educated in England.—*Ann. Reg.*

CHRYSOLOGUE (NORI. ANDR. called Père) an astronomer and geographer, born in Franche Comté in 1728. He entered young into the order of the Capuchins, and he studied mathematics and astronomy under Lemonnier, who encouraged him to publish, in 1778, a planisphere, representing nine hundred fixed stars of La Caille. He published subsequently three more, besides various maps, charts, and memoirs. In 1806 appeared his "Théorie de la Surface actuelle de la Terre." He died in 1808.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CHURTON (RALPH) an eminent divine and controversial writer, born in the parish of Malpas, Cheshire, in December, 1754. He was the son of a yeoman, and being left an orphan while at school, he was enabled to obtain an university education through the patronage of Archdeacon Townson. In 1778 he was chosen fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford; in 1785 he was appointed Bampton lecturer; bishop Porteus made him Whitehall preacher in 1788; and in 1792 he was presented by his college to the living of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. His last preferment was the Archdeaconsry of St David's, to which he was collated in 1805. He died March 23, 1831. Besides his Bampton Lectures he published "The Lives of William Sonyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knt. founders of Brazen-nose Coll. Oxford," 1800, 8vo; "The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's," 1809, 8vo; "A Memoir of Archdeacon Townson, prefixed to his works;" "A Memoir of Dr Richard Chandler, prefixed to his Travels in Asia Minor;" "A Defence of the Church of England," which led to a controversy with a learned Catholic layman,

Francis Eyre, Esq. of Warkworth; and several detached sermons; besides which he was a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, Baker's History of Northamptonshire, and other works.—*Ann. Biog.* vol. xvi.

CICCARELLI (ALPHONSO) an Italian physician, who was executed as a literary impostor, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII, in 1580. He had fabricated a great number of genealogies, and written the history of many noble families, in the hope of profiting by the vanity of the great. Among his publications are "De Clitumno Flumine," with a treatise "De Tuberibus," Padua; "Istoria di Cassa Monaldesca," &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

CIENFUEGOS (ALONZO DE) a distinguished Spanish poet and dramatist of the eighteenth century. He was an imitator of Melendez, with whom he was long upon intimate terms; amidst the political contests that agitated his native country, he joined the opposite party, but like him he died an exile in France. He wrote "Idomeno" and other tragedies; odes, idylls, and ballads; "Elogio del Señor Don J. Almazara," Madrid, 1779; "Elogio del Marques de Santa Cruz;" and "La Pensadora Gladitana," Cadix, 1786, 4 vols, 12mo.—*Maury Espagne Poétique.—Rev. Encyclop.*

CLAGETT, the name of two learned and able divines of the seventeenth century, brothers, and natives of St Edmundsbury. **WILLIAM**, the elder, born in 1646, graduated as doctor in divinity at Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1683. He is known as the author of a work "On the Operations of the Holy Spirit," 8vo, of which there is an abridgement by Stebbing; "A Reply to the 'Mischiefs of Impositions,'" 4to; "An Answer to the Dis-senters' Objections to the Book of Common Prayer," 4to; with four volumes of sermons, and some pamphlets against the Catholics. His death took place in the spring of 1688.—**NICHOLAS**, born in 1654, was educated in Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated as DD. in 1704. He held the livings of Hitcham and Thurlow Parva, Suffolk, with the archdeaconsry of Sudbury. His writings consist of a collection of sermons, and two devotional tracts, entitled "Truth defended," and "A Persuasion to an ingenuous Trial of Opinions in Religion." Dr Nicholas Clagett died in 1727, leaving a son of the same name, afterwards bishop of Exeter.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLAP (THOMAS) an American divine, minister of Windham in Connecticut, and president of Yale college, who died in 1767, aged sixty-four. He was the author of the "History of Yale College," 1766; "An Abridgement of the History of the established Doctrine of the new English Churches;" and "Sermons;" and he is said to have been one of the most learned of the New English writers.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CLAPPERTON (HUGH) a naval officer and African traveller, who was born in 1758, at Annan, in Dumfriesshire, N. B. where his father was a surgeon. At the age of seventeen he went to sea as a cabin boy, on

board a merchantman, but soon after entered the Royal Navy, and, through the interest of some friends, was made a midshipman. In 1814 he was ordered to North America, and on his arrival in Upper Canada he was made a Lieutenant; and subsequently appointed to the command of the *Confiance* schooner. In 1817 the British flotilla on the American Lakes, to which Lieutenant Clapperton belonged, was dismantled, and he returned home to be placed on half pay. He then retired to Lochmaben, in his native country, where he remained till 1820, passing his time in rural amusements and social intercourse. He subsequently removed to Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with Dr Walter Oudney, through whose suggestion he engaged in the task of exploring the interior of Africa. In 1823, he was employed by Earl Bathurst to attempt a journey to Timbuctoo, at the expense of Government, in conjunction with lieutenant, afterwards colonel Denham, and Dr Oudney, the latter of whom died at an early stage of the journey, January 12th, 1824. Captain Clapperton, after proceeding as far as Saccato, was obliged to relinquish the undertaking, and return home. He was again employed by Government on a new mission to Africa, in which he was associated with captain Pearce of the Navy, Mr Dickson, and Dr Morrison, a navy surgeon, skilled in natural history. These gentlemen landed on the African coast, in the *Bight of Benin*, on the 28th of November, 1825. Captain Clapperton, having been separated from his companions, arrived at Saccato, which he had visited in his former journey, and after being detained there five months, by the chief or king of the country, he died, April 13, 1827, of dysentery, a disease which was greatly aggravated by the vexation and disappointment which he experienced. In 1825 appeared, in one volume quarto, "*Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa*, by Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, and the late Doctor Oudney." An account of his second journey was published by his servant, Richard Lander, who returned to England after his death; and who has been subsequently employed by Government in expeditions to Africa.—*Quart. Rev.* *New Month. Mag.*

CLARIDGE (RICHARD) a dissenting clergyman, born in 1649, at Farnborough, Warwickshire. He was educated at Oxford, in the principles of the established church, which he quitted from conscientious scruples, although the loss of the rectory of Peppleton, Worcestershire, which he had enjoyed about eighteen years, was the necessary consequence. On resigning his gown, which he did in 1691, he became a preacher among the anabaptists, but a second time changed his opinions, and embraced those of quakerism. Mr Claridge presided over a considerable school, first at Barking in Essex, and then at Tottenham, and was the author of three polemical treatises, entitled "*Melius Inquirendum*;" "*Lux Evangelica attestata*;" and a tract "*On the Scriptures*," all printed in his lifetime; besides a

few others collected and published, with a biographical memoir prefixed, after his death. This event took place in the metropolis, in 1723.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLARK (JOHN) a Scottish physician and medical writer, born in 1744. After finishing his studies, he became a surgeon in the East India Company's service; and he published the result of his practice, in his "*Observations on the Diseases in long Voyages to Hot Countries, and particularly in the East Indies*," 1773, 8vo. He subsequently settled in practice at Newcastle on Tyne, where he contributed greatly to the improvement of the public hospital, and founded a dispensary. He died in 1805. Besides the work mentioned, of which a new edition appeared in 1792, he was the author of "*Observations on Fevers, especially those of the continued Type*," 1780, 8vo; "*On the Influenza*, as it appeared at Newcastle," 1783, 8vo; and "*A Collection of Memoirs on the Means of preventing the Progress of contagious Fevers*," 1802. He belonged to the Medical Society of Edinburgh, to whose Transactions he was a contributor.—*Reuss. Biog. Univ. Class.*

CLARKE (JOHN) an American divine, born at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, (N. A.) in 1755. He became minister of a church at Boston, where he died in 1798. He was the author of a popular tract, entitled "*An Answer to the Question—Why are you Christian?*" and of "*Letters of a Student at the University of Cambridge*;" "*Funeral Discourses*;" "*Sermons*," &c.—*Biog. Notice by Theoph. Lindsey, pref. to Tract on Christianity.*

CLARKE (ADAM) an eminent divine, antiquary, and Oriental scholar, who was a minister among the Wesleyan methodists. He was born in 1760, at Magherafelt, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland. He was instructed in the rudiments of classical learning by his father, who was a schoolmaster; and he was afterwards admitted as a pupil into the seminary established by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol. In this situation he improved his advantages for study as much as possible; and in addition to his other acquirements he gained a knowledge of Hebrew, and laid the foundation of that high reputation which he subsequently enjoyed as an Oriental scholar. At the age of nineteen he became an itinerant preacher in the methodist connexion; and he continued to travel in various circuits till 1805. After that period he resided for several years in London, devoting a considerable portion of his time to literary researches, and particularly to bibliography. His first production was "*A Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco*," 1797. This was followed by a "*Bibliographical Dictionary, containing a Chronological Account of the most curious Books in all Departments of Literature, from the Infancy of Printing to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, with an Essay on Bibliography, and an account of the best English Translations of each Greek and Latin Classic*," 1802, 6 vols, 12mo; and "*The Bibliographical Miscellany*,"

a supplement to the preceding, 1806, 2 vols. He now obtained the office of Honorary Librarian of the Surrey Institution; and he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1805 he received the honorary diploma of Master of Arts, and the ensuing year that of Doctor of Laws, from the university of St Andrews. He was afterwards chosen a member of the Royal Irish Academy; and he obtained admission into some literary associations in America as well as on this side the Atlantic. In 1807 he published "The Succession of Sacred Literature, in a chronological Arrangement of Authors and their Works, from the Invention of Alphabetical Characters to the Year of our Lord 345," vol. i, a second edition of which has recently appeared, with a continuation to A. D. 1300, by the Rev. J. B. Clarke, the author's son. Dr Clarke was now appointed one of the sub-commissioners for the arrangement of the public records, having, on account of his great learning and industry, been recommended as a person qualified to prepare a supplement and continuation to Rymer's *Fœdera*. The result of his labours was the production of four Reports concerning the state of the Public Records, all abounding with curious and interesting information of various points in English history. He also superintended the printing of the first volume of the new, enlarged, and elaborate edition of the *Fœdera*, now in progress, in which undertaking he was assisted by Mr. F. Holbrooke, and by his son Mr. J. W. Clarke. Another great undertaking in which he engaged was an extensive commentary on the Bible, which appeared under the title of "The Holy Scriptures, &c. with Marginal Readings, a Collection of Parallel Texts, and copious Summaries to each Chapter; with a Commentary and Critical Notes, designed as a help to the better understanding of the Sacred Writings," 1810—26, 8 vols, 4to. In 1815 he was enabled, by the munificence of some friends, to purchase an estate at Millbrook, in Lancashire, where he resided for several years, occupied in his literary pursuits, making agricultural experiments, and studying occasionally astronomy and natural philosophy. In 1822 he was instrumental in establishing a mission to the Zetland Islands, under the patronage of the Methodist Conference; and in the summer of 1826 he made a voyage to Zetland, to ascertain the success of the undertaking, which appears to have been very satisfactory. He sold his property at Millbrook in 1823, and removed to London, but the air of the metropolis affecting his health, he bought a mansion called Haydon Hall, in the parish of Ruislip, Middlesex, which became his residence during the remainder of his life. The last public transaction of any importance in which he was engaged was the establishment of some schools in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, in the spring of 1831. Dr Clarke died of cholera morbus, while on a visit to a friend at Bayswater, August 26, 1832; and he was

a few days afterwards interred in the Wesleyan Chapel, City-road. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a "Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson;" "Clavis Biblica, or a Compendium of Scripture Knowledge;" "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" and Sermons; and he likewise edited Baxter's *Christian Directory*; Fleury's *History of the Israelites*; Shuckford's *Connexion of Sacred and Profane History*; and Harmer's *Observations on Passages of Scripture*. He drew up memoirs of his own life, said to be intended for publication. Though furnished with ample opportunities for enriching himself, he is stated not to have been in affluent circumstances at the time of his decease. However, he left a valuable library of printed books, a large collection of ancient and oriental manuscripts, and a museum of natural and other curiosities.—*Imperial Magazine. Ann. Biog.*

CLARKE (HENRY JAMES WILLIAM) duc de Feltre, minister of state, and peer of France, was born at Landrecies in 1765. He was of Irish parentage, and being left an orphan when young, he entered into the military school at Paris in 1781, and left it the next year, with the rank of sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Berwick. After having been employed in various embassies, he had attained the station of general in chief of the army of the Rhine, when in 1793 he was suspended from his functions as a noble, and imprisoned for some time. He retired into Alsace, and afterwards going to Paris, Carnot had him appointed chief of the topographical bureau established by the committee of public safety, and he continued in office under the Directory. He was sent on a secret mission to Buonaparte when commanding in Italy; and on the elevation of the latter to the empire, to which general Clarke contributed, he was made chargé d'affaires with the young king of Etruria, and subsequently nominated counselor of state, and admitted into the secret cabinet of the emperor, whom he accompanied in various campaigns till 1807, when he became minister at war. On the restoration he attached himself to the royal party, and retired with the king to Ghent. He resumed the office of war minister in 1815, and the disbanding of the army was effected under his direction. In 1816 he received the baton of marshal, and his death took place in 1818.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

CLAVIER (STEPHEN) a learned Frenchman, who before the Revolution was counselor to the Chatelet at Paris. He became in 1804 judge of the criminal court of the department of the Seine; and under the imperial government he was displaced for refusing to condemn general Moreau. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, professor at the college of France, and one of the contributors to the *Biographie Universelle*. He was a native of Lyons, and died at Paris November 18, 1817, aged fifty-five. Clavier published "*Hist. des premiers Temps de la*

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Grèce," 1809, 2 vols, 8vo; and valuable translations of Pausanias, Apollodorus, and other Greek writers.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CLAVIJO Y FAXARDO (don Jos.) an eminent Spanish writer, vice-director of the Cabinet of Natural History at Madrid, editor of a journal entitled *El Pensador*, and conductor of the Historical and Political Mercury of Madrid, from 1773 to 1793. He published a translation of the Natural History of Buffon, Madrid, 1785—90, 12 vols, 8vo. He was director of the theatre de los Sitios, and made himself disadvantageously known by an affair of honour with Beaumarchais, in consequence of an intrigue with a sister of that gentleman. The Factum published on this occasion by Beaumarchais, ruined the reputation of Clavijo, who was never able to recover his credit with the public. He died in 1806.—*Biog. Univ.*

CLEMENTI (Muzio) a distinguished musical composer and performer on the piano-forte, who was a native of Rome. He quitted Italy for this country in 1767, and in 1773 he published his celebrated "Opus II," which gave birth to a new era in sonata writing. On his first arrival in England he resided in Dorsetshire with Peter Beckford, Esq. through whose patronage he was enabled to prosecute his musical studies with advantage. Having subsequently settled in London, he was engaged to preside at the harpsichord in the orchestra of the opera-house, and he soon acquired high reputation. In 1780 he visited Paris, where his talents excited great admiration, as they also did at Vienna, and he was treated with attention by crowned heads, and became acquainted with Haydn, Mozart, and other celebrated musicians. In 1784 he returned to the English metropolis, and was for several years most advantageously employed as a teacher of music, producing from time to time a number of admirable compositions, and works destined to facilitate the progress of the student in the art which he cultivated with so much success, particularly an excellent and luminous "Introduction to the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte." About 1800 he entered into business as a music-seller and musical instrument maker in London. In 1802 he again went to Paris, and afterwards passed some time at Vienna, St Petersburg, Dresden, Berlin, Rome, and Naples, not returning to England till 1810. Whilst at Berlin he married a lady who unfortunately soon died in childbed, and in 1811 he entered a second time into wedlock. He long continued to employ his talents in composing new music, and in adapting the works of other composers, and he published a valuable system of musical instruction under the title of "Gradus ad Parnassum," in three parts. His death took place at his country seat, Elm Lodge, near Evesham, Worcestershire, March 10, 1832, in the eighty-first year of his age. His works, which are numerous, consist chiefly of sonatas for various instruments, and especially for the piano-forte.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. New Month, Mag.*

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CLERCK (CHARLES) a Swedish entomologist, who was a disciple of Linnæus, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsal. He published at Stockholm, in 1757, a work entitled "Aranei Suecici." The subjects are painted by the author, and classed according to the Linnæan method, with descriptions in the Swedish and Latin languages. An English translation of this book, with additions by Mr. Martyn, was published, under the title of "Aranei, or the Natural History of Spiders," Lond. 1793, 4to. Another entomological production of Clerck is his "Icones Insectorum rariorum, cum Nominibus eorum trivialibus, locisque e C. Linnæi Syst. Nat. allegatis," Stock. 1759, 4to. This work, (which is highly praised by Linnæus,) notwithstanding its title, is nothing more than a collection of coloured figures of Lepidoptera, (butterflies,) without any text.—*Ibid.*

CLERISSEAU (CHARLES LOUIS) an eminent French architect, dean of the ancient Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Paris, and architect to Catherine II of Russia. He was born about 1719, and died at Auteuil, January 19, 1820. In 1778 he published "Antiquités de la France, Monumens de Nismes," folio, forty-two plates, of which a new edition appeared in 1806, 2 vols, folio.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CLINE, FRs. (HENRY) an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, who died in Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, January 2, 1827, aged seventy-six. He was a native of the metropolis, and was for many years one of the surgeons at St Thomas's hospital, Southwark, where he gave lectures on anatomy and surgery during the winter season, to a numerous class of pupils. His scientific knowledge, judgment, and skill procured him in a high degree the respect and esteem of his professional brethren, as well as of those who had occasion to avail themselves of his assistance as a practitioner.—*Gent. Mag.*

CLINTON (GEORGE) an American statesman and military officer, born in 1739. He served under general Amherst at the taking of fort Frontenac from the French; and after the conquest of Canada he became a student of law at New York. He sat in the congress in 1775; and resuming the military profession, he served as a brigadier-general against the English, when he, with an inferior force, prevented Sir H. Clinton from succouring Burgoyne. After peace took place, he was vice-president of the United States; and he died at Washington, April 20, 1812.—*Biog. Univ.*

CLINTON (Sir HENRY) an English officer, who served in America during the war of independence, and succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief. He was afterwards appointed governor of Limerick, and he died in 1795, when he had been recently made governor of Gibraltar. He published narratives relative to his conduct during part of his command of the king's troops in North America, particularly that which respected the unfortunate issue of the campaigns in 1781 and

1782, and other exculpatory pamphlets.—*Revue. Biog. Univ.*

CLOUET (—) a French chemist and mechanic, born in 1751. He was professor of chemistry at the ancient school of artillery at Mezieres; associate member of the Institute of France, and director of the manufactory of forged iron at Daigny; and he distinguished himself by many useful inventions. In the "Journal des Mines," and the "Annales de Chimie," he published some important disquisitions on chemistry and metallurgy. Wishing to make some experiments on vegetation, he took a voyage to Cayenne, where he died of the colonial fever, June 4, 1801.—*Biog. Univ.*

CLOWES (JOHN) a clergyman of the established church, who rendered himself an object of notoriety by embracing the doctrines of baron Swedenborg. He was the son of a barrister, and was born at Manchester, in 1743. At the age of eighteen he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his first degree, in 1766, and was afterwards elected a fellow of his college. Leaving the university, he became rector of St John's Church, Manchester, which living he held for the term of sixty-two years, having refused more than one offer of higher preferment in the church. During the latter years of his life he resided entirely at Warwick, his corporeal infirmities having compelled him to relinquish his pastoral duties, though he continued to employ his pen in writing works explanatory and justificatory of the peculiar sentiments he professed. His publications were very numerous, all of them relating to religious topics, and the greater part consisting of translations of the writings of Swedenborg, or pieces in defence of the opinions of that mystical theologian. He died at Warwick, May 29th, 1831. Much obloquy was cast on him in consequence of his retaining his living after his adoption of sentiments inconsistent with the articles of the established church; and some of his parishioners made attempts to remove him from the rectorship, but their opposition to him was rendered abortive by his extremely amiable character, and through the influence of his diocesan, Dr Porteus, then Bishop of Chester.—*Gent. Mag.*

CLUBBE (WILLIAM) an eminent divine and ingenious writer, who was vicar of Bransterton, in Suffolk. He published "Six Satires of Horace, in a style between free translation and literal version," 1795, 4to; "The Epistle of Horace on the Art of Poetry, translated into English Verse," 1797, 4to; "Omnium, containing the journal of a late three days' tour in France," 1798, 8vo; and "Three Lyric Odes on celebrated occasions," 1806, 4to. His death took place at Framlingham, in November, 1814, at the age of seventy. He was the son of the Rev. John Clubbe, rector of Wheatfield. (See *Dict.*)—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

CLUTTERBUCK (ROBERT) an antiquary and topographer, descended from a respect-

able family, originally from the Netherlands, but long settled in Hertfordshire. He was born at Watford, June 2nd, 1772, and educated at Harrow School and Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's-inn, intending to make the law his profession; but his ardour in the pursuit of chemistry and the art of painting, in which he took lessons from Barry, induced him, after residing some years in London, to relinquish his original plan. In 1798 he married the daughter of Colonel James Copper, and resided for a few years at Cathys, near Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, the seat of his father-in-law. He afterwards removed to his paternal estate at Watford, and became a magistrate for the county of Herts. The duties of his arduous office he executed with great assiduity and impartiality. During his intervals of leisure he collected materials for a new edition of Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, and announced his undertaking in the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1809. The abundance of his materials induced him, at a later period, to prepare a completely new history of his native county, instead of republishing the work of Sir Henry Chauncey. In the prosecution of this purpose he steadily persevered for eighteen years, and at length finished his undertaking, in three volumes, folio. The first volume appeared in 1816, the second in 1821, and the third in 1827. The plates which illustrate this work have seldom been surpassed in any similar publication, whether as regards the appropriateness of the embellishments, or the beauty and fidelity of their execution. Mr Clutterbuck himself possessed much talent as a draughtsman, and several of the plates were from his own sketches, others from drawings by Edward Blore, FSA. Between 1817 and 1830, Mr Clutterbuck, at intervals, travelled in France, Norway, Switzerland, and Italy. His death took place at Watford, May 25th, 1831.

—*Gent. Mag.*

COBOURG (FREDERICK JOSIAH) duke of Saxe, grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa, and field-marshal in the army of the emperor of Germany. He was commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops opposed to the Turks in 1790, and obtained great advantages over them in conjunction with the Russian general Suwarrow, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. In 1793 he assumed the chief command of the combined armies, destined to act against the French in the Netherlands. Assisted by general Clairfait, he beat the enemy at Aldenhoven, drove them from Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Tirlemont, gained the battle of Nerwinde, and in a short time made himself master of a great part of the Low Countries. On the 5th of April he published a declaration dated from Mons, in which he offered to establish in France the constitution of 1791, and disclaimed all intention of making conquests. This measure is supposed to have been prompted by Dumouries, who had gone over to the Austrians;

but whatever might have been the motive, a new proclamation was issued four days after, which annulled the preceding. The prince of Cobourg continuing successful, Condé, Valenciennes, and Quesnoy surrendered to him, and he took possession of those places in the name of the emperor. He was less fortunate before Maubeuge and Dunkirk, and was forced to raise the siege of those places. The campaign of 1794 opened under favourable auspices, and his advanced posts penetrated as far as Guise; but here his success terminated. Pichegru having taken the command of the French army, the prince of Cobourg found himself obliged, after many bloody combats, to abandon at once all his conquests, and he soon after relinquished the command of the combined forces. As a military man the prince of Cobourg was at one period praised as much beyond his deserts as he was at another depreciated; those who at the moment of his success proclaimed him the first general in Europe, having, after he was defeated, refused to admit that he possessed any talent whatsoever. Prejudice apart, his claims to notice may be considered as arising rather from the station he occupied than from the abilities he displayed. He died in 1815.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S.*

COCHRANE (ARCHIBALD) Earl of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree, Lord Cochrane of Dundonald, and a baronet of Nova Scotia. This nobleman was born January 1st, 1749, and was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Lord Dundonald, by his second wife Jean, the daughter of Archibald Stewart, of Torrance. In 1764 he obtained a cornet's commission in a regiment of dragoons, but he soon quitted the army for the navy, in which he had risen to the rank of lieutenant, in 1778, when on the death of his father he succeeded to the earldom of Dundonald. Hethen determined to devote himself entirely to scientific pursuits, principally with the view of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the country. In the prosecution of these objects he engaged in a variety of schemes, some of which were beneficial to the public, but it does not appear that any of them were ultimately advantageous to the projector. In 1785 he published "An Account of the Qualities and Uses of Coal-tar and Coal-varnish;" and a pamphlet entitled, "The Present State of the Manufacture of Salt explained," in which he recommends that article as a manure. In 1795 he produced "A Treatise showing the intimate Connexion that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry, addressed to the Cultivators of the Soil, to the Proprietors of Fens and Mosses in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Proprietors of West India Estates;" and in 1799, "The Principles of Chemistry applied to the Improvement of the Practice of Agriculture." In 1801 he obtained a patent for a method of preparing a substitute for gum Senegal and other gums extensively employed in manufacture; and in 1803 he procured another patent for an improved

method of preparing hemp and flax. Though he made some useful discoveries, and displayed considerable talents for scientific research, yet his labours were so unprofitable to himself that he became reduced to absolute penury, and at one period received pecuniary assistance from the Literary Fund. Death at length put a period to his misfortunes in 1831. He was thrice married; by his first wife he was the father of Thomas Lord Cochrane, highly distinguished as a naval officer, and several other children; by his second wife he had no issue, but by his third wife, who was the daughter of Francis Plowden, the Irish historian, he had one child, now an orphan, her mother having died in 1822.—*Ann. Biog.*

COCHRANE (JOHN DUNDAS) an enterprising traveller, who was a nephew of the late earl of Dundonald. After having served in the navy, he travelled on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal, and then through the Russian empire to Kamtschatka, between the years 1820 and 1823. Returning to England, he published "A Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the Frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka," Lond. 1824, 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1825 at Valencia, in Columbia, whither he had gone for the purpose of engaging in a pedestrian expedition across the continent of South America.—*Encycl. Amer.*

COITER or KOITER (VOLCHER) an eminent anatomist, who was born at Groningen, in the Netherlands, in 1534. He studied medicine and anatomy, with great success, in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy. In 1569 he was invited by the magistrates of Nuremberg to take the office of physician in that city, which he afterwards left to become physician to the French army; and in the latter station he remained till his death, the period of which is uncertain, being differently stated to have taken place either in 1576, 1590, or 1600. Coiter was one of the founders of anatomical pathology, and he contributed much to the progress of zootomy as well as human anatomy. He gave the first exact figures of the bones of the fœtus, and he made improvements in myology. Coiter published some valuable works on anatomy and physiology.—*Biog. Univ.*

COLLIN DE BAR (ALEX. GILES HENRY) attorney-general of the superior court of the Indies, born at Pondicherry, in 1768. He published "Hist. de l'Inde Ancienne et Moderne," Paris, 1814, 2 vols, 8vo. His death took place at Paris in 1820.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

COLLINSON, FRIS. (PETER) a highly respectable and ingenious tradesman of London, who for many years carried on a considerable business as a mercer in Gracechurch-street, devoting the whole of his leisure hours to the cultivation of the science of botany. He was a native of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland, born about the year 1694, and distinguished himself greatly by his proficiency in his favourite pursuit. Mr Collinson

was the friend and correspondent both of Dr Franklin and Linnaeus, the latter of whom has paid him the compliment of calling one of the plants in his catalogue after his name. His death took place in 1768.—*Pulleney*.

COLLYER (JOSEPH) an industrious literary compiler and translator, who died at Islington, near London, in 1776. His principal work was a "History of England," in 14 vols, 12mo; and he assisted in writing a "Geographical, Historical, and Biographical Dictionary of the World," 1772, 2 vols, folio. He also continued a prose translation from the German of Klopstock's "Messiah," which his wife had commenced, and left imperfect at her death; and translated entirely from the same language Bodmer's "Noah;" and "The History of Sophia Sternheim," a novel written by Madame La Roche.

COLLYER (MARY) the wife of the preceding, who, like her husband, was engaged in writing for the press. In 1750 she published "Letters from Felicia to Charlotte," 2 vols, 12mo, which introduced her to the acquaintance of Mrs. Montagu, of Portman-square; but she is chiefly distinguished as the translator of Gesner's "Death of Abel," which was first published in 1762, and has since been often reprinted. The success of this undertaking induced her to employ herself in making a similar version of the "Messiah" of Klopstock, which she had scarcely begun when her progress was interrupted by death, in 1763.

COLLYER, A.R.A. (JOSEPH) an eminent engraver, was the son of the foregoing, and was born in London, in 1748. He was apprenticed to Anthony Walker, an artist of some eminence; and when young he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate Engraver in 1786. Among his finest engravings may be mentioned portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte, Sir William Young, Bart. FRS, and the Rev. William Tooke, FRS; Venus, from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Flemish Wake of Teniers, from the Houghton collection; and a Review of the Irish Volunteers, after Wheatley. He died at his house in Constitution-row, New-road, London, December 24, 1827.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. xcvil.

COLOMBIERE (CLAUDE de la) a French jesuit of the seventeenth century, who was born in 1641, at St Symphorien, and coming over to this country became one of the chaplains to James II. Falling into disgrace at the English court, in consequence of a suspicion having arisen that he was concerned in one of the plots of the period, he returned to France, and died there in 1682, at Porai. He is known as the author of some "Spiritual and Moral Reflections," and of six small volumes of sermons, and was the person who introduced the opinions of Goodwin the Independent, respecting devotion of the heart to Jesus, from this country to the continent, where they afterwards made a considerable progress.—*Moreri*.

COLTON (CALEB C.) a very ingenious writer, who rendered himself remarkable not only for his talents, but also for the eccentricity of his character, and the irregularity of his manners. He received his education at Eton school, and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as bachelor of arts in 1801, and master of arts in 1804; and he also obtained a fellowship. In 1801 he was presented to the curacy of Tiverton, Prior's Quarter, a benefice which may be held in conjunction with a fellowship. While in this situation he published a tract entitled "A plain and authentic Narrative of the Sampford Ghost," 1810, 8vo. The avowed object of this publication was to prove that some strange occurrences which had taken place in a house at the village of Sampford Peverel, near Tiverton, originated in supernatural agency; and in testimony of his firm conviction of the truth of what he asserted, Mr Colton informed the public that he had deposited in the hands of the mayor of Tiverton an instrument empowering him to call upon the reverend advocate for the ghost for the payment of the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who could give a satisfactory explanation of the alleged supernatural phenomena. In a subsequent publication he boasted that though the proffered reward had been increased to two hundred and fifty pounds, no claimant had appeared after the period of two years had elapsed. The whole affair, however, as might have been expected, was afterwards shown to have been founded on imposition. In 1812 Mr Colton appeared with more advantage as an author, in his "Hypocrisy, a satirical poem, with notes," 8vo; and he also published "Napoleon, a poem," 8vo. In 1818 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Kew with Petersham, in Surrey. He established his literary reputation by the publication of a volume of maxims, under the title of "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words," 1820, 8vo, which though partly derived from the essays of Lord Verulam, and from Burdon's Materials for Thinking, is yet highly creditable to the abilities of the writer, and it has passed through several editions. In 1822 he republished his poem on Napoleon, with extensive additions, under the title of "The Conflagration of Moscow." At the period of the murder of Wear, by John Thurtell and his associates, Mr Colton disappeared from his usual places of resort in the metropolis, where he then resided, and as he was a well-known frequenter of gambling-houses, and had been acquainted with Thurtell, it was for a time suspected that he had fallen a victim of an assassin; but it was at length ascertained that he had absconded in consequence of the embarrassment of his affairs. In November 1827, on the latest day allowed by the law, he made his appearance, in order that he might be enabled to retain his living; but he lost it by lapse in 1828, when a successor was appointed by the college. The ensuing two years he spent in travelling in the United

States of America. Subsequently he settled in France, taking up his abode in the Palais Royal at Paris, and devoting his talents to the mysteries of the gaming-table, he was so successful as in the course of a year or two to have gained 25,000*l*. Part of his wealth was employed in forming a picture-gallery; and he printed at Paris, for private distribution, an ode on the Death of Lord Byron. This talented but imprudent individual died by his own hand, having blown out his brains at the house of a friend with whom he was on a visit at Fontainebleau, April 28, 1832. His motive for suicide was the dread of undergoing some painful surgical operation, which was become indispensable in consequence of a disease with which he was affected. He left for publication a poem entitled "Modern Antiquity."—*Gent. Mag. New Month. Mag.*

COLUMBUS (REALDUS) an eminent surgeon of Cremona, in Italy, celebrated for his skill in the anatomy of the human frame, in which science he filled the professor's chair at Padua with great reputation, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the author of a very able treatise on the subject, entitled "De Re Anatomica," and died in 1577, at Rome.—*Dict. Hist.*

COLUMNA (Guido) a Sicilian writer, of the age of Edward I of England, who followed in the suite of that prince on his return from the crusade, and is known as the author of a "History of the Siege of Troy," which has gone through several editions. The first is that of Cologne, 4to, 1477.—*Dict. Hist.*

COLVIL (ALEXANDER) an ingenious Scottish divine, principal of the university of Edinburgh, where he had received his education and graduated as doctor in divinity. Dr Colvil was a firm supporter of episcopacy, and wrote several tracts against the presbyterian mode of church discipline, as also a humorous work entitled "The Scottish Hudibras." He died in 1676, at the age of fifty-six.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

COMBE (CHARLES) an eminent scholar of our own times, born in 1743, in the parish of Bloomsbury, where his father was an apothecary. He was intended for the same business, and in consequence was removed from Harrow school at the usual age, and served his apprenticeship at home. In 1783, determining to practise in the higher branches of medicine, he procured a Scotch degree, and became physician to the London Lying-in-hospital. He was a good classic, and well versed in numismatics, in which latter department of literature he published a catalogue of the coins and medals in the Hunterian collection, as well as a more miscellaneous index of ancient coins in general, both in quarto. An edition of Horace commenced by him, in conjunction with Dr Parr and Mr Homer, was completed by himself after his friends had abandoned it, and it appeared in 1793, in two volumes, quarto. His death took place in the spring of 1817.—*Gent. Mag.*

COMES (NATALIS) the Latin designation

assumed by Noel Conti, a Milanese poet and historian of the sixteenth century. Besides a "History of his own Times," and a volume of poetry in the Greek and Latin languages, he was the author of a treatise on mythology. His poetical writings were published during his lifetime at Venice, but his other works did not appear till some years after his decease, which took place in 1589.—*Moreri.*

COMMANDINE (FREDERICK) a distinguished Italian scholar, a native of Urbino, born in 1509. To a large fund of classical learning he united a great proficiency in the mathematics, and published editions of the works of many of the most eminent writers on the latter science among the ancients, now extant. Among these we may enumerate those of Euclid, Archimedes, Pappus, Aristarchus, and Apollonius of Perga. His other productions are a treatise "On the Construction of Time-pieces;" another "On the Centre of Gravity in Solid Bodies;" and a "Commentary on the Planisphere of Ptolemy," all in 4to. He died in 1575.—*Moreri.*

COMMERSON (PHILBERT) an eminent French naturalist, born in 1727, at Chatillone les Dombes, and bred a physician. He sailed with Bougainville as botanist to the expedition in 1773, but accompanied that circumnavigator no farther than the Mauritius, when he fell a victim to his eagerness in the search after knowledge, his constitution being unequal to the fatigues of a long sea voyage, and the vicissitudes of climate. He left behind him, singularly enough, an account of others who had perished similarly in the same pursuit, which he had entitled a "Botanical Martyrology." M. Commerson was also the author of a treatise on ichthyology, in two quarto volumes.—*Eloge par La Lande.*

COMNENUS (DEMETRIUS STEPHANOPOLI CONSTANTINE) descended from the Comnenian family, which once sat upon the throne of the Eastern empire, was born in 1749, in the island of Corsica, where his ancestors had settled in the seventeenth century. Demetrius being intended for the ecclesiastical profession, studied at the college of the Propaganda at Rome, which he quitted at the age of eighteen, and entered into the service of France. He obtained a company of cavalry in 1778; and at the Revolution he followed the royal family into exile. The count d'Artois employed him at the court of Naples; and after having been obliged to take refuge in Bavaria, he returned to France in 1802. He lived in retirement till the restoration, when he was made *maréchal-de-camp*. He died at Paris in 1821. Comnenus cultivated literature, and published several works, including "Précis Historique de la Maison Imp. des Comnènes," 1784, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

COMTE, the name of two French ecclesiastics who lived in the seventeenth century, and both acquired some reputation as connected with Oriental literature. NICHOLAS, the elder of the two, was born in the French capital, and died there in 1689. He edited Manni's History of Tonquin and Laos, Cou-

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lon's History of the Jews, and De la Valle's Travels, as well as some other works of merit.—LEWIS J. R. COMTE was a member of the Jesuits' college at Bordeaux. He went on a mission from his order into China in 1685, and on his return published an account of his journey under the title of "Mémoires sur la Chine," a work which gave great offence to the clergy, and was publicly condemned by them. His death took place in 1729.—*Dici. Hist.*

CONDE (don Jos. ANTON.) a learned Spaniard, born about 1765, and died at Madrid, October 20, 1820. He was employed in the royal library, was a member of the Spanish Academy, and was intimately acquainted with Arabic literature. He published "Descripción de España, hecha por Zerif Aledris, conocido por el Nubiense, con Traducción y Notas," 1799; "Hist. de la Dominación de los Arabes en España," Madrid, 1820—21, 3 vols, 4to; besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CONGREVE, Bart. (Sir WILLIAM) a celebrated military engineer, who invented the formidable instruments of warfare called Congreve Rockets. He was born in 1772, and was the eldest son of Sir William Congreve, Bart. of Walton, in Staffordshire. Entering young into the artillery service, he in 1816 attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was then also equerry to the Prince Regent. Retaining the latter honourable appointment, he retired from the army in 1820. In 1808 he invented the rocket to which his name has been attached, and which he succeeded in bringing into permanent use in military and naval tactics. It was employed (after being tried in the Basque roads by Lord Cochrane) in the Walcheren expedition, in the attacks on several places in Spain, at Waterloo, and with most important effect in the assault on Algiers. In the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, the Congreve rockets were used, and with so much advantage, that the emperor of Russia thought fit to reward the inventor by making him a knight of the order of St. Anne. In 1816 and 1817 Sir W. Congreve accompanied the Russian prince, now the emperor Nicholas, in a tour through England. The Congreve rockets are of various dimensions, and are differently armed according to the purposes for which they are designed, whether for the field or for bombardment. Those of the first kind carry shells or case-shot; the others are armed with highly combustible materials, and are called carcass rockets. Their form is cylindrical, and they are partly composed of strong metallic cases, with sticks attached of various lengths according to the size of the rocket. The carcass rockets are armed with strong iron conical heads pierced with holes, and containing a substance as hard and solid as iron itself, which when once inflamed is inextinguishable, and scatters its burning particles in every direction. When this substance is consumed the ball explodes like a grenade. The rocket is projected horizontally, and whizzes loudly as it flies through

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the air. The ammunition is divided into three classes, heavy, medium, and light; the heavy including all above forty-two pounds weight; the medium those between forty-two and twenty-four pounds; and the light from eighteen to six pounds. Experience is said to have shown that this instrument is not so efficient as was generally imagined, the wind and other causes occasioning an inappreciable effect on their progress and direction, and they sometimes recoil upon their employers. Hence they are less formidable than common artillery, and in sieges do less injury than red-hot shot and bombs. Their composition has not been kept a secret from foreigners, as appears from their having been used in the Austrian, Saxon, and other services, with improvements on the original invention. Sir W. Congreve, in 1812, published an "Elementary Treatise on the Mounting of Naval Ordnance, showing the true Principles of Construction for the Carriages of every Species of Ordnance," 4to; and in 1818, "A Description of the Construction, Properties, and Varieties of the Hydro-pneumatic Lock," for which he obtained a patent; the same year he procured a patent for a new mode of manufacturing gunpowder; and in 1819, a patent for an improved mode of enlarging or combining different metals; and another for improvements in the manufacture of bank-note paper, to prevent forgery. In 1823 he published, by order of Government, an interesting report on the Gas-light Establishments of the metropolis. He unfortunately became involved in a speculation for working mines, the result of which obliged him to become an exile from his native country. In 1811 Sir W. Congreve was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; in 1812 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Gatton, and in 1820 and 1826 for Plymouth. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1814; and his death took place at Toulouse, in France, in May 1828.—*Encycl. Amer. Gent. Mag.*

CONNOR (BERNARD) an Irish physician, born in 1666, in county Kerry, who studied medicine at several of the continental universities, and at length obtained the appointment of first physician to John Sobieski, king of Poland. Towards the close of the 17th century he settled in London, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and having renounced the Roman Catholic communion for that of the established church, lectured publicly in medicine at Oxford. His lectures he afterwards printed under the title of "Disquisitiones Medico-Physicæ;" and was also the author of a "History of Poland," and a singular treatise on the miracles of Scripture, which he reduces to natural causes. This curious work is called "Evangelium Medici," or "The Physician's Gospel." His death took place a few years after his arrival in this country.—*Biog. Brit.*

CONSTABLE (HENRY) a native of Yorkshire, was successively a member of both universities, and was thrown into prison about the

commencement of the seventeenth century on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic party. He obtained his liberty in 1604. His writings consist of an octavo volume of sonnets on miscellaneous subjects, entitled "*Diana*," 1594. The time of his decease is uncertain.—*Warton's Hist. of Poet.*

CONSTABLE, bart. (Sir THOMAS HUGH CLIFFORD) born in London in 1762; died at Ghent in 1823. He published, in conjunction with his brother, "*A Topographical and Historical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in Staffordshire*," Paris, 1818, 4to; and he translated into English verse the *Fables of Lafontaine*; and left in MS. some works of ascetic divinity, and an unfinished "*History of the Normans*." He was devotedly attached to the Catholic faith, and was intimately connected with the abbé Carton.—*Ann. Biog.*

CONSTANT (BENJAMIN) a celebrated French political writer, who was born at Geneva, in 1767. His parents were Protestants, and his father, after having been a general officer in the Dutch service, had returned to his native country at the close of his military career. Young Constant obtained a situation at the court of Brunswick, but becoming a zealous partisan of the new philosophy, he quitted it to go to Paris in the midst of the Revolution, and in 1796 he appeared at the bar of the Council of Five Hundred, to demand admission to the privileges of a French citizen, as being a descendant of a family expelled from France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. About that time he published a tract "*On the Strength of the existing Government (the Directory) of France, and the necessity of supporting it*," which displayed considerable talent, and attracted much notice. In 1797 he wrote a treatise "*On Political Reaction*," and another entitled "*An Examination of the Effects of Terror*," animadverting on the terrorism of the Revolution. Another of his publications at this period was "*On the Consequences of the Counter-Revolution in England in 1660*." After Buonaparte had gained the ascendancy of affairs, M. Constant became a member of the Tribunal, and in the first session of that chamber he seemed disposed to put himself at the head of the opposition, vehemently attacking the communication between different powers in the state. He supported the Conscription law, and the law for abrogating the rights of primogeniture, but he opposed the establishment of a sinking fund, and also the institution of the Civil Code, which was under discussion in 1801. In consequence of his systematic opposition to the measures of the consular government, he was comprehended in Buonaparte's first purification of the assembly, consequently in 1802 he had ceased to be a member of the Tribunal. Madame de Stael had also given offence to the First Consul, and M. Constant having been politically connected with her, they were ordered to quit Paris at the same time; and the two exiles, leaving that capital, travelled

together over different countries. Some time after M. Constant was permitted to return to Paris, where, however, he staid but a short time, and then went to Gottingen, and devoted himself to literary studies. It was here that he wrote his "*History of the different Modes of Worship*;" and he also produced "*Walstein, a tragedy in five acts*," in verse, preceded by *Reflections on the German Theatre*. In 1814 he returned to Paris in the train of the prince royal of Sweden. At that period he appeared as an advocate for the Bourbons, and he employed his pen in supporting their cause, particularly on the occasion of the landing of Buonaparte in France, after his escape from the island of Elba. He censured the whole conduct of Buonaparte, and expatiated on the folly of trusting to promises of liberty from one who had made France suffer so many years under the most severe despotism. He continued to write in the same style, even when the exile of Elba was within a few leagues of Paris. On the 19th of March he inserted an article in the *Journal des Debats*, with his signature; in which he protested that he would never purchase a dishonourable existence by bending before such a man. Yet this seeming firmness and independence of spirit was by no means supported by becoming conduct. On the 20th of April he received from Buonaparte the title of Counsellor of State; he assisted in drawing up the constitution presented at the Champ de Mai, which he defended and enforced both by his writings and his speeches; and immediately before the second and final overthrow of Buonaparte he called upon the French to rally round their imperial chief as the first general in the world. The events which followed showed the imperfection of M. Constant's political sagacity; and the restoration of Louis XVIII obliged this versatile politician to retire to Brussels, whence he removed to England, but in November 1816 he returned to Paris. Subsequently he wrote in opposition to the government, in several periodical journals, especially in *Le Mercure*, and by advocating the cause of the liberals; he obtained a seat in the chamber of deputies in 1818. He continued to display the same principles, both as a writer and a statesman, during the remainder of his career. In consequence of exposure and fatigue at the period of the memorable commotions at Paris in July 1830, preceding the abdication of Charles X, M. Constant became extremely ill from a violent cold, and his health continued in a declining state till his death, which took place at Paris, December 8th, 1830. His remains were interred on the 12th of the same month in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, and his obsequies were attended by the chamber of deputies and a vast multitude of persons. Hewas one of the editors of *La Minerve*, and was generally admitted to be one of the ablest political writers of the age. He was well acquainted with the German language, and contributed greatly to the introduction and extension of the literature and philosophy

of Germany among the French. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote "On the Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation as they influence European Civilization;" "Reflections on Constitutions, the Distribution of Powers and Guarantees in a Constitutional Monarchy;" "Observations on the Speeches of the Minister of the Interior on the Liberty of the Press;" "On the Responsibility of Ministers;" "Political Principles applicable to Representative Governments, and particularly to the Existing Constitution of France;" "Principles of Public Law;" "On the Elections of 1807 and 1808;" "Letter on the Massacre of the Protestants at Nismes;" "Letters on the Hundred Days;" and "Adolphus, an anecdote found among the papers of a person unknown," a romance intended to shew the fatality attendant on a disregard to the established opinions of society; he was also one of the contributors to the *Biographie Universelle*.—*Month. Mag.*

CONTAT (LOUISE) dame de Parny, a celebrated French actress, born in 1760. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1776, in a tragic character, and attracted little attention; but at length she established a decided reputation in the part of Suzanne, in the *Marriage of Figaro*. She married M. Parny, nephew of the famous poet of that name; and having retired from the theatre at the age of fifty, she died of a cancer in 1815.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CONWAY (HENRY SEYMOUR) descended of the noble English family of that name, was born in 1720. Being a younger son, he entered the army, and served abroad in the seven years' war. On his return to England he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, rose to be joint secretary of state with the duke of Grafton, and held that situation from 1765 till 1768. In 1782 he was again called to office as commander of the forces. Besides his talents civil and military, he was an elegant scholar, and is advantageously known as the author of "False Appearances," a comedy, with a variety of miscellaneous pieces in verse, and a few political tracts which excited some attention in their day. General Conway, who was the bosom friend of Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, died in 1795.—*British Peerage.*

CONZ (CHARLES PHILIP) a German poet of eminence, who was professor of classical literature in the University of Tubingen. He wrote some anacreontic pieces, which unite liveliness of fancy with philosophical reflection, and which may be reckoned among the best compositions of the kind in the German language. He also produced a translation of the tragedies of Æschylus, which, notwithstanding some defects, added much to his reputation. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of numerous essays on history and general literature, published in periodical journals. His death took place July 26, 1827, in the sixty-fifth year of age.—*For. Rev.*

COOKE (WILLIAM) an eminent lawyer, and law writer, who was born in 1757, in Lon-

don, where his father carried on business as a jeweller. He received his education in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and afterwards devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence. The laws relating to bankruptcy occupied his particular attention; and in 1785 he published "A Compendious System of the Bankrupt Laws, with an Appendix of Practical Precedents," 8vo; in which he reduced the whole subject to a methodical distribution and arrangement, with great professional skill. This work passed through several editions, and was long reckoned the best treatise on the subject; but the great alterations which have taken place in this department of law, in consequence of new enactments, have at length rendered it obsolete. The success of this work probably induced him to enter as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1790 he was called to the bar. Lord Chancellor Eldon selected him for the office of a commissioner of bankruptcy, which he filled with credit to himself for many years. In 1816 he was appointed king's counsel; but shortly afterwards he became so afflicted with the gout that he was often obliged to absent himself from Court, and at length he relinquished his attendance there, confining himself entirely to chamber practice, chiefly in questions relating to bankruptcy and arbitrations, in which kind of business he had an extensive share. In 1818 he was sent to Milan, as a commissioner to take the depositions of witnesses against the wife of George IV. When subsequently censured in parliament for his conduct of that affair, he intimated that the matter had proceeded further than he contemplated, and that he had not been fairly treated. He finally quitted practice in 1825, and subsequently resided at Lenham in Kent, where he died in September, 1832.—*Legal Observer. Ann. Biog.*

COPLEY (JOHN SINGLETON) an eminent painter, who was born at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, N.A., in 1738. He commenced the study of his art at a very early age, without the assistance of a master, and before he left his native place he executed works of great merit, scarcely surpassed by his later productions. In 1774 he visited Italy; and in 1776 he came to England, where, in consequence of the distracted state of affairs in his own country, he determined to settle, with a view to the future practice of his profession. He consequently took up his residence in London, devoted himself to portrait painting, and became a member of the Royal Academy. His first properly historical picture was the Youth rescued from a Shark; but that called the Death of Lord Chatham, (representing the fainting of that great statesman in the House of Lords, after his memorable speech in favour of America,) established the fame of the rising artist. In 1790, Copley was sent by the Corporation of London to Hanover, to take the portraits of four Hanoverian officers, in order that he might introduce them into his painting of the Siege and Relief of Gibraltar, now at Guildhall. He followed his profession with great success till his sudden death in 1815.

Besides the paintings already specified, his *Death of Major Pierson at Jersey*; *Charles I in the House of Commons*; and *Surrender of Admiral de Winter to Lord Duncan, off Camperdown*, are among his most prominent productions, of all which there are engravings. Lord Lyndhurst, late Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, now Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is the son of this distinguished artist.—*Encycl. Amer.*

CORDEMOI (GERARD de) a native of Paris, and a member of the French Academy, appointed, through the interest of his friend Bossuet, reader to the dauphin. Besides a variety of philosophical and ethical tracts, he wrote a "*History of France*," in two folio volumes, and died at a very advanced age in 1684. His history was continued after his decease, by his son, *LOUIS*, who was born in 1651, and who having entered the church, obtained the valuable abbey of Famieres, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne. His death took place in 1722.—*Moreri.*

CORNIANI (JOHN BAPTIST) born at Ornizovi, near Brescia, in Italy, in 1742; was the author of two pieces applauded in all the theatres of Europe. These are "*Il Matrimonio Segreto*," and "*L'Inganno felice*," set to music by Cimarosa and Pasiello. He also published "*Secoli della Letteratura Italiana*," Brescia, 1804, 9 vols, 8vo; besides other works. He died in 1813.—*Ibid.*

CORT (CORNELIUS) a Dutch artist, the friend of Titian, many of whose best paintings he engraved in a very masterly style. He was a native of Hoorn, born about the year 1536, but spent the greater part of his life in Italy, where he died in 1578.—*Strutt.*

CORVISSART (JOHN NICHOLAS) a celebrated French physician and anatomist, born in Champagne in 1755. On completing his studies at Paris, he was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy on the foundation of Anthony Petit; and he afterwards succeeded Desbois de Rochefort, as physician to the hospital of La Charité. On the establishment of the School of Health in 1795, Corvissart was made the first clinical professor. Buonaparte, when first consul, appointed him his physician; and under the empire he received the decoration of officer of the legion of honour, and the title of baron. In 1811 he became a member of the Institute; and an honorary member of the Academy of Medicine, on its foundation in 1821. He died September 18th that year. Corvissart published several works, the best known of which is his "*Essai sur les Maladies et les Lésions Organiques du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux*," 8vo, of which an English translation appeared in 1816, 8vo. Dr Ferrus, physician to the hospital of the Salpêtrière, published "*Notice Histor. sur J. N. Corvissart*," Paris, 1821, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CORYATE (GEORGE) an English poet of the age of Elizabeth, rector of Odcombe in the county of Somerset, and prebendary of York Minster. He was a native of Salisbury, and having gone through Winchester grammar

school was elected off from that foundation to a fellowship at New college, Oxford. Besides a quarto volume of miscellaneous poetry, composed in Latin verse, he was the author of a "*General Description of England, Scotland, and Ireland*," written in the same language. His death took place in 1606.—*Wood.*

COSSALI (PETER) an Italian philosopher, born at Verona in 1748. He studied theology, and took the habit of a Theatine friar; and he became professor of physics and astronomy at Parma; he afterwards occupied the chair of mathematics at Verona, and then that of analysis at Padua. He was at length appointed inspector-general of bridges and highways by the new Italian government. His death took place in 1815. Besides a variety of academical memoirs, he was the author of a "*Dissertation on the Equilibrium of Air-balloons*," Verona, 1784, 8vo; and a "*History of the Origin and Progress of Algebra in Italy*," Parma, 1797, 2 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

COSSART (GABRIEL) a French jesuit of the seventeenth century, born in 1615 at Pontoise, and known as the learned and indefatigable assistant of Labbe in his Collection of the Councils, a laborious compilation, occupying eighteen folio volumes. There are two editions of his other writings, which consist of some speeches and miscellaneous pieces both in prose and verse. His death took place in 1674.—*Moreri.*

COSTARD, FRIS. (GEORGE) born in 1710, was a native of the town of Shrewsbury, and received his education at Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated and took holy orders. He is known as the author of letters to Martin Folkes, esq. "*On the Astronomy of the Ancients*," in three separate publications; "*On the Use of Astronomy in History and Chronology*," 4to; a "*History of Astronomy*;" and a commentary on the book of Job. He also superintended the publication of a new edition of Hyde on the Ancient Religion of the Persians. Mr Costard held in succession the livings of Whitchurch in Dorsetshire, and Twickenham, Middlesex, at which latter place he died in 1782.—*Gent. Mag.*

COTES (FRANCIS) an English artist, who rose to great eminence as a portrait painter both in oil and crayons. He was a native of the metropolis, born in 1726, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. His death took place in 1770.—*Strutt.*

COTIN (CHARLES) a French poet of the seventeenth century, who although not without talent as an author, is now principally known by the sarcasms of Molière and Boileau, of which he was the object. Cotin was an ecclesiastic, and had a seat in the Academy.—*Dict. Hist.*

COTOLENDI (CHARLES) an ingenious French writer, who in the latter part of the seventeenth century published at Paris the lives of madame de Montmorenci, St Francis de Sales, Columbus, &c. the latter in two 12mo volumes; "*Texeira's Voyages and Travels*," 12mo, 2 vols; "*A Book without a Name*;"

"On the Writings of St Evremond;" "Arlequiniana, &c." M. Cotelendi practised as an advocate at the Parisian bar, and died about 1701.—*Ibid.*

COTUGNO (DOMINICO) an Italian physician, born in the kingdom of Naples in 1736. He practised medicine and taught anatomy at Naples; and he discovered a part of the organ of hearing, which has been denominated *Aquæductus Cotunii*. He was appointed physician of the queen of Naples, and first physician to the king. His death took place in 1822. He published "*De Aquæductibus Auris Humanæ internæ Dissertatio*," 1761, 8vo; and several other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

COURIER (PAUL LOUIS) an ingenious French writer, distinguished from his earliest years from the singularity of his character. At his baptism he was registered by the appellation of Courier de Méré, but he would never adopt the latter name lest he should be suspected of an intention to insinuate that he was of a noble family. His education was superintended by his father, a man of great erudition; and at the age of fifteen he was well versed both in Greek and the mathematics. In 1792 he was appointed an officer in the artillery; and he remained in the army till 1809, having served during the campaigns in Italy and Germany, without, however, neglecting his literary studies. His republican principles and the frankness of his character were obstacles to his advancement under the government of Buonaparte; and after the battle of Wagram he resigned his commission. On quitting the service he went to Italy, when he discovered the celebrated manuscript of the Pastoral Tale of Longus, in the abbey of Monte Cassino, of which he published an account in his Letter to M. Renouard; a most curious production, designed as a vindication of his character from the ridiculous charges of plagiarism or fraud brought against him by the Italians. Returning to France without a passport, in 1812, he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy of general Malet, but he was soon set at liberty. In 1819 Courier was living quietly in one of the provinces, when the political reactions caused a general alarm, and more than five hundred individuals were imprisoned. He then published his "Petition to the two Chambers," which contributed to the discontinuance of arbitrary arrest. Being refused a seat in the Royal Academy, he avenged himself by a letter to the members of that learned association, in which he displayed a spirit of raillery and finesse worthy of a Pascal. He was assassinated at a short distance from his own house, and the public voice accused his wife of being the instigator of this shocking crime. The writings of Courier are said to combine the excellences of Montaigne, Rabelais, and La Fontaine, the wisdom of Franklin, and the logic of Pascal. In 1828 appeared "*Correspondance et Opuscules inédites de Paul Louis Courier*," Paris, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Renouard, Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un Amateur. For. Rev.*

COURTILZ (GAMEN de) an ingenious

French writer, descended of the noble family De Sandras, and born in 1644 in the metropolis. Like most of the young nobility of his time he entered the army, and served a campaign in the Low Countries, but appears to have had a strong bias in favour of literature, the fruits of which appeared in the lives of Coligni, of marshal Turenne, and of Rochefort; "*The Annals of Paris*;" "*A History of the Dutch War*;" "*Political Testament of M. Colbert*;" "*The conduct of France since the Peace of Nimeguen*;" &c. Some of these proving obnoxious to the French court, the author was, by means of a lettre de cachet, consigned to a nine years' imprisonment in the Bastille. Eventually however he recovered his liberty, and died in 1712.—*Dict. Hist.*

COVELL, DD. (JOHN) a learned divine, a native of Horningsheath, Suffolk, born 1638. From the grammar-school of Bury St Edmund's he removed to Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship at Christ's college there, of which society he eventually became the head. Going into Turkey in 1670, in the capacity of chaplain to the English embassy, he there acquired considerable information with respect to the early constitution of the Greek church, a history of which he published many years after in one folio volume. Dr Covell held some valuable preferment in the church, together with the chancellorship of the diocese of York. His death took place in 1722.—*Biog. Brit.*

COX (THOMAS) a learned and industrious compiler and translator of works on history and topography, who was Vicar of Bromfield in Essex. He was a man of considerable knowledge and great application; and according to Morant, he compiled that part of the "*Magna Britannia*," 6 vols, 4to, 1715–1731, subsequent to the county of Cumberland. He also translated, from the French, Dupin's "*Life of Christ and his Apostles*;" and his "*Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History*," 4 vols, 12mo; from the Latin, "*Pancirollus of Things Lost*," 2 vols, 12mo; from the Greek, "*Plutarch's Morals by way of Abstract*;" and he compiled the lives of Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, and Richard III, in the "*Complete History of England*." He died January 11th, 1733.—*Bray's History of Surrey*, vol. iii.

COXE (WILLIAM) a celebrated traveller and historical writer. He was the eldest son of Dr W. Coxe, physician to the Royal Household, and was born in London, March 7, 1747, O.S. He received his education at Eton school, and King's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his classical acquirements; and in 1768 he obtained a fellowship. Having adopted the clerical profession, he was ordained a deacon in 1771, and the year following a priest, when he became tutor to the marquis of Blandford, son of the duke of Marlborough; but after holding that situation two years he relinquished on account of ill health. In 1775 he accompanied the late earl of Pembroke, then lord Herbert, on a continental tour. They visited several parts of Europe, particularly Switzerland, a country at that time with which the English were but im-

perfectly acquainted. Mr Coxo therefore performed an acceptable service to his countrymen, by publishing "Sketches of the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland," which after a second tour in 1779 appeared in an improved form, under the title of "Travels in Switzerland and the Country of the Grisons," 3 vols, 8vo. In 1780, he published "Russian Discoveries," comprising an account of the conquest of Siberia, and the commercial intercourse between Russia and China; and in 1784 "Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," 5 vols, 8vo. He subsequently travelled on the continent with the late Samuel Whitbread, and then with H. B. Portman, of Bryanston, Dorset. In 1786 he was presented to the college living of Kingston-on-Thames, which he resigned in 1788, on obtaining from lord Pembroke the rectory of Bemerton, near Salisbury. During the remainder of his life, Bemerton became the principal place of his residence, though in 1794 he again quitted England for a few months, during a tour through Holland, Germany, and a part of Hungary, with lord Brome, son of the marquis Cornwallis, by whom he was presented to the chaplaincy of the Tower. In 1803 he was chosen one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral of Salisbury; in 1805 he was appointed archdeacon of Wilts; and in 1811, he obtained the rectory of Fovant, Wilts, on which he resigned that of Stourton, which he had held previously. His literary productions not already noticed are numerous, including "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, with Original Correspondence and Authentic Papers," 1798, 3 vols, 4to; "An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire," 2 vols, 4to; "Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole," 1802, 4to; "Historical Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 1813, 3 vols, 4to; "Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough," 1817—19, 3 vols, 4to; "Private and Original Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury, illustrated with Narratives Historical and Biographical," 1821, 4to; and "Memoirs of the Administration of Mr Pelham," left unpublished at his death; besides "A Vindication of the Celts," against Pinkerton; "A comparative View of the Russian Discoveries with those made by Captains Cook and Clerke;" and various tracts and sermons. He died at Bemerton, June 8, 1828, aged 81.—*Gent. Mag.*

COYER (GABRIEL FRANCIS) a native of Franche Comté, born in 1707. He was educated among the jesuits, but renounced the order and obtained the appointment of tutor to the young prince de Turenne. He was the author of a French translation of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England; an elementary work on education, in 1 vol, 12mo; a "Life of John Sobieski, King of Poland," 3 vols, 12mo; and two volumes of travels. His death took place in 1782.—*Biog. Univ.*

CRABBE (GEORGE) a celebrated English poet, who was a native of Aldborough in Suffolk, where his father was an officer of the Customs. After having finished his education, he became tutor to the Duke of Rut-

land, whom he subsequently attended as chaplain during his vice-royalty in Ireland. He commenced his literary career by the publication of a poem entitled "The Library," in 1781; and in the preface to a new edition of that piece, he states that while he was composing it he was honoured by the advice of Mr Burke, in whose presence part of it was written, and to whose judgment the whole was submitted. This gentleman introduced him to Dr Johnson, who bestowed on the young poet warm approbation. This production was followed by "The Village, a poem," in 1783; "The Skull, a tale;" and "The Newspaper, a poem," 1785. On the death of his patron the Duke of Rutland, he preached a funeral sermon in the chapel at Belvoir Castle, which was printed in quarto, 1788. Through the recommendation of the Duchess Dowager of Rutland Lord Thurlow, in 1789, presented him to the crown livings of Muston, in Leicestershire, and West Allington, in Lincolnshire. The year following he communicated to Mr John Nichols, for his History of Leicestershire, the Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir. During several years from this period he devoted his attention almost entirely to his clerical duties, and the education of his family; poetry being only occasionally adverted to in his hours of relaxation. In 1807 he published a volume of poems, including revised editions of his previously published works, together with a new poem, entitled "The Parish Register," the manuscript of which had been read, during his last illness, by Fox, and been reviewed by Lord Holland. In 1810 Mr. Crabbe published "The Borough, a poem;" and in 1812, "Tales in Verse." About this time he was presented to the rectory of Trowbridge, with the curacy of Staverton, Wilts, in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland; and going to reside at Trowbridge, he passed the last eighteen years of his life in that town. He died February 3, 1832, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, at the rectory at Trowbridge, after having been confined to his house about a week; and he is said to have been at the time of his decease the most aged of our poets. As a poet Crabbe was distinguished for the graphic accuracy of his descriptions, especially of natural objects and scenes in common life. His portraits appear to be exact copies of existing originals, and in the same way he describes landscapes, houses, thoughts, and feelings with such perfect verisimilitude, that those who have seen and felt what he writes about are surprised to perceive their recollections brought back with all the strength and vivacity of original perception. Some critics have asserted that Mr Crabbe was no poet, but it may with more truth and justice be affirmed that he was one of the greatest of poets in the particular class to which he belonged. His scenic descriptions, like the scenic delineations of Hogarth and Wilkie, are alike of the highest order in their peculiar kind, and there can be no more reason for refusing to Crabbe the title of a poet, be-

cause his writings are inferior to the sublimities of Shakspeare and Milton, than for withholding the title of a painter from Hogarth or Wilkie because their works are inferior to those of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Even those who are most disposed to detract from his merit as a writer of poetry, and sarcastically recommend that his tangled rhymes should be turned into easy prose, yet admit that his strong plain sense, shrewd humour, acute observation, and faithful portraiture, would be instructive and delightful, and (thus reduced to prose) give us what we have not, a standard book on the manners and characters of the great masses of English society. The peculiar precision with which this writer has delineated the scenery of a seaport, and the character, manners, and habits of its population, is extremely striking, particularly in his poem called "The Borough," his poetical pictures in this case doubtless being the result of personal observation and reflection while residing at the place of his nativity. The private and professional character of this distinguished individual appear to have been highly respectable and amiable. On his first settling at Trowbridge, a town crowded with Dissenters, he was unpopular; but when they became acquainted with his goodness of heart, strength of intellect, and his kindness to the poor of all persuasions, he became a great favourite, and was warmly welcomed to all Bible societies and other associations for the benefit of the labouring classes. He however mixed but little with genteel society, and though friendly with all he was intimate with but few. He gave his neighbours the benefit of his influence and talents by acting as a magistrate, and one of his most intimate friends was one of his colleagues in the magistracy, Mr Waldron. His income amounted to about 800*l.* a year, which was less than it would have been but for his liberality and forbearance with regard to tithes. His charity was general, but not indiscriminate, and he has even been known to search obscure lodging-houses in Trowbridge, to bestow his bounty on sufferers whom misfortune had driven to beggary. His feelings were not blunted, neither was his hand checked by frequent impositions and feigned tales of woe, on discovering the falsehood of which he would say, "God forgive them, I do." He paid much attention to the education of the poor, in forwarding which he spent both time and money; and in his latter days he devoted his frequent attention to the Sunday school. His sermons were short but pointed and impressive; in his declining years his voice had failed, and frequently could not be heard distinctly. As a proof of the general esteem which his conduct excited, it may be mentioned that one hundred of his fellow townsmen requested leave to attend his funeral.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Athenæum. Metropolitan.*

CRADOCK (JOSEPH) born at Leicester, 1742, died in London, December 15, 1826. He was the author of "Village Memoirs, in a

Series of Letters between a Clergyman and his Family in the Country, and his Son in Town," 1774; "An Account of some of the most Romantic Parts of North Wales," 1777; "Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs," 1826, 2 vols, 8vo; two tragedies; and other works.—*Gent. Mag.*

CRAIG (JAMES) a Scottish clergyman, much celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit during the early part of the last century. He was born in 1682, at Gifford, in East Lothian, and was the author of three volumes of sermons, now become extremely rare. Mr Craig was many years minister of Haddington, but died at Edinburgh in 1744.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

CRAIG, knt. (SIR THOMAS) a celebrated Scottish lawyer, born in 1548, at Edinburgh, but educated chiefly on the continent, where he studied the principles of jurisprudence. Returning to his own country he rose to great eminence in his profession, and wrote a valuable work on the feudal law. He was also the author of a treatise on the pretensions of the Scottish king to the English succession, which was perhaps as instrumental as his good reputation in procuring him the honour of knighthood. His death took place in 1608.—*Ibid.*

CRAIG, DD. (WILLIAM) minister of Cambusnethan, and afterwards of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, of which city he was a native. He was the author of a volume of sermons, much admired for their eloquence, and an "Essay on the Life of Christ." His death took place in 1784, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.—*Ibid.*

CRAWFURD (QUINTIN) a learned writer, who was a native of Scotland, but resided many years in France, and died at Paris in 1819. He was the author of "Essai sur la Littérature Franç." Paris, 1803, 2 vols, 4to; "Mélanges d'Hist. et de Litt." &c. 1809, 4to; "Sketches of the History of the Hindus," 1792, 2 vols, 8vo; and other works in French and English.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CREMONINI (CÉSAR) an Italian writer, a native of Cento, in the dukedom of Modena, born there about the middle of the sixteenth century. He filled for several years the professor's chair in philosophy, first at Ferrara and afterwards in the university of Padua. Cremonini held the soul to be material, and was the author of several works, the principal of which are "De Sensibus et Facultate appetitiva," 4to; "De Physico auditu;" "De Calido innato;" "Il Nascimento di Venetia," 12mo; and a pastoral, entitled "Amyntas and Chloris." His death took place in 1630.—*Tiraboschi.*

CRENUS (THOMAS) a German philologist of great industry and ability, born at Brandenburg in 1648. He supported himself by the exercise of his talents, and by the instruction of youth at Gissen, Zell, and other places, but at length settled at Leyden. Of his numerous writings the best are "De Philologia;" "De Eruditione comparanda;" and "Consilia et Methodi Studiorum optime instituendorum." His other works are "Mu-

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sæum Philologicum," 12mo, 2 vols; "*Fasciculi Dissertationum*," 12mo, 2 vols; "*Commentationes in varios Auctores*," 12mo, 3 vols; "*De Furibus Librariis*," 12mo; and "*The-saurus Librorum Philologicorum*," 8vo, 2 vols. His death took place at Leyden in 1728.—*Biog. Univ.*

CRESCENTIUS, or DE CRESCENTIIIS (PETER) a native of Bologna, born there in 1233, and educated for the profession of the law, in which he rose to great eminence. It is however by his partiality for agricultural pursuits that his name has been handed down to posterity, and his treatise "*Ruralia Com-moda*" is yet extant, while his professional writings have perished. There are two editions of this work; that of Augsburg, folio, 1471, and Naples, 8vo, 2 vols, 1724. His death took place in 1320.—*Moreri.*

CRISPUS, or CRISPO (GIOVANNI BAT-TISTA) a Neapolitan ecclesiastic of great learning, and considerable talent as an author both in prose and verse. He was a native of the town of Gallipoli, and read lectures in the capital in ethics and theology with such reputation, that a bishopric was offered him by the pope in consequence; he died however previous to his investiture, in 1595. Besides a volume of poems written in his native language, and printed about ten years previously to his decease, he was the author of a "*Life of Sannazarius*," and a treatise "*On the Caution to be observed in reading the Works of the Heathen Philosophers*."—*Moreri.*

CROFT (HERBERT) bishop of Hereford in the seventeenth century, third son of sir Herbert Croft, knt. of Croft castle, Herefordshire, and father of the first baronet of the same name. He was born at Great Milton, Oxfordshire, in 1603, and was educated in the principles of the Romish church, at St Omer's, but through the persuasion of bishop Morton abjured that communion, and after taking the usual degrees at Christchurch, Oxford, was presented to the living of Harding. His subsequent rise in the church was a rapid one, and after holding in succession stalls at Salisbury, Worcester, and Windsor, he resigned the latter in 1644, for the deanery of Hereford. Of this he was deprived during the civil wars, for his adherence to the royal cause, but on the return of Charles II was raised by that monarch to the see of Hereford. Bishop Croft was the author of a variety of sermons and other devotional writings, besides some strictures on Burnet's Theory of the Earth, and a tract in favour of toleration, called "*The Naked Truth*." His death took place in 1691.—*Biog. Brit.*

CROIX DU MAINE (FRANÇOIS GRUDE DE LA) so called from his estate near Mans, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was an eminent book collector, and printed a catalogue of all the known works in the French language, with an account of their authors. This work, which is entitled "*The French Library*," appeared in 1584, in one large folio volume. Eight years after its publication the compiler was inhumanly murdered in the city of Tours.—*Dict. Hist.*

APP. BIOG. DICT.

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CROWE (WILLIAM) an ingenious poet, who was a native of Winchester, and at an early age became one of the choristers at the college chapel. His promising talents attracted notice; he was admitted into the school, and at the usual period removed to a fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of BCL in 1773, and was appointed to a tutorship. In 1781 he published "*A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford*;" and the following year he was presented by his college to the rectory of Alton Barnes, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed to the office of Public Orator at Oxford; in consequence of which he delivered the Creweian Oration, on the subject of the revolution; and another oration in 1800, —both which were published. His principal poetical composition, entitled "*Lewesdon Hill*," is written in blank verse, and contains an interesting and elegant description of scenery in Dorsetshire. In 1819 appeared a specimen of a new edition of the works of Shakespeare, consisting of Hamlet and As you Like it, projected by Mr Crowe in conjunction with Mr Thomas Caldecote of the Inner Temple. He published in 1827 a collection of his poems, and a treatise on English versification. His death took place in London, February 9, 1829, at the age of eighty-three.—*Gent. Mag.*

CROWLEY (ROBERT) a protestant divine in the sixteenth century, who obtained some distinction as a writer of poetry and religious controversy. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took the degree of BD. and in 1542 was chosen a probationer fellow. In the beginning of the reign of Edward VI he settled in London, as a printer and bookseller, also becoming an occasional preacher; but being a zealous reformer, he, on the accession of queen Mary, fled to Frankfort, in Germany. He returned home in 1556 and was made Archdeacon of Hereford, and the next year he obtained a prebend in that cathedral, but he resigned both benefices soon after, and in 1558 he was collated to a prebend at St Paul's, London. Subsequently he became vicar of St Giles's, Cripplegate, and in 1575, he was presented to the vicarage of St Lawrence Jewry. He died in 1588. Among his poetical productions may be mentioned "*Thirty-one Epigrams*;" and a translation of the psalms; but he is now chiefly known as the first editor of the "*Vision of Piers Plowman*."—*Birkenhout's Biog. Litt.*

CRUSIUS, or KRAUS. There were two learned German professors of this name. MARTIN, the first in point of time, was a native of Grebern, born in 1526, and filled the chair of the Greek language and of ethics at Tübingen. He published a curious abridgement of the sermons delivered by various divines in that university, which occupies four quarto volumes; it is called "*Corona Anni*," and is written in the Latin and Greek languages. His other works are eight books entitled "*Turco-Græcia*," folio; "*Germano-Græcia*," in six books, folio; "*The Acts and Writings of the Divines of Wirtemberg and the Patriarch of Constantinople*," Gr. et Lat. and two folio volumes of Swedish Annals.

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His death took place in 1607.—**CHRISTIAN**, a native of Wittemberg, was born in 1715, and after receiving a classical education at the universities of Halle and Leipsic, obtained the professorship of rhetoric in that of the city which gave him birth. He was the author of "Probabilia Critica," in 8vo; a treatise on the "Origin of Money," in which he derives the Latin word "Pecunia à Pecore," from the barter of cattle before the invention of coin; and a small volume of miscellaneous tracts. He was a member of the Historical Academy of St Petersburg, and died in 1767.—*Moreri*.

CUNNINGHAM, MD. (WILLIAM) an eminent physician, who practised with great reputation at Norwich, about the middle of the sixteenth century. His professional writings are a commentary on the works of Hippocrates, and a treatise on syphilis. Dr Cunningham was also the author of a tract "De Aere, Aquis, et Regionibus;" and "The Cosmographical Glass," an elementary work on cosmography, navigation, &c. He lectured occasionally at Surgeons'-hall, in the metropolis, and was a good engraver. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Aikin's Mem. of Med.*

CURAUDAU (FRANCIS RENE) an eminent French chemist, born at Sees, in 1765. He was a member of several scientific societies; and he published "Tr. sur le Blanchissage à la Vapeur," Paris, 1806; besides a number of memoirs and papers in various periodical works. He died in 1813.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CUSPINIAN, the name by which John Speisshammer, a German physician, was known at the court of the emperor Maximilian I. He was a native of Sweinfurt, born in 1473, and rose high in the imperial confidence, being employed on several diplomatic missions, while his ostensible employment was that of keeper of the library at Vienna. He was the author of "A History of the Turks;" another of "Austria;" a commentary on Sextus Rufus "De Regia;" and "A History of the Cæsars and Emperors of Ancient Rome," in folio. His death took place in 1529.—*Moreri*.

CUVIER (BARON GEORGE) a celebrated French naturalist, particularly distinguished for his writings on oryctology and comparative anatomy. He was the son of a protestant minister, and was born at Montbéliard, in the ancient province of Franche Comté, in 1769. His attention appears to have been first directed to the study of the structure and physiology of animals, on which he gave public lectures at Paris, which were published under the title of "Leçons d'Anatomie comparée," 1805, 5 vols, 8vo, of which there is an English translation. He was a member of the Institute or Academy of Sciences, to the memoirs of which learned body he contributed many valuable papers, as he likewise did numerous articles to the Annals of the Museum of Natural History. In 1811 appeared an "Essay on the Mineralogical Geography of Paris," which he wrote in conjunction with Alexander Brogniart. In 1812 he published his most elaborate "Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles," 4 vols, 4to, to which was subsequently added a fifth.

This work made a most important addition to the stores of natural science, and entitled the author to the highest place among the naturalists of Europe. It has been justly regarded as one of the greatest improvements in modern science, that a naturalist can now, on the discovery of a fossil tooth, merely by the examination of that seemingly unimportant relic, decide with certainty on the nature of the animal to which it belonged, the distinguishing points of its structure, and even the prominent characteristics of its nature and habits. That this has been done, and that too with animals, which, like the mammoth and the mastrodon, have long disappeared from the face of the earth,—that we have been enabled to form in some degree a natural history of the world before the creation of man—all this we owe principally to Cuvier, who has thus, as it were, laid open to our inspection a world over which time seemed to have spread an impenetrable veil. The discovery of a few bones, such as our early writers have described as the skeletons of giants, has in our times led to an extension of the authentic history of nature, of which those who lived but half a century ago could have formed no conception. Another highly important production of this writer is his "Règne Animal," 4 vols, 8vo. In this work, Cuvier has done as much to facilitate the study of the animal kingdom of nature as Linnaeus and Jussieu did for that of plants. By an exact classification of animals according to their nature, he has enabled us to take a comprehensive survey of the links of being between the different species, and thus contributed to the attainment of a general and correct knowledge of the subject. This work, which has also been translated into English, is perhaps the most useful and the best known of all Cuvier's publications. Towards the end of 1829 he commenced, in conjunction with Valenciennes, a Natural History of Fishes on an extensive scale. This department of natural history has experienced so much comparative neglect, that the prospect of a work on such a topic, enriched by the labours of so accurate an observer of nature, was hailed with delight by the lovers of science. Among the writings of Cuvier must be noticed those which relate to the history of science. He was perpetual secretary to the Institute of France, and afterwards to the Academy of Sciences, and in that character he published "Rapport Historique sur le Progrès des Sciences Naturelles depuis 1789, et sur leur Etat actuel," 1810, 8vo; and Eloges on the deceased members of the Academy, which were collected and published in 2 vols, 8vo; and just before the revolution of 1830, he commenced, at the College of France, a course of lectures on the History of the Natural Sciences from the earliest records to the present time. This great man was a member of most of the scientific associations of Europe; and it is a circumstance honourable to the English nation, that, in the midst of war between Great Britain and France, in 1806, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the letter which announced the election of Cuvier, and that of Lacedpède,

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which took place at the same time, Sir Joseph Banks expressed a hope that the animosities of nations might never be transferred to the realms of science. Cuvier, like some of his brother philosophers, was induced during the government of Buonaparte to interfere in politics. At this period he was made a baron, and appointed a member of the senate, but he never took a very active part in public affairs, nor committed himself, by servile adulation to his imperial patron, or by the display of zeal for the opposite party after the downfall of that great potentate. He appears indeed to have had too sincere an attachment to science to be seduced by prospects of political fame or fortune. His death took place May 15, 1832. Though he had reached the last stage of paralysis, he retained his faculties entire even to the last day of his life. He repeatedly expressed regret at being obliged to leave so many of his works unfinished, referring especially to that on Comparative Anatomy, on which it is said he had been actively employed almost immediately previous to his death. His countrymen and their sovereign have promptly displayed their estimation of the great merits

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of this illustrious philosopher; the King of the French has conferred on the widow of Cuvier the highest pension which he has it in his power to bestow,—six thousand francs a year; and a public subscription has been proposed for the purpose of raising a monument to his memory.—*French Reviews and Papers.*

CZARTORISKY (ADAM CASIMIR, prince) a descendant of the ancient family of Jagellon, born in Lithuania in 1731; died at Warsaw in 1823. He partook in all the various attempts of the Polish nobility to recover the independence of their country; and engaged in several foreign missions for that purpose. When, after the congress of Vienna in 1815, the emperor Alexander, recognised as sovereign of Poland, bestowed on the nation a constitution distinct from that of Russia, prince Czartorisky was chosen a member of the committee appointed to prepare the plan of the new government.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

CZWITTINGER (DAVID) a learned Hungarian, born at Chemnitz, about the close of the seventeenth century. He was the author of a "History of Hungarian Literature," in Latin, Altorf, 1711, 4to.—*Ibid.*

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D'ACOSTA (JOHN) a political and miscellaneous writer of eminence, who was a native of Bengal. He was of Portuguese extraction, and was born in 1785, and died in 1821. He distinguished himself as the editor of the Times journal of Calcutta.—*Month. Mag.*

DAGOBERT (LOUIS AUGUSTUS) a French general, who was a native of St Lo. He obtained the rank of *maréchal-de-camp*, and served in that capacity in Italy, under general Biron, in 1792. In the year 1793 he was chief commander of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and he died the following year of wounds which he had received at the capture of Urgel, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was the author of "Nouv. Méthode d'ordonner l'Infanterie combinée d'après les Ordonnances Grecq. et Rom." Paris, 1793, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

DALBERG (CHARLES THEOD. ANT. MAIR, baron de) archbishop of Tarsus, prince-primate, grand duke of Frankfurt, &c. was the eldest son of the burgrave of Friedberg, and was born at Herrusheim, near Worms, in 1744. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he successively became canon capitulary of Mayence, of Worms, and of Wurtzburg, privy counsellor, civil governor of the principality of Erfurt, president of the Academy of Sciences in that city, and bishop of Constance. He died at Ratisbon, February 10, 1817. This learned and liberal-minded prelate was the author of "Réflexions sur l'Univers," of which the tenth edition appeared in 1768; "Des Rapports entre la Morale et la Poli-

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tique," 1780; "De la Connaissance de soi-même, comme Principe Gén. de la Philos." Erfurt, 1793, 8vo; "Du Maintien des Constitutions des Etats," 1795, 4to; "De l'Utilité de la Stéatite pour les Œuv. de l'Art, et surtout pour les Grav. en Pierres fines," 1800, 8vo; and "Réflexions sur le Caractère de l'Emp. Charlemagne," 1806, 8vo. He also published many memoirs on ecclesiastical government, mathematics, and the fine arts.—WOLFGANG HERIBERT, baron DALBERG, brother of the preceding, was minister of state to the grand duke of Baden. He distinguished himself as a dramatist, and besides several imitations or translations of the works of Shakspeare and Cumberland he was the author of "Montesquieu, ou le Bienfait inconnu;" and other original works. He died at Mannheim, in 1806, aged fifty-five.—JOHN FREDERICK HUGH DALBERG, a third brother of the same family, was a canon of Worms, and died in 1812. Among various literary productions he published an oriental romance, entitled "The History of a Family of Druses," of which there is a French translation, published at Paris, 1811, 2 vols, 8vo, under the title of "Mehaled et Zedli."—*Month. Mag. Biog. Univ. Class.*

DALBERG (NILS, or NICHOLAS) a Swedish physician, born about 1735. After finishing his studies, he accompanied Gustavus III, then prince-royal, to Paris, where Dalberg formed an acquaintance with many distinguished philosophers and men of science. In 1781 he retired from court in disgrace; but he

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was recalled to attend the king in his last moments. He died at Stockholm in 1820. He published memoirs in the collection of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; and wrote a journal of his travels, preserved in MS. at Linköping. Linnæus the younger gave the name of *Dalbergia* to a genus of plants, in honour of Dr Dalberg and his brother, who was also eminent as a naturalist.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DALLAS (ALEXANDER JAMES) an American lawyer and public writer, who was born in the island of Jamaica, in 1759. He was the son of an eminent physician; and he received his education partly at Edinburgh and partly at Westminster. His mother becoming a widow and again marrying, he was prevented from obtaining any share of his father's property; and in 1783 he quitted the place of his nativity and settled in Philadelphia, (U.S.) Having taken the oath of allegiance to the state of Pennsylvania, in June, 1783, he was, in July, 1785, admitted to practise as an advocate in the supreme court of Pennsylvania; and in the course of four or five years he became a practitioner in the courts of the United States. During this period, as his business was not very extensive, he employed himself in preparing reports of law cases for the press, and in other literary undertakings. He also wrote in the public journals, and at one time was editor of the *Columbian Magazine*; in his contributions to which he is said to have displayed considerable ability. In January, 1791, he was appointed secretary of Pennsylvania, by governor Mifflin; and in December, 1793, his commission was renewed. Not long after he was constituted paymaster-general of a body of forces, which he accompanied in an expedition to Pittsburg. In December, 1796, he again obtained the post of secretary of state; and while in office he published an edition of the laws of the Commonwealth, with notes. On the election of Jefferson to the presidency of the United States, in 1801, Mr Dallas was appointed attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and he continued to occupy that post till his removal to Washington. October 6, he was made secretary of the treasury of the United States; and in that highly responsible and difficult situation, he exhibited so much ability and energy of character as to command the general confidence and approbation of his fellow citizens. In March, 1815, he undertook the additional duties of the office of war secretary, and performed with success the delicate task of reducing the army. In November, 1816, peace and tranquillity being restored, he resigned his post, and returned to the practice of the law at Philadelphia. He died, in consequence of an attack of gout in the stomach, at Trenton, January 16, 1817.—*Encycl. Amer.*

DALRYMPLE (Sir HUGH WHITEFORD) was born in 1750, and entering young into the army he obtained a colonel's commission in 1790. He served on the continent under the duke of York in 1793, and was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, and on other occasions. At the end of the campaign

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he returned to England, and for several years he was not engaged in active service, but between 1794 and 1806, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and for some time commanded in Guernsey. He was removed to the staff at Gibraltar in 1806; and in August, 1808, he was sent to take the command of the British army in Portugal. He arrived just after the battle of Vimiera; and the convention of Cintra, which he entered into with the French general Junot, subjected the English commander to great but probably unmerited obloquy, which was heightened by the conduct of the ministry, who censured him in the name of his majesty, though he was justified by the sentence of a court of inquiry. He was subsequently appointed colonel of the fifty-seventh regiment, and governor of Blackness castle; and in 1812 he obtained the rank of general. He was created a baronet in 1814. His death took place April 9, 1830. Very shortly after his decease was published an exculpatory "Memoir written by Sir H. W. Dalrymple, Bart., of his Proceedings as connected with the Affairs of Spain, and the Commencement of the Peninsular War," 8vo.—*Month. Mag.*

DAMER (ANNE SETMOUR) a distinguished amateur sculptor, who was the daughter of Field Marshal Conway, the friend of Horace Walpole. In 1767 she was married to the Hon. John Damer, eldest son of the first Lord Milton, by whose unfortunate voluntary death, in August 1776, she was left a widow, without any children. From this period she appears to have particularly devoted her time to the cultivation of her talents, and the indulgence of a taste for the fine arts. She took lessons in sculpture from Ceracchi, and from the elder Bacon, and for the sake of improvement she visited Italy. As an amateur artist she certainly had much merit, though it may be questioned whether she was not sometimes the subject of higher encomium than she absolutely deserved. Among the best known productions of her chisel may be mentioned a bust of Lord Nelson, at Guildhall; a statue of George III in the Register Office at Edinburgh; a bust of Sir Joseph Banks, at the British Museum; and masks of the Thames and the Isis, on the bridge at Henley on Thames. She occasionally displayed her talents as an actress in private theatricals, and at length she fitted up a small theatre at her residence at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham. She had acquired this house through the bequest of Horace Walpole, who also left her a considerable legacy, and she lived there from the time of the decease of the legatee till about 1810, when she gave it up to the late Lady Waldegrave, who had a reversionary interest in the property. Mrs. Damer died in London, May 28, 1828, in the eightieth year of her age.—*Genl. Mag.*

DAMP MARTIN (ANNE HENRI, viscount) a French writer, born at Uzes in 1750, died at Paris in 1825. He was a member of the Academy of Nîmes, imperial censor in 1811, deputy of Gard in 1813, and librarian and

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keeper of the dépôt of the war department. Among his principal works are "Hist. de la Rivalité de Carthage et de Rome," 1789, 2 vols, 8vo; "Evénemens qui se sont passés sous mes Yeux durant le Temps de la Révolution Fran." 1800, 2 vols, 8vo; "Annales de l'Emp. Fran." 1805, 8vo; "La France sous les Valois," 1810, 5 vols, 8vo; and "Quelques Traits sur la Vie privée de Fréd. Guill. III," 1811, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

DANCHET (ANTOIN) a French dramatic poet of considerable repute. He was born in 1671, and became one of the under librarians in the king's library. He appears to have been as much esteemed in private life for his integrity as admired for the brilliance of his talents. Three years after his death, which took place at Paris in 1748, his works were published in four duodecimo volumes.—*Biog. Univ.*

DANCKERTS. There were several artists of this name, all eminent to a certain extent in the different branches of their profession, and all connected with each other more or less by the ties of consanguinity. Of these, two were named CORNELIUS. The elder, born in 1561 at Amsterdam, settled at Antwerp, and distinguished himself towards the close of the century as a portrait and historical engraver.—The second resided at Amsterdam, where he enjoyed a considerable degree of reputation as an architect, and was employed by the government in the construction of several of their public edifices. He left a son, who devoted himself to the study of painting, and was employed in the household of the king of Poland.—**DANCKERT DANCKERTS**, son of the first Cornelius, was born about the commencement of the seventeenth century, at Antwerp, where he succeeded his father in his business as a printseller and engraver, and in the latter capacity somewhat eclipsed the reputation of his predecessor.—**JOHN** and **HENRY DANCKERTS**, two brothers, came over from Amsterdam to England soon after the middle of the seventeenth century, and obtained employment about the court. The engravings for Juvenal's Satires, executed by Hollar, were designed by John, while Henry was occupied in taking views of many of the principal towns in this country for the king.—There was also a **JUSTUS DANCKERTS**, an engraver, of Amsterdam, who executed a variety of portraits in a very superior style.—*Strutt.*

DANDINI. There were several of this family, distinguished in various professions. **CÆSAR** and **VINCENT**, brothers, and natives of Florence, studied under Cortona, and are known as eminent historical painters. Cæsar, born in 1595, exercised his talents principally in the composition of devotional pieces for churches, and died in 1658. Vincent, who was twelve years his junior, survived him, but the precise time of his decease is uncertain.—Their nephew **PETRO**, born also at Florence in 1646, excelled in copying the style of the ancient masters, and died in 1712.—**ERCOLE FRANCESCO**, count di Dandini, descended of a noble family at Ancona, was

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born in that city in 1696, and studied jurisprudence at Padua, in which university he obtained the professorship of law. He was the author of two professional treatises "De Servitutibus Prædiorum," and "De Forensi Scribendi Ratione." His death took place in 1747.—**JEROME DANDINI**, a native of Cesena, born in 1554, was brought up at one of the jesuits' colleges, and at the usual age became a member of the order. He rose to be rector of more than one of their seminaries, and was sent by pope Clement VII into Syria, on a mission to the Maronites. On his return to Europe he printed his travels, and is also known as the author of some notes on Aristotle "De Anima." His death took place in 1634.—*Pittington. Dict. Hist.*

DANIELL (SAMUEL) an ingenious artist and traveller, who died in the island of Ceylon in December 1811, at the age of thirty-six. Early in life he went to the Cape of Good Hope, whence after some stay he proceeded to the interior of Africa, and collected much valuable information, and made drawings of various interesting objects. In this journey he was accompanied by two scientific friends; and this small party went farther in a north-eastern direction than any preceding European travellers. Many of the drawings he made on this occasion were engraved and published in his work entitled "African Scenery." He also amassed another very large collection of drawings and illustrations of the scenery, animals, and native inhabitants of Africa, which he brought with him on his return to England in 1804. About two years after he embraced an opportunity which offered for visiting Ceylon, where, during a residence of nearly six years, he found abundant occasions for prosecuting his favourite researches, and increasing his graphic stores. As the fruit of his labour, one volume, relating to "The Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of Ceylon," has been published; in addition to which he left an extensive collection of drawings, chiefly illustrative of the natural history of the island.—*Gent. Mag.*

DANNEMAYER (MATTHE.) a German divine and theological writer, born in Suabia in 1741. He became professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Fribourg, and afterwards at Vienna, and died in the latter city in 1805. He published "Introductio in Hist. Eccles. Christi. Univ." 1778, 8vo; "Institutiones Hist. Eccles." 1783, 8vo; and "Institutiones Hist. Eccles. Nov. Test." Vienna, 1788.—*Biog. Univ.*

DANZI (FRANCIS) a distinguished musical composer and performer on the violoncello. He was of Italian parentage, but was born at Manheim, May 15th, 1763. His father was an excellent performer on the violoncello, and by him he was instructed in music while very young; subsequently he studied under the celebrated Abbé Vogler, then chapel-master to the elector of Bavaria. He employed himself in composition at an early age, and in 1779 he produced his first opera, *Azasia*, for the theatre of Munich, to the cathedral of

which town he obtained the employment of chapel-master. Since that period he has published several other operas, the best of which are said to be the "Midnight Hour," and "Iphigenia." He also produced a great variety of instrumental music, among which his "Quatuors" for two viols, tenor and violoncello, opera forty-four, published at Leipsic, have been particularly admired. In 1807 he was appointed chapel-master to the king of Wurtemberg, at Stuttgart, and subsequently he became director of the opera at Carlsruhe. His death took place April 13, 1826. Besides his other works he produced masses, Te Deum Laudamus, Magnificat, Cantatas, Psalms, and other compositions for the service of the church.—*Biog. Dict. of Music. New German Necrology.*

DAQUIN (JOSEPH) a French physician, born at Chambéry in 1757, who died librarian of that city in 1816. He was professor of natural history at the central school of the department of Mont Blanc; and was engaged for more than half a century in medical practice. Among various useful works which he published may be mentioned, "Topogr. Médicale de la Ville de Chambéry, et de ses Environs," 1786, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DARU (PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, count) a peer of France, distinguished as a statesman, a poet, and an historian. He was born at Montpeller, and after having received a good education, at the age of sixteen he entered into the army. At the breaking out of the revolution he joined the party of the friends of freedom; but though engaged in active service as a military man, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. In 1800 he published a translation of the works of Horace, which established his reputation as a poet; and about the same period appeared his "Cléopâtre," or Theory of Literary Fame, a poem displaying great spirit and elegance of style. His talents procured him the patronage of Buonaparte, and in 1805, 1806, and 1809, he was employed as intendant general in Austria and Prussia; and he had a seat in the council of state, where his diligence and industry attracted the highest approbation. After filling several offices in the higher departments of administration, he held the portfolio of the war department at the time of the first restoration of the Bourbons. Blücher sequestered his estate at Meulan, but it was soon restored, and in 1818 he was called to the chamber of peers by Louis XVIII. The latter part of his life was chiefly devoted to historical researches, the result of which appeared in his "Life of Sully," and his "History of Venice;" the latter first published in 1819, and reprinted with additions in 1821 and 1825, is the most elaborate of his productions, and is a truly valuable work. Daru in 1805 was chosen a member of the National Institute. His death took place towards the end of the year 1829.—*Encycl. Amer. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

DAUBENEY (CHARLES) an episcopal clergyman and theological writer of eminence,

born in 1744. He was educated at New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of BCL. in 1773. He was appointed prebendary of Sarum in 1784, archdeacon in 1804, and he held the living of North Bradley in Wiltshire. In 1822 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of DCL.; and he died July 10, 1827. His principal work is entitled "A Guide to the Church, in several Discourses, with an Appendix," 179—9, 2 vols, 8vo, second edition, 1804. He carried on controversies with Sir Richard Hill, the reverend John Overton, and other advocates for what is styled evangelical theology; and he published "Eight Discourses on the Connexion between the Old and New Testaments, demonstrative of the great Doctrine of Atonement," 1802, 8vo; besides a number of single sermons and other works.—*Gent. Mag. Month. Mag.*

DAUBENTON (madame) wife of the celebrated naturalist, (see DICR.) was born at Montbar in 1720, and died at Paris in 1818. She wrote a romance called "Zélie dans le Désert," 1788, 2 vols, 8vo, which has passed through many editions.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DAUBET (ROBERT) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1737, and died at Paris in 1824. He was a pupil of Balechou and Ville, and was chiefly distinguished as a landscape engraver.—*Ibid.*

DAUDIN (FRAN. MARIE) an eminent naturalist, who was a native of Paris, and died there in 1804. He was the author of "Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles," 1802—3, 8 vols, 8vo, and other zoological works.—*Ibid.*

DAUSQUE (CLAUDIE) a French jesuit, canon of Tournay, born about the year 1566, at St. Omer's. He was the author of several works, now become extremely scarce; of these the principal are "Terra et Aqua, seu Terræ fluctuantes," 4to; a Latin translation of St Basil's works in octavo; "Antiqui norique Latii Orthographica," folio, 1632; and an edition of Q. Calaber's works. His death took place at Tournay in 1644.—*Biog. Univ.*

DAVID (FRANCIS ANNE) an eminent French engraver, who was a member of the academies of Berlin and Rouen, and died at Paris in 1824. He published "Elémens du Dessin," with twelve plates of figures from the antique, 1797, 8vo; "Histoire de France sous le Règne de Napoléon le Grand, représentée par Figures," together with "Précis Historique depuis le 18 Brum. an VIII," Paris, 1811—13, 4 vols, 4to; "Histoire d'Angleterre sous le Règne de George III," with "Précis Historique," 1812, 4to, of which only a part appeared; "Bible des Enfans," 1814, 12mo; and "Le Cabinet du Roi, &c. par une Société d'Amateurs et d'Artistes," 1816, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DAVID DE ST GEORGE (JOHN JOSEPH ALEXIS) born at St Claude in 1759, and died at Arbois in 1809. He was a member of the Celtic Academy, the Academy of Legislation, and the Academy of Besançon; and he formed the scheme of an arrangement of the roots of all languages, so as to show their connexion, according to the idea of the president

des Brosse. He collected, with immense labour, a quantity of materials, which at his death he confided to M. Charles Nodier, who has published prolegomena of the work, to be entitled the "Archæologue." David translated some of Smollett's novels and other English works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DAVIDSON (LUCRETIA MARIA) an American poetess, remarkable for the early display of her intellectual powers. She was born September 27, 1808, at Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, (U. S.) and was the second daughter of Dr Oliver Davidson, a physician. Her parents were in straitened circumstances, which rendered it requisite that much of her time when young should be devoted to domestic employments, which she always attended to with alacrity, devoting every interval of leisure to those intellectual and imaginative pursuits which were peculiarly agreeable to her feelings. Instead of playing with her school-mates she generally retired to some secluded place with her little books, and with pen, ink, and paper, of which last article she consumed so much as to excite the curiosity of her parents. Her mother at length found, in a dark closet, a considerable number of little books, made of the writing paper she had procured, and filled with rude drawings and strange characters. These with some difficulty were deciphered, and the writing, imitated from print, was found to consist of regular verses, generally in explanation of figures sketched on the opposite pages. When she found that her treasures had been discovered she was greatly distressed, and upon their being given up to her she took an early opportunity of secretly destroying them. When she was but eleven years old she wrote a few stanzas on General Washington, which being shown to her friends one of them expressed a doubt of their being her genuine composition; at which she was very indignant, but speedily put an end to the suspicion by writing a remonstrance in verse addressed to the person by whom her talents had been thus underrated. Before she was twelve years old she had read most of the standard English poets, the plays of Shakspeare, Kotzebue, and Goldsmith, many popular novels and romances, and much history, sacred and profane. She continued her studies for some years under great disadvantages, arising from domestic circumstances. In general she seems to have paid but little attention to her productions after they were completed, except a few which she preserved with care for future revision; but a great portion of her compositions she destroyed. When she was but thirteen she wrote a complete poem, in five cantos, entitled "Rodri," which did not satisfy her critical taste, and which she therefore burnt, except one canto and part of another rescued from the flames by her mother, who also in the same manner preserved several of her other poems. In October 1824, through the beneficence of a gentleman who admired her talents, she was placed for improvement in an academy for females at Troy, and after-

wards at another school at Albany. Too close attention to her studies combined with the strong excitement of her feelings to occasion an alarming illness, from which she only so far recovered as to be enabled to return to her friends at Plattsburgh, where she died August 27, 1825. Her industry seems to have been as extraordinary as her talents: her poetical writings which were preserved amounted in all to two hundred and seventy-eight pieces, varying in length, including five regular poems of several cantos each, besides three unfinished romances, a complete tragedy, school exercises, and letters. After her death her productions were published under the title of "Amir Khan and other Poems, the remains of Lucretia Davidson, with a Biographical Sketch by F. L. B. Morse, AM." New York, 1829.—*Quart. Rev.*

DAVIES (EDWARD) a clergyman, who distinguished himself by his investigations into the ancient history and archæology of Britain. He was probably a native of Wales, as he obtained the rectory of Bishopstone in the county of Glamorgan, which is in the patronage of the Bishop of Llandaff; and he held it to the time of his decease, which occurred in February, 1831, at the age of seventy-five. Besides his living he held the chancellorship of Brecon. He published in 1788 "Vacunalia, Essays in Verse on various subjects," in 1801; "Twelve Dialogues on different subjects;" and in 1811 "Church Union, a Series of Discourses," 8vo; but the works on which his reputation is founded are "Celtic Researches on the Origin, Traditions, and Language of the Ancient Britons," 1804, 8vo; and "The Rites and Mythology of the British Druids ascertained," 1809, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

DAVOUST (LOUIS NICHOLAS) duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl, marshal and peer of France, was born of a noble family at Annoux in Burgundy, in 1770. He studied at the college of Brienne at the same time with Buonaparte, and entered as a sub-lieutenant into a regiment of cavalry in 1785. He adopted with ardour the principles of the Revolution, and after the 10th of August, 1792, he gave in his adhesion at the bar of the legislative assembly. Having served as chief of a battalion under Dumouriez, he was nominated to the command of a brigade after the defection of that general, on account of the zeal which he displayed for the interest of the republican government. He was obliged for a short time to quit the army, because of his noble descent, but he was recalled after the overthrow of Robespierre. He then assisted at the blockade of Luxembourg, was employed in the defence of Manheim, and he distinguished himself particularly at the passage of the Rhine, April 20, 1797. He engaged in the expedition to Egypt, where he signalized himself on several occasions. In 1800 he returned to France with Dessaix, after having been detained a month a prisoner at Leghorn by admiral Keith. He was well received by the first consul, whom he aided in his projects

of ambition, and served with zeal and ability in the brilliant campaigns which took place between 1803 and 1809. The titles of duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl were bestowed on him as the immediate reward of his valour on the field of battle. Marshal Davoust had for several years the command of the army which occupied Poland, and he is represented as having exercised his authority with more severity than justice over that unhappy country. At the opening of the campaign against Russia in 1812, he was recalled to the grand army; and he subsequently fixed his headquarters at Hamburg, where he sustained a siege, and exerted himself to support the power of Buonaparte. At length, on learning the progress of events, he sent in his adhesion to the provisional government, when he was immediately replaced by general Maurice Gerard. Being exiled from Paris, in consequence of the complaints brought against him by the citizens of Hamburg, Davoust published, in justification of his conduct, "*Mémoire de M. le Maréchal Davoust, Prince d'Eckmühl, au Roi*," Paris, 1814, 8vo. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba he was made minister at war, when he zealously supported the interest of his ancient patron; and he had the command of the army under the walls of Paris when the capitulation of that city took place. After having resided some time at his estate at Savigny, Davoust repaired to court in 1818, and the following year he entered into the chamber of peers. He died June 4, 1823.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

DAVY (Sir HUMPHREY) one of the most celebrated philosophers of the present age, distinguished for the variety and importance of his discoveries in chemistry. He was descended of a respectable family, and was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, December 17, 1779. He received the rudiments of education at the grammar schools of Truro and Penzance; and at an early period he displayed indications of literary talent. His first attempts at composition were in verse, and some of his juvenile productions were published in the *Annual Anthology*. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Borlase, a surgeon, as a preliminary step to his becoming a medical student at the university of Edinburgh. Natural history now attracted his attention, and especially mineralogy; his residence in a mining country afforded him peculiar facilities for the study of that branch of science by means of a collection of mineral specimens. With all the ardour and independence of genius he began to extend his views to the examination of natural phenomena in general, and a review of the theories and systems which had been promulgated concerning them. He formed for himself a method of study, and by the time he was eighteen he had made himself acquainted with the principles of botany, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and other branches of natural philosophy, together with the elements of mathematics and metaphysics. The recent researches of Black, Priestley, and Cavendish,

in England, of Bergman, Gahn, and Scheele, in Sweden, and of Lavoisier and other experimental philosophers in France, had given birth to the new science of pneumatic chemistry, which presented to the Cornish student a splendid career of discovery, on which he entered with avidity. Some interesting experiments which he made on the decomposition of air by marine plants, were communicated to Dr Beddoes, of Bristol, with whom he entered into a correspondence, and who invited him to superintend an establishment called the Pneumatic Institution in Doury-square, near the Hot Wells, Clifton, formed for the purpose of investigating the effects of inhaling some of the artificial gases in the cases of persons labouring under phthisis pulmonalis and some other diseases. Mr Davy accepted the proposed situation, which afforded him opportunities for the prosecution of his favourite studies. He now formed an acquaintance with Davies Gilbert, Esq., Mr W. Clayfield, and other men of science. He discovered the curious properties of Nitrous Oxide, or Gaseous Oxide of Azote, producing when respired an agreeable excitement resembling the first stage of intoxication; an account of his experiments on which and on other bodies appeared in his "*Researches Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration*," 1800, 8vo. This work introduced him to the notice of Count Rumford, through whose influence he was chosen professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, London, succeeding in that office Dr Thomas Young. The new professor here found himself in a situation which afforded abundant facilities for pursuing scientific inquiries, especially by means of the chemical and electrical apparatus belonging to the institution. In 1802 he commenced a course of lectures before the Board of Agriculture, designed to show the connexion between agriculture and chemistry, which formed the basis of his "*Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*," published in 1813. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1803, of the Royal Irish Academy in 1805, and the following year he was appointed a secretary of the Royal Society. For some years he was diligently engaged in making experiments with the Galvanic battery, chiefly with a view to its powers in producing chemical decomposition; and at length his labours were rewarded by the splendid discovery of the bases of the fixed alkalies, which formed the subject of his Bakerian lectures delivered before the Royal Society in 1806 and 1807. He likewise succeeded in decomposing some of the earths, and demonstrating that they, as well as the alkalies, are metallic oxides. His attention was also directed to the investigation of the nature of the gaseous body termed Oxymuriatic Acid, which he concluded to be a simple substance having an analogy to oxygen, and thus he confirmed the theory of its original discoverer Scheele. His ideas relative to this gas, which he called Chlorine, being inconsistent with the then

generally received anti-phlogistic theory of chemistry, doubts arose among men of science as to their correctness, and a warm controversy on the subject was for some time carried on in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal between Dr John Davy, the discoverer's brother, and Dr John Murray of Edinburgh; but the subsequent development of various similar facts has verified his hypothesis, and occasioned a modification of the system of chemical science. The important investigations of the British philosopher excited admiration both at home and abroad; and notwithstanding the state of hostility existing between England and France the prize of the French Institute in 1810 was awarded to him on account of the discoveries just mentioned; and in 1814, the same year in which he was elected a vice-president of the Royal Institution, he was chosen a corresponding member of the Institute. In 1812 he married Mrs Apreece, a widow lady of large fortune; and a few days previously to that event he had the honour of being knighted by the Prince Regent, having been the first person on whom his Royal Highness conferred that dignity. Sir Humphrey Davy's next discovery led to an invention of great national importance. In 1815 a committee was formed at Sunderland to inquire into the cause of fire-damp in mines, with a view to the future prevention of explosions so dangerous and destructive of life and property as those which had frequently occurred. His assistance having been requested, Sir Humphrey examined some of the principal collieries in the North of England, and made experiments on the explosive gas, from which he discovered that the inflammation was incapable of being extended through minute apertures, as those of wire-gauze, and in consequence he contrived his safety lamp, which has been found to afford almost absolute security to the miner in the prosecution of his hazardous occupation, and which the coal proprietors of the district of the Tyne and Wear considered to be of so much importance that they presented him with a service of plate worth 2,000*l*. In 1817 he was elected one of the Associates of the Royal Academy; and in 1818 and 1819 he travelled in France and Italy. While in the latter country he exercised his talents in analyzing the colouring matter employed in the ancient fresco paintings discovered at Pompeii, and in endeavouring to find out a chemical solvent which might facilitate the unrolling of the Herculanean manuscripts, but in the latter instance his labours were attended with imperfect success. On the twentieth of October, 1818, during his absence from England, Sir H. Davy was created a baronet. About the time of his return home, the death of Sir Joseph Banks, in July 1820, leaving vacant the presidency of the Royal Society, he was elected to that office, his friend Dr Wollaston, who had been proposed, having declined in his favour, and Lord Colchester, who was also a candidate, being rejected by a large majority. He presided over that institution

about seven years, when the delicate state of his health rendering a residence on the continent desirable, he resigned his post, and was succeeded by his old friend Davies Gilbert, Esq. M.P. Sir Humphrey Davy went abroad, and travelled in different places, without, however, deriving the anticipated benefit from the change of scene and climate. Accompanied by his lady he arrived at Geneva, May 29, 1829, and he was then in a state of great suffering, but no immediate danger was apprehended. During the night, however, he was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, and he expired at three o'clock on the morning of the following day. His widow received the most kind and respectful attentions from the most distinguished individuals of Geneva, particularly M. de Candolle the naturalist, and M. Sismondi the historian. The funeral of Sir H. Davy was attended by the members of the government of the Canton, the Academy of Geneva, the consistory of the Genevan church, and the societies of arts, and natural philosophy, and history, together with nearly all the English residents in the city. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, delivered at the Royal Institution," 1802, 8vo; "A Lecture on a Plan for improving the Royal Institution, and making it permanent," 1810, 8vo; "Elements of Chemical Philosophy," vol. i. 1812, 8vo, left unfinished; "Salmonia, or the Days of Fly-fishing," 1828; besides numerous contributions to the Philosophical Transactions and scientific journals. Sir Humphrey Davy possessed a poetical imagination, the effect of which is visible in the somewhat too ambitious style of his writings on subjects of practical philosophy; and he has been accused of pedantry on account of his elaborate disquisitions on the very unimportant circumstances of giving new names of Grecian origin to newly discovered bodies, as Chlorine and Iodine. He is said to have displayed either absurd affectation or a strange deficiency of taste on being shown the beautiful and interesting works of art collected at the Louvre at Paris, under the government of Buonaparte, hurrying through the exhibition, and scarcely deigning to look at any thing except the Belvidere Apollo, at which he stopped only to notice the mineralogical character of the material, characterizing it as a beautiful stalactite. But notwithstanding these or other defects of character, he must be admitted to have been one of the most distinguished and successful cultivators of science, whose labours have greatly increased our store of natural knowledge, and done honour to his age and country.—*Month. Mag. Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy, by Dr Paris. Edit.*

DAVY (WILLIAM.) This most ingenious man and industrious scholar died June 13, 1826. He was educated at the free grammar school Exeter; and having finished his studies at the university he entered into holy orders, and settled at Lustleigh, in Devonshire, as

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curate of that parish. After the completion of the singular and laborious undertaking of which an account has been given elsewhere, he printed in the same manner a volume of extracts from his "System of Divinity;" and having made additions to his last production, it was printed and published in the usual manner in 1825. His persevering and useful industry at length attracted attention and patronage, and he was presented to the living of Winkleigh, which, however, he had held but a few months at the time of his decease. His ingenuity and activity were directed to subjects connected with the arts, for he constructed clocks, and other pieces of mechanism; and he is stated to have contrived a plan for recovering the property from the Royal George man-of-war, sunk in Portsmouth Harbour.—*Genl. Mag.*

DAWE, RA. (GZOROK) an eminent painter, who was a member of the imperial and royal academies of arts at St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Florence, and first painter to the emperor of Russia. From 1809 to 1818 he was a constant exhibitor at Somerset-house. Among the various portraits which he produced were those of Dr Samuel Parr, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Cobourg, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Eardley; and among his historical paintings, Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the life of her son Astyanax; Genevieve, from a poem by Coleridge; a Child rescued by its mother from an Eagle's Nest; and a Demoniac, in the Council-room of the Royal Academy. He was chosen an associate of the academy in 1809, and an academician in 1814. His death took place October 15, 1829, at Kentish-town, near London. He was the author of "The Life of George Morland, with remarks on his works," 1807, 8vo.—*Ann. Reg.*

DAWES (MANASSEH) a barrister of the Inner Temple, who distinguished himself as a writer on morals, politics, and jurisprudence. He died at his residence at Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street, April 2, 1829, having long previously relinquished practice as a lawyer. Among his publications may be noticed a tract "On Intellectual Liberty and Toleration," 1780, 8vo; "On Crimes and Punishments," 1782, 8vo; "The Nature and Extent of Supreme Power," 1783, 8vo; pamphlets on the Law of Libel, and on the Regency Question; "Commentaries on the Law of Arrests in Civil Cases," 1789, 8vo, &c.—*Reuss. Ann. Reg.*

DE COETLOGON (CHARLES EDWARD) an eminent Calvinistic divine of our own times, born in London, of French parents, his father being a physician of some note, both in his profession and in the belles lettres. His son, the subject of this article, was educated at Christ's hospital, whence he removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and there graduated. He commenced his clerical career as assistant chaplain to the Lock hospital, and afterwards obtained the living of Godstone, Surrey. His writings consist of "A Portraiture of a Christian Penitent," 8vo, 2 vols;

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"Theological Miscellany," 8vo, 6 vols; "Character of King George the Third;" "The Temple of Truth," 8vo, 3 vols; and a volume of Sermons. Mr. De Coetlogon died September 16, 1820.—*Ann. Biog.*

DECRES (DANUS) a French admiral, born of a noble family at Chateau Vilain in Champagne, in 1765. He entered into the sea service in 1799, and rose to the rank of vice-admiral. At the battle of Aboukir he commanded the light squadron, and having made his escape on board the William Tell, he sailed to Malta, but was taken by the English. On the establishment of the maritime prefectures, Decres was appointed to that of L'Orient. In 1802 he was made minister of the marine, in which office he remained till the fall of the imperial government; and he was recalled in March 1815, but finally retired in June following. He died at Paris in 1820, in consequence of wounds he received in an attempt on his life made by his valet de chambre.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DELANDINE (ANTHONY FRANCIS) a member of the constituent assembly, was born at Lyons in 1736. He became librarian of that city, and member of several academies; and he exercised the profession of an advocate previous to the Revolution. His "Histoire des Anciens Etats-généraux," published in 1788, contributed to his being elected a member of the states on their convocation the following year; and till the closing of the constituent assembly, he took an active part in the deliberations which occurred, and distinguished himself by his judgment and moderation. He was afterwards obliged to conceal himself in the mountains of Forez, and being discovered in 1793, he was dragged from prison to prison, and only owed his safety to the revolution which overthrew the reign of terror. The remainder of his life was devoted to literature; and he died in 1820. He published, in conjunction with Chaudon, the eighth edition of the "Dictionnaire Historique;" and among his other works are, "Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque Publique de Lyon;" and "Mémoires Bibliographiques et Littéraires," 1816, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DELEYRE (ALEXANDER) a French Jesuit, born in 1726, in the vicinity of Bordeaux. He acted as librarian to the prince of Parma, and was one of the authors who assisted Diderot in the Encyclopédie. His other writings consist of "A General History of Voyages," in nineteen volumes; "Le Génie de Montesquieu," 12mo; "L'Esprit de St Evremond," 12mo; and an "Analysis of Bacon." Deleyre had ceased to be a member of the fraternity of Jesuits for some time previous to his decease, which took place in 1797.—*Biog. Univ.*

DELFT (WILLIAM JAMES) so named from the place of his nativity, where he was born in 1619. He was a good painter as well as an engraver, in which latter branch of art he is however considered to have been most successful. His death took place in 1661.—*Strutt.*

DELMORE (MARION) a celebrated French courtesan, the contemporary and friend of Ninon de l'Enclos. She was born about 1615, at Chalons in Champagne. After having been connected with the royal favourite Cinq Mars, who was executed for a conspiracy against cardinal Richelieu, she formed a connexion with that minister. Her house became the resort of the partizans of the princes of Condé and Conti; and being alarmed at the arrest of those nobleman, she fled to London, spreading at the same time a report of her death, and on the day of her pretended funeral, in 1650, she took her departure from Paris. In England she is said to have married a very rich nobleman; and becoming a widow, she returned to France with a fortune of 100,000 francs, when she was robbed by a party of highwaymen, whose captain made her his wife. He died in about four years, and Marion married an attorney named Lebrun, who left her a widow after a union of seven years. She was then eighty-one, and having taken up her residence at Paris two of her domestics decamped with all her property, and she was reduced to absolute distress. To complete her misery, she learnt that her old friend Ninon, the only person from whom she could expect relief, had recently died (1706), and she is believed to have perished herself soon after. Some biographers, however, extend her existence to the extraordinary term of 134 years, relying on the extract of a parish register, purporting that Anne Oudette Grappin, widow (for the third time) of Lebrun, died at Paris, January 5, 1741.—*Biog. Univ.*

DENHAM (Colonel Dixon) an enterprising military officer and African traveller, who was born in London, in 1785. He entered young into the army, and had attained the rank of Lieutenant, when, after the death of Mr Ritchie at Mourzouk, and the return of captain Lyon to England from Africa, he volunteered his services in an attempt to pass from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. It being intended that his researches should commence from Bornou, where Dr Oudney had been appointed British consul, he was associated in the expedition which had been planned under the direction of captain Clapperton. Mr Denham, who was separated from his companions, after encountering great dangers, returned to England, without being able to reach the place of his ultimate destination. An account of his researches was published in the work entitled "Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa by Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, and the late Dr Oudney," 1825, 4to. He was afterwards appointed to the office of Commissioner of Inquiry into the state of the settlement of Sierra Leone; and upon the death of Sir Neil Campbell, he succeeded that officer as governor of the colony. This appointment gave great satisfaction, and sanguine hopes were entertained that important improvements would be effected under his direction. Among various judicious regulations, he took measures for inviting the native chiefs to come down to the seat of govern-

ment to trade; he promoted friendly intercourse between them and the colonists, and he encouraged the establishment of savings' banks. The excellence of his constitution for some time prevented the pestilential climate from injuring his health, but at length, like most of his predecessors, he fell a victim to it, his death taking place in the month of June, 1828. He was interred with all the military honours due to his profession, and the deep regret of those who surrounded his grave testified a strong sense of his merit and of their own loss.—*Month. Mag.*

DENIS (MICHAEL) a learned German writer, principal librarian of the imperial collection at Vienna. He was a Bavarian by birth, born at Selarden in 1729. His works consist of "A Topographical Description and History of Vienna," in one vol. 4to; "A Catalogue of Butterflies," 4to; "An Introduction to the Knowledge of Books," 4to, 2 vols; an edition of the unpublished works of St Augustine, in one vol. folio; "Codices Manuscripti theologici Latini aliarumque occidentis Linguarum, Biblioth. Palat. Vindobonae," in two folio volumes; a translation of Ossian's Poems into German; a collection of songs, with a dissertation on ancient northern poetry prefixed; and a volume of Latin poems. His death took place at Vienna about the commencement of the present century.—*Biog. Univ.*

DENON (DOMINIQUE VIVANT, baron) a celebrated French traveller, director of the Museum at Paris. He was born at Chalons sur Saône of a noble family, and was destined for the office of magistracy. He was sent to the metropolis to study the law, and at the age of sixteen he had become a favourite of the ladies; but he was attacked with a disease which obliged him to undergo the operation of lithotomy, and after severe sufferings he recovered. He now devoted himself with enthusiasm to the study of literature and the fine arts, and formed an acquaintance with the most distinguished persons of that period. Being appointed gentleman in ordinary of the bed-chamber to Louis XV, that prince, who had formed collections of engraved gems and medals, confided them to the care of Denon. He now wrote a comedy entitled "Le Bon Père," which was performed at the theatre Français; and he devoted his leisure to the study of drawing. Subsequently he went to St Petersburg, in the suite of the French ambassador. After the death of Louis XV he obtained the patronage of the Count de Vergennes, minister for foreign affairs, who sent him on a mission to the Swiss government, when he visited Voltaire at Ferney. He next became attached to the embassy at Naples, where he remained some years, part of the time as Chargé d'Affaires of France; and he transmitted to M. de la Borde and the Abbé de St Non a journal and designs of views in Naples, Apulia, Calabria, Sicily, and Malta, which were published in a splendid style by those gentlemen. On the death of Count de Vergennes he

returned to Paris, and was admitted into the French academy. He then determined again to visit Italy to study the great schools of painting in that country; but his plans were interrupted by the opening of the French revolution, and after seeking an asylum in Switzerland, he was recalled to Paris by the decree of the Convention against emigrants. He was without resources, and exposed to danger as an ex-noble, when the great painter David procured an order for him to engrave the newly projected national costume. He afterwards attracted the notice of Buonaparte, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Egypt. There he collected materials for his great work "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Buonaparte," of which there is an English translation. The French dictator rewarded the services of Denon by appointing him director and administrator-general of the Museum and Medal Mint. On the overthrow of Napoleon the learned antiquary was retained in his situation by Louis XVIII, but having joined his old patron on his return from Elba, he was displaced after the second restoration of the Bourbons; and he passed the remaining part of his life in retirement. He formed a cabinet of curious works of art, Egyptian antiquities, drawings, and paintings, which he liberally opened to the public several days in the week. The latter part of his life was employed in the composition of a History of Art, illustrated with plates of subjects from his own cabinet. He died at Paris, April 27, 1825, aged about eighty; and he was interred in the cemetery of Père la Chaise.—*Biog. Novv. des Contemp. Ann. Reg.*

DENORES (JASON) a Cypriot by birth, who flourished during the latter part of the sixteenth century, and distinguished himself both as a philosopher and a rhetorician. The subjugation of his native country by the Ottoman forces in 1570 drove him for refuge into Italy, where he obtained a professorship in the university of Padua, and enjoyed it till his death in 1590. His works consist of "An Introduction to the Ciceronian Philosophy," 8vo; "On the Art of Rhetoric;" "On the Aristotelian Philosophy," 4to; and a treatise on Horace's Art of Poetry, all written in the Latin tongue; together with "Dell' Ottima Republica," 4to; "Poetica," 4to; "Della Rhetorica," 4to; and "Del Mondo," 8vo, composed in the language of the country of his adoption.—*Dict. Hist.*

DERING (Sir EDWARD) a baronet of an ancient family in Kent, situated at Surrenden Dering, in the parish of Pluckley, in that county, from the time of Edward the Confessor. At the commencement of the disputes between Charles I and his parliament, Sir Edward embraced the popular side, and delivered many speeches in parliament, which have been collected and printed in one quarto volume. When, however, the parliamentarians proceeded to extremities, he went over to the court party, and became a cavalier. A lineal descendant of his, of the same name, still en-

joys the family title and estates, which latter are of great value.—*Strype's Life of Abp. Parker.*

DERSCHAWIN, or DERJAVINE (GABRIEL ROMANOWITCH) a celebrated Russian lyric poet, who was born in 1743. In 1760 he entered as a common soldier into the army; and he distinguished himself in the war with the impostor Pugatschef, in 1774. At that period he cultivated poetry, and in 1784 he published his famous ode entitled "God," which has been translated into the English, French, German, Polish, Latin, and Chinese languages. Under Catherine II in 1800 he held the office of treasurer of the Russian empire, and in 1802 he was minister of justice; but he ere long retired from public life to the more congenial occupations of literary privacy. His death took place in 1816. It has been said of this poet that it is almost impossible to speak of him too highly. He truly possessed the "mens divinior" of the bard, and poured forth strains full of sublimity and inspiration. His powers and those of his great predecessor Lomonosof are thus characterised by a Russian critic:—"Lomonosof always follows his subject; Derschawin directs it according to his own will. The flight of the former is lofty and steady, but the latter flashes suddenly like lightning, and then disappears from his astonished reader. We may compare the one to a noble river flowing majestically between its banks; the other to a waterfall such as he himself has depicted dashing its impetuous stream amidst rocks, unrestrained in its course, and lending an air of wildness to nature. The style of Lomonosof is more pure and exact, more cautious and uniform; that of Derschawin is more brilliant, more varied, and more luxuriant; he elevates the soul, and makes us constantly feel the sublimity of his genius." Specimens of the poetical compositions of Derschawin may be found in Bowring's "Russian Anthology." He likewise wrote on politics and on topography.—*Encycl. Amer. Foreign Review*, vol. ii.

DÉSBOIS (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE AUBERT DE LA CREMAIXE) a French Capuchin monk, born about the close of the seventeenth century, at Ernée in the Maine. He was an industrious though not an original writer, and besides a laborious catalogue of the French noblesse, with their titles and pedigrees, in fifteen volumes, left behind him several similar compilations of agricultural, philosophical, and other dictionaries. He quitted his order some time before his decease, which took place in his eighty-fifth year, a few years previous to the breaking out of the French Revolution.—*Biog. Univ.*

DESEINE (LOUIS PIERRE) a French sculptor, born at Paris in 1759, and died in 1822. He was a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and published several works on the fine arts, including "Lettres sur la Sculpture destinée à orner les Temples Catholiques," 1802, 8vo; and "Notices Historiques sur les Académies de Peinture, Sculp-

ture, et Architecture," 1814, 8vo. Among the principal productions of his chisel are the busts of Louis XVI, Louis XVII, and Pius VII; the statues of L'Hôpital and D'Aguesseau, at the foot of the steps of the façade of the chamber of deputies, bas-reliefs in the church of St Roch, &c.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DESERITZ (JOSEPH INNOCENT) a learned and dignified ecclesiastic of Hungary, born in 1702, at Nitra, in that kingdom, and more familiarly known among scholars by his Latin designation Desericus. Pope Benedict XIV raised him to the purple, and sent him as his legate into Wallachia. He published in Latin a "History of the Diocese and City of Warsaw," in folio; "A Vindication of the Literature of Hungary," 4to; and a "Commentary on the Origin and Ancestors of the People of Hungary," in five folio volumes. The cardinal died at Rome in 1765.—*Dict. Hist.*

DESGODETZ (ANTOINE) a Parisian architect and engineer, born in the French capital in 1653. He was employed by the court to superintend the public buildings, and also to make drawings of the most celebrated remains of ancient Rome, which he gave to the world in one folio volume, the French king defraying the expense. Of this work, originally printed at Paris in 1682, there are two subsequent editions, that of 1771, and one in 1776, both published in London. Another valuable work, entitled "Les Lois des Bâtimens," was printed from his papers after his decease, which took place in 1728.—*Biog. Univ.*

DESMAHIS (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS EDOUARD, de CORSEMELLE) a French poet of the last century, equally celebrated for the mildness and benevolence of his manners and disposition, and for his lively genius. He was a native of Sully on the Loire, born in 1722, and besides two volumes of miscellaneous poetry, was the author of a comedy entitled "The Impertinent." M. Desmahis died much regretted by all parties in 1761.—*Biog. Univ.*

DESPEISSES (ANTOINE) an able lawyer of the sixteenth century, a native of Montpellier, born in 1594. He joined his friend De Beques in compiling an entire system of Roman jurisprudence, which formed the occupation of nearly forty years of his life. Of this laborious work there are two editions, that of 1658 in 4 vols, folio, and that of 1750 in 3 vols. There is also a treatise on Wills by the same authors, in one folio volume. Despeisses died soon after the completion of his great work, in 1659.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

DEVENTER (HENRY) an ingenious writer on midwifery, in which branch of the medical profession he was a great proficient. His principal treatises are entitled "Operationes Chirurgicæ Lumen exhibentes Obstetricantibus," 4to; and "Uterius Examen Partuum difficultum, &c." 4to. Deventer was born in Holland, and there is a posthumous work of his written in his native language on the disorder in children called the rickets, 4to, 1739.—*Eloy. Biog. Univ.*

DEVONSHIRE (ELIZABETH HERVEY, duchess of) a lady descended from the Herveys, earls of Bristol, who was distinguished for her talents and patronage of literature. In 1815 she took up her residence at Rome, where she was surrounded by eminent artists and men of letters. She was the friend of cardinal Gonsalvi, Canova, Camuccini, Thorwaldsen, and other talented individuals. She published at her own expense an edition of the translation of the works of Virgil, into Italian, by Annibal Caro, with engravings from the designs of some of the first Roman painters. She also caused an edition of the fifth Satire of Horace (Book I), to be published in the same ornamental style; and she was about to engage in an edition of the works of the celebrated Italian poet Dante, at the time of her death, which occurred at Rome, March 30, 1824.—*Encycl. Amer.*

DICKINSON (JONATHAN) an American presbyterian divine, who died in 1747. He was the author of a "Defence of Presbyterian Ordination," Boston, 1724; five sermons on "The True Doctrine of Scripture," 1741; and "An Account of the Deliverance of Robert Barrow, shipwrecked among the Cannibals of Florida."—JOHN DICKINSON, an Anglo-American statesman, was a member of the first congress of the United States, and president of the state of Pennsylvania. He died in 1789. He was the author of "Letters" against the acts of the English parliament, which are said to have had a great effect on the minds of his fellow-citizens, and which were published with his other political pieces at Philadelphia, 1801, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DICKSON (JAMES) an eminent botanist, born in Scotland. He became a vice-president of the Horticultural Society, and he was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society, and a contributor to the Transactions of both those associations. He died in London in 1822. He published "Fasciculi quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britannicæ," London, 1785—93, 4to; "A Collection of Dried Plants named on the Authority of the Linnæan Herbarium, and other original Collections," 1789—99, folio; and a Botanical Catalogue, 1797, 8vo.—*New. Month. Mag. Biog. Univ. Class.*

DICKSON (DAVID) a Scottish clergyman, born in 1583, and educated in the university belonging to his native city, Glasgow, where he filled the professor's chair in philosophy, and afterwards that of divinity. He obtained the living of Irvine in 1618, and retained it till 1662, when he was ejected for refusing to take the oaths. He is known as the author of some able commentaries "On the Gospel of St Matthew;" "On the Epistle to the Hebrews," 8vo; "On the Epistles" generally, with a Latin version, in one folio volume; "On the Psalms;" "A Treatise on the Promises," 12mo; "Therapeutica Sacra;" and a series of lectures on the confession of faith. He did not long survive the loss of his preferment, but died in the course of the same year.—*Mackenzie's Scottish Writers.*

DICQUEMARE (JAMES FRANCIS) a dis-

tinguished French naturalist, born at Havre in 1733. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, but he devoted his time to the study of nature, and he became a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a member of several other learned associations. He cultivated astronomy, navigation, geography, and painting; and among the proofs of his ability he left five large pictures in the church of the hospital at Havre. He was the author of "Connaissance de l'Astronomie rendue aisée et mise à la portée de tout le monde;" and "Description d'un Cosmoplane inventé et construit par l'Abbé Dicquemare." He was also a contributor to the *Journal de Physique*, in which he published a curious account of animal flowers.—*Biog. Univ.*

DICUIL, an Hibernian geographer of the ninth century, who is only known as the author or compiler of a treatise "De Mensura Orbis Terræ," published by M. Walckenaer, at Paris, 1807, 8vo. It was republished, with commentaries and illustrations, by M. Letronne, 1814, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DIEBITSCH SABALKANSKY (Count) a distinguished military commander in the Russian service. His father was a Silesian by birth, and an officer of considerable merit in the service of Frederick the Great, after whose death he quitted the Prussian army, and entered into that of Russia, leaving his son to complete his education in the academy for cadets at Berlin. Having himself obtained an important command, he soon procured for his son a commission in the Russian guards, and the military studies of the latter were therefore perfected at St Petersburg. He rose rapidly in his profession, through the influence of his talents, and particularly distinguished himself while with the division of Wittgenstein, during the campaign of 1812. In those of 1813 and 1814 he was lieutenant-general, and quarter-master-general to the emperor Alexander. He was wounded in the hand at the battle of Austerlitz; at Dresden he suffered severe contusions, and had two horses killed under him; and he displayed great courage in the fields of Eylau and Friedland. He subsequently became head of the staff; and in 1829 he was intrusted by the emperor Nicholas with the supreme command of the Russian armament against Turkey. His brilliant success during that campaign was rewarded by promotion to the rank of field marshal, of which there are only four or five in Russia, the title of count Sabalkansky, or the Crosser of the Balkan; the orders of St Andrew and St George; a million of rubles, or about 40,000l. sterling; six cannon taken from the enemy; and the honour of having a regiment called after his name. On the breaking out of the Polish revolution marshal Diebitsch was immediately selected to command the Russian force, destined for its suppression. In this expedition his plans were baffled, and he ultimately perished, yet there seems no reason to doubt that he conducted this campaign with skill and courage, but the impediments to his successful progress were insurmountable. The

interruption of his course by the sudden thaw of the Vistula, the destruction of numbers of his troops by the cholera, and above all the disunion of his army, will sufficiently account for the failure of his plans, without any imputation of imprudence, or want of ability. He himself fell the victim of that scourge of humanity which has desolated the east. The approach of death in his case was unusually sudden and unexpected. Without having made any previous complaint of illness, about two o'clock in the morning of the 10th of June, 1831, he was seized with symptoms of indisposition, which increased so rapidly that at three the physician was called in. His sufferings from the usual symptoms of cholera soon became very distressing, and such was the rapid progress of the disease, that death took place at about eleven o'clock in the morning of the same day. Count Diebitsch married in 1815 Jane, baroness de Tournau, niece to the lady of prince Barclay de Tolly, but by this lady, who died in 1830, he had no issue.—*Month. Mag. Cab. Ann. Reg.*

DIEPENBECK (ABRAHAM VAN) a Dutch landscape painter of the seventeenth century, born in 1655 at the Hague. He came over to this country and obtained the patronage of the earl of Bath, for whom he executed many excellent pictures of views principally taken in the west of England. His death took place in 1704.—*Walpole.*

DIGNUM (CHARLES) a musician and public singer, a native of the metropolis, where his father was a master tailor. He became a pupil of Lindley, and in 1784 made his first appearance on the stage, in the character of Young Meadows, in *Love in a Village*. Though destitute of abilities as an actor, his talents as a singer rendered him a great favourite; and for a long series of years he was in high reputation at the theatres, Vauxhall, and other public places. He died March 29, 1827, after having for many years retired from the stage. He was the composer of many pleasing ballads, and he published, by subscription, a collection of popular vocal music.—*Thesp. Dict. Month. Mag.*

DILLENIUS (JOHN JAMES) a native of Germany, born in 1681 at Darmstadt, and educated at Giessen. At the age of forty he left Germany for this country, where he was appointed the first professor of botany at Oxford, on the then recent foundation of his personal friend Dr Sherrard. His botanical writings consist of "A Catalogue of Plants found in the Vicinity of Geissen;" "Hortus Elthamensis;" and a "History of Mosses;" besides which he superintended the publication of a new edition of Ray's *Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum*. Dillenius took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1735, and died in 1747.—*Pulteney's Bot. Sketches.*

DILLON (JOHN TALBOT) an Irish traveller who visited various parts of the continent, and at length settling at Vienna was made a count of the Roman empire. He published "Travels through Spain," 1780, 4to, of which there is a German translation; "Letters from an

English Traveller in Spain," 1778, 8vo; "History of the Reign of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon," 1788, 2 vols, 8vo; and "Historical and Critical Memoirs of the General Revolution in France in 1789," 4to, besides other works.—*Reuss. Biog. Univ.*

DINIZ DA CRUZ (ANTHONY) a celebrated Portuguese lyric poet, born at Castello de Vide in 1730. He filled several offices in the magistracy, and was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon. His works display happy imitations of the classic models of antiquity, and especially of the odes of Pindar.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DIOCLETIANUS (CAIUS VALERIUS) a military officer, who in the latter part of the third century was raised to the throne of the Roman empire. He was born in Dalmatia, and his father, who appears to have been a slave, was scribe or private secretary to the senator Anulinus. From his birth-place, Dioclea or Doclea, he derived the name of Diocles, which he elongated into the more honourable Latinized appellation Diocletian, by which he is known in history. He was serving in the army in Mœsia, under the emperor Numerian, A.D. 284, when that prince was killed by his father-in-law, Arrius Aper, who, concealing the manner of his death, endeavoured to secure for himself the imperial crown. The suspicions of the soldiers were excited, and a tumult took place, in the course of which the assassin was put to death by Diocletian, who was immediately proclaimed emperor by the troops, and his election was confirmed by the senate. On assuming the reins of empire he associated with himself in the government, with the title of Augustus, Maximianus Herculeus, appointing also two inferior potentates, Galerius Maximianus and Constantius Chlorus, called Cæsars; and the empire was divided into four grand departments, over each of which the Augusti and Cæsars respectively presided; but Diocletian, through the influence of his age and talents, retained a superintending authority over the whole. The wars which were carried on under these princes in Gaul, Britain, Persia, and Egypt, though with immediate advantage to the Romans, yet tended to weaken the empire and hasten its decay. Under this emperor took place what has been termed the tenth and last great persecution of the christians by the heathens. After a reign of twenty years Diocletian abdicated the empire at Nicomedia, in favour of the Cæsar Galerius, his son-in-law; and he obliged his colleague Maximian to resign the imperial crown on the same day, A.D. 304, at Milan, in Italy. Diocletian passed the remainder of his life in retirement at Salona, in Dalmatia, where he died, A.D. 313, at the age of sixty-eight, or, according to some authors, seventy-three.—*Gibbon.*

DMOCHOWZKI (FRANCIS) a Polish writer, who belonged to the congregation of the pious schools, which he quitted some years before his death in 1803, at the age of forty-six. He is said to have taken an active part in the insurrection in Poland in 1794,

and he became a member of the government established at that period. He translated into Polish the Iliad, Horace's Art of Poetry, Milton's Paradise Lost, and the Last Judgment of Young; and he began a version of the Æneid, which was finished by M. Jakubowski. For some years he edited a literary journal entitled the "Memorial."—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DOBNER (GELASIVS) an ecclesiastic belonging to the order of the pious schools, born at Prague in 1749. After having been a professor elsewhere, he became rector of the university of that city, where he died in 1790. He published many important works on the history of Bohemia and Moravia, besides memoirs inserted in the collection of the Scientific Society of Prague.—*Biog. Univ.*

DOBREE (PETER PAUL) an eminent scholar and professor of the Greek language, in the university of Cambridge. He was born at Guernsey in 1782, and was sent at an early age for education to the school at Reading, under the care and direction of Dr Richard Valpy. From Reading he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he highly distinguished himself for sagacity of criticism, laborious research, and exquisite taste in the beauties of the Greek and Latin languages. He was intimately acquainted with Porson, whose professorship he ultimately attained. When arrested by death he was preparing public lectures on the Greek language, in respect to which the highest expectations were entertained. In 1820 Trinity college published his notes to Porson's Aristophanica; and at the request of the same learned society in 1822 he corrected and edited the lexicon of Photius. He was also the author of some valuable articles in the Classical Journal; and had collected materials for a new edition of Demosthenes. His death, on the 24th of September, 1825, at the early age of forty-three, excited great regret in the university to which he belonged, and in the learned world in general. Although deemed a somewhat precise and fastidious critic, he obtained the admiration not only of the most finished classical scholars at home, but of the most distinguished of those in France and Germany.—*Ann. Biog. Gent. Mag.*

DOBRITZHOFER (MARTIN) a learned German jesuit, who was sent in 1735 as a missionary to Paraguay, where he remained twenty-two years, and returning to Europe, died in 1791. He was the author of a valuable work, entitled "Historia de Abiponibus, Equestri, Bellicosaque Paraguariæ Natione," Vienna, 1783—4, 3 vols, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

DOBROWSKI (JOSEPH) a learned Bohemian ecclesiastic, who distinguished himself by his researches concerning Slavonian literature and antiquities. Among his works may be mentioned "Institutiones Linguae Slavicae Dialecti veteris;" and a "History of the Bohemian Tongue." He was a Doctor of Philosophy, and a member of the Royal Bohemian Academy of Sciences, who for some time resided in the family of count Noslitz. His death took place at Borno, in Moravia, in

1828, at the age of seventy-four.—*Encycl. Amer. Edit.*

DODD (GZORON) civil engineer, the original designer of Waterloo bridge, died in Giltspur-street compter, London, September 25, 1827, aged about forty-four. This talented but imprudent individual, was the son of Ralph Dodd. (See DICT.) On the undertaking of Waterloo bridge he was appointed resident engineer, with a salary of 1,000*l.* a-year, which situation he resigned, though the sums he received from the proprietors are said to have amounted to 5,000*l.* He afterwards engaged in the building of steam-boats, and other undertakings, the failure of which affected his intellects. He was placed in the compter in consequence of being found in the streets in a state of intoxication; and being taken before the lord mayor, the most humane attentions were bestowed on him, and at his own request he was suffered to stay in prison, where he died, after remaining there about a week.—*Gent. Mag.*

DODD (WILLIAM) a divine of the establishment, whose abilities, dissipated career, and disgraceful death, afford a striking and memorable example for consideration and avoidance. He was born in 1729 at Bourne in Lincolnshire, of which parish his father was vicar. After receiving a grammatical education at a private school, he was entered in 1745 as a sizer at Clare hall, Cambridge, where in 1750 he took the degree of B.A. with considerable reputation. The following year he married a lady of much personal attraction and accomplishment, but unhappily without sufficient fortune to render the connexion prudent, or discretion and economy to supply the place of it. In 1753 he was admitted into orders, and repaired to London, where his eloquence and impressive oratory in the pulpit rapidly rendered him one of the most admired and popular preachers of the day. He successively obtained several lectureships, and published various sermons and devotional pieces, which met with a very favourable reception. Rendered vain by the attention paid him, which very much resembled that excited by a favourite actor, although his income was handsome, his expenses far exceeded it, and the very considerable sums which he received as author and editor proved altogether inadequate to expenses to which an opulent private fortune would alone have been adequate. In the year 1757 he graduated M.A. and about the same time took an active part in the institution of the Magdalen hospital, which owed much of its support to the zeal and ability with which he recommended it, and to his eloquent sermons as a preacher to the charity. For his services in this situation he received a handsome annual stipend; and in 1762 Dr Squires, bishop of St David's, who had previously made him his chaplain, collated him to a prebend of Brecon. By the friendship of the same prelate the celebrated earl of Chesterfield appointed him tutor to his godson and heir, the late earl, created marquis before his death. In the following year he was made one of the

king's chaplains, and in 1766 took the degree of L.L.D. In the year 1772 he commenced a subscription which gave rise to the truly benevolent Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts, and about the same time was presented to the rectory of Hockliffe in Buckinghamshire. His extravagance, however, was such, that he was involved in debts which he could not discharge; and in 1774 he had recourse to a miserable expedient to procure the rich living of St George's, Hanover-square, by means of an anonymous application to the Lord Chancellor's lady, to whom an offer of 3000*l.* was made for her interest to procure the living. The letter being traced to its author, he was ignominiously struck out of the list of royal chaplains; and, together with Mrs. Dodd, being almost openly ridiculed by Foote in his farce of *The Coseners*, he deemed it prudent to retire to Geneva, where his pupil then was, who received him with unmerited kindness, and as a means of relief procured for him the living of Winge in Buckinghamshire, with a dispensation to hold it with his other preferment. His embarrassments, however, continued as great as ever; and at length they tempted him, in 1777, to the forgery of lord Chesterfield's name to a bond, by which he obtained a large sum of money. He flattered himself with the power of withdrawing it in time to prevent discovery; but detection almost immediately followed. Being brought to trial, he was capitally convicted on the 24th of February, 1777; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions to procure a mitigation of his sentence, executed on the 27th of June in the same year. He died with all the marks of due compunction for his errors and vices, and with expressions of the most bitter remorse for the scandal which his conduct had brought on his profession. He published abridgements of Grotius on Peace and War, and Locke on the Human Understanding; the Hymns of Callimachus, translated into English verse; various sermons, and devotional tracts in verse and prose; "Reflections on Death;" "A Commentary on the Bible;" "The Frequency of Capital Punishments inconsistent with Justice, sound Policy, and Religion;" "The Visitor," in 2 vols, 12mo; an "Account of the Rise, Progress, &c. of the Magdalen Charity," and many other pieces which it is unnecessary to detail. In his "Prison Thoughts," published after his death, he was assisted by Dr Johnson. —*Life prefixed to Prison Thoughts.*

DOEDERLEIN or **DODERLEIN** (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) a learned Lutheran divine and scripture critic. He was professor of divinity at the German university of Jena, where he formed a great number of disciples, and obtained a high reputation. He was the author of a work entitled "*Institutio Theologi Christiani nostris Temporibus accommodata*," containing a distinct account of the state of religious opinions among the protestants of Germany. He also published "*Scholia in Libros Veteris Testamenti Poeticos*," Halle, 1779, 4to; and a Latin "*Translation of the Prophecies of Isaiah from the Hebrew text*,"

collated with ancient manuscripts and versions, accompanied with notes and illustrations," 1788, 8vo. This production, according to Rosenmüller, displays profound and elegant learning and great power both of judgment and genius. He also edited, in conjunction with Meisner, the Hebrew Bible of Reineccius, with various readings selected from Kennicott and De Rossi, which was not published till after his death, which took place in 1792.—*Zopf*.

DOHM (CHRISTIAN WILLIAM VON) a German statesman, and literary writer, who was born at Lemgo, in 1751. He was the son of a Lutheran minister, and he is said to have formed his taste by the study of the Greek and Roman classics, and of the works of the best English authors. For some time he lived in obscurity at Berlin, but he at length made himself known by his writings; and he obtained various employments under the Prussian government. In 1797 he was sent ambassador to the congress of Rastadt, when he in the name of the whole diplomatic corps drew up a report concerning the murder of the two French envoys. Having estates in Westphalia, he continued to reside in that country after its separation from Prussia by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807; and in September that year, he went to Paris at the head of a deputation from the states of the province and the administrative authorities. After his return, in the month of December following, he was appointed a member of the council of state; and in February 1808, he was sent ambassador from the king of Westphalia to the court of Dresden. Illness obliged him to request his dismissal, in April 1810; and he was permitted to retire to his estate of Putsleben, in the county of Hohenstein. He subsequently devoted his time to historical investigations, the result of which was a work entitled "Denkwürdigkeiten meiner Zeit, oder Beiträge zur Geschichte, von 1778 bis 1806," Lemgo and Hanover, 1814—19, 5 vols. This work, which contains the fruit of the author's own observation and experience, as well as what he obtained from other sources, is esteemed on account of its perspicuity, correctness, and impartiality. Dohm died at Putsleben, May 29, 1820.—*Encycl. Amer.*

DOMBAY (FRAN. de) an eminent orientalist, born at Vienna, in 1758. He was employed as interpreter at Morocco, at Madrid, and lastly at Agram in Croatia, till 1792, when returning to Vienna, he became counsellor in the private chancery of the court and state, and court interpreter of the eastern languages. He was the author of a "History of the Kings of Mauritania," 2 vols, 8vo; "History of the Scherifs," 8vo; and other works relating to the history, literature, and the languages of the Arabians, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

DOMBEY (JOSEPH) a French naturalist, born at Meaux, in 1742. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and afterwards travelled in South America. In 1785 he returned home, and subsequent to the Revolution, was sent on a mission to the American United States. He died in 1793, in prison, at Montserrat. He

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published a herbal, including sixty new species of plants of Chili and Peru; and his contributions to the Museum of Natural History at Paris were very considerable.—*Ibid.*

DONATI (VITALIANO) an Italian physician, professor of natural history in the university of Turin. He was a native of Padua, born in 1717, and is known as the author of a treatise on black coral, and a "Natural History of the Adriatic Sea," folio, 1750. His death took place in 1763, at Bassora, in the East, whither he had gone on a tour for scientific purposes.—*Dict. Hist.*

DONDI (JAMES) better known by his Latin designation, Dondus; an Italian physician of great eminence in the fourteenth century, who practised at Padua, and from the great variety of medicines which he invented was surnamed by his contemporaries Aggregator. He was the author of a treatise "On the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tides;" "On the Warm Mineral Springs in the Neighbourhood of Padua;" and a medical tract printed at Venice, and entitled "Promptuarium Medicinæ." Dondi was also a good mathematical scholar. His death took place in 1350.—*Dict. Hist.*

DONDUCCI (ГЕОРГІЙ АНДРЕЙ) a Bolognese artist, born in 1755. He studied painting under Annibal Caracci, and his pictures are remarkable for their depth of shade. Of his life but few particulars are known, and the precise time of his decease is uncertain.—*Pilkington*.

DOODY, FRAS. (SAMUEL) a native of Staffordshire, eminent for his knowledge of botany. He was a member of the medical profession, and settled finally at Chelsea, as superintendent of the botanical garden there. The branch of science to which he more particularly devoted his attention is indebted to him for some useful and ingenious discoveries respecting the description of plants called Cryptogamia. He also assisted in the publication of Ray's Synopsis, and furnished some valuable papers to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow in 1695. Mr Doody died in 1706.—*Pulteney's Botanical Sketches*.

DORAT (CLAUDE JOSEPH) a French poet, born at Paris, in 1734; died in 1780. He was the author of tragedies, comedies, fables, odes, epistles, romances, and other works, which procured him great reputation among his contemporaries, and which formed altogether twenty volumes octavo. A selection of his works, by Sautereau de Marsy, appeared in 1786, 3 vols, 12mo. He is said to have sometimes approached to the manner of Voltaire, and some of his theatrical pieces were very successful.—*Biog. Univ.*

DORISLAUS (ISAAC) a learned Dutch civilian, memorable as having been one of the public prosecutors of Charles I, before the High Court of Justice, in 1648. He appears to have originally settled in England, in consequence of being appointed, on the recommendation of the celebrated John Gerard Vossius, to a professorship of history, founded at Cambridge by Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, in 1628. His lectures, from the democratic

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sentiments they contained, seem to have given offence; and Fuller states that Dorislaus was accused to the king, troubled at court, and after his submission, hardly restored to his place. In consequence apparently of this affair he was desired by his patron to retire to his own country, with the promise of having his stipend continued during his life; but lord Brooke, just at this period, being assassinated by his servant, this Dutch lawyer remained in England, and he became one of the professors of Gresham College. On the breaking out of the civil war, he took an active part in public affairs, becoming the counsellor and agent of the partisans of the popular cause. After having acted as judge advocate in the army of the earl of Essex, he was made one of the judges of the Admiralty, and at length, on the trial of the king, he was appointed, in conjunction with the attorney and the solicitor-generals, Cooke and Aake, counsel for the commonwealth of England. His services were rewarded with the appointment of ambassador from England to the Dutch United States, but he had scarcely entered upon his office, when he lost his life, having been assassinated at the Hague by twelve English cavaliers, May 3, 1649.—*D'Irasci's Curiosities of Literature*.

DOSSI (Dosso) an eminent Italian painter of the sixteenth century, by birth a Ferrarese, whose productions have been thought not unworthy comparison with those of some of the first masters. A fine specimen of his talents is exhibited in the Lateran church of his native city, a head of St John. Dossi died in 1560.—*D'Argenville*.

DOW (ALEXANDER) an English military officer, historian, and dramatist, who died in Hindostan, in 1799. He was a native of Scotland, and rose from the situation of a common sailor, to be a lieutenant-colonel in the East India company's service at Benecoolen. Among his works are "A History of Hindostan," 1772, 3 vols, 4to; a translation of the Bahar Danush, published under the title of "Tales of Inatullah of Dehly," London, 1768, 2 vols, 12mo; and two tragedies, "Zingis," and "Sethona."—*Theop. Dict. Biog. Univ.*

DOYEN (GABRIEL FRANCIS) an eminent French painter, who was a disciple of Vanloo. He settled in Russia, where he died in 1806. He painted "The Death of Virginia," which procured him admission into the Academy of Painting at Paris in 1758; "The Death of St Louis," for the chapel of the School of Invalids; and many other works of merit, before he left his native country.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DRAPARNAUD (JAMES PHILIP RAYMOND) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1772; died in 1805. He was professor of natural history at the School of Medicine; and he left in MS. two important works. "Hist. Nat. des Mollusques Terrestres et Fluviales de la France," published by M. Clos, Paris, 1805, 4to; and "Monographie des Conferves," to be edited by M. Bory de St Vincent.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DRAYTON (WILLIAM HENRY) an Ame-

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rican magistrate and historical and political writer, born in South Carolina in 1742; died member of the national congress at Philadelphia, in 1779. He published some political tracts; and he is said to have left prepared for the press, a "History of the American Revolution."—*Ibid.*

DRESSERUS (MATTHEW) a native of Erfurt, professor of oratory in the university of Leipsic. He was born in 1536, and is known as the author of "Tres Libri Progymnasmatum Litteraturæ Græcæ," 8vo; "De Festis Diebus Christianorum, Judæorum, et Ethnicorum," 8vo; "Isagoge Historica," 8vo; and of four books on rhetoric. He died in 1607.—*Moreri*.

DROUET (JOHN BAPTIST) a member of the National Convention, born in 1763. He was post-master at St Menehould, in June, 1791, when Louis XVI and his family passed through that place with an intention to flee from France; and through his interference the royal party was led back to Paris. Drouet refused the offer of 30,000 francs from the National Assembly for this service. In 1792 he was nominated a deputy to the Convention, in which he accused Dumouriez, assisted in the ruin of the Girondists, and distinguished himself by his violence on several occasions. Being sent a commissioner to the army of the north, he was taken prisoner by the Austrians; and in 1795 exchanged with others of his party, for the daughter of Louis XVI. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Five Hundred; and under the consulship sub-prefect of St Menehould. In 1815 he was chosen deputy from the department of Marne to the chamber of representatives; and being excepted out of the amnesty published January 6, 1816, and condemned to exile, he returned to Macon, where he died in obscurity in April 1824.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DRUMMOND (SIR WILLIAM) an ingenious and learned antiquary and cultivator of polite literature. He belonged to a distinguished Scottish family settled at Logie Almond, where he possessed an estate. He was a knight of the Order of the Crescent, a privy councillor, and a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; and at one period he filled the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the king of the Two Sicilies. In 1794 he published his first work, "A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens." At the close of the year 1795 he was chosen MP. for St Mawes; and in the parliaments which met in 1796 and 1801, he had a seat for the borough of Lostwithiel. In 1798 he published a translation of the Satires of Persius. In 1801, while on an embassy at Constantinople, he was invested with the Turkish order of the crescent, his title to which was confirmed by license in the London Gazette, September 8, 1803. His death took place at Rome, March 29, 1828. Besides the works above-mentioned he was the author of "Academical Questions," 1805; "Herculanensis, or Archaeological Dissertations, containing a MS. found among

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the Ruins of Herculaneum," 1810, 4to; "An Essay on a Punic Inscription found in the Isle of Malta," 1811, 4to; "Odin, a Poem," 1818; and "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities," 1824, 2 vols, 8vo; and likewise an unpublished treatise entitled "Œdipus Judaicus," designed to show that some of the stories in the Old Testament are merely allegorical, and this involved him in a controversy with the Rev. George D'Oyley, DD.—*Gent. Mag.*

DUBOIS DE CRANCE (EDMUND LOUIS ALEXIS) minister at war under the French directory, was born at Charleville in 1747. He was a deputy to the states general in 1789, when he displayed his enmity to the nobility, arising partly from personal motives. In the Convention he voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people. The republican army owed to him its first organization, as he procured the decree for the levy of 300,000 men; the arrangement of promotion according to seniority; and the union of the troops of the line with the battalions of the national guard. He was a member of the committee of public safety, and being sent with some of his colleagues, in 1793, to suppress the insurrection at Lyons, he was accused of moderation, recalled, and arrested; he however recovered his liberty and reappeared in the Convention. At this period he made a motion purporting that each member of the Convention should be obliged to answer this question, "What have you done to deserve hanging, if a counter-revolution should take place?" Dubois attracted but little notice in the Council of Five Hundred; but the Directory appointed him inspector-general and war-minister. He opposed Buonaparte, who, on gaining the ascendancy, deprived Dubois of his posts, when he retired into Champagne. A report of his death was circulated in 1800, and again in 1805; but that event did not take place till June 1814. Among his numerous publications may be noticed, "Observations sur la Constitution Militaire," 1789, 8vo; and "Tableau des Persécutions que Barrère a fait éprouver à Dubois-Crance pendant 15 Mois, 1795, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUBY (PETER AUCHER TOBISEN) a Swiss medalist of considerable antiquarian research, especially with respect to ancient numismatics. He was born at Housseau in 1721, and the earlier part of his life was passed in military service, till having lost a limb at Fontenoy, he retired, turned his attention to literature, and became linguist to the king's library at Paris. He made a curious collection of French coins, especially of those struck by the earlier feudal seigneurs; and was the author of a work on medals, in three quarto volumes, printed in 1790, eight years after his decease.—*Dict. Hist.*

DUCASSE (JOHN BAPT.) a French naval officer, who was a native of the province of Bearn. After having been in the service of the company of Senegal he entered into the royal navy, and was made captain of a ship by Louis XIV. In 1691 he was appointed

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governor of St Domingo, in which post he rendered himself formidable to the English; and during the war about the Spanish succession he gained a victory over admiral Benbow, for which he was raised to the command of a squadron, with the title of lieutenant-general of marines. He headed the fleet which invested Barcelona in 1714; but his infirmities obliged him to retire from the service, and he died in the following year.—*Biog. Univ.*

DUCCIO DI BONINSEGNA, an eminent Italian artist, known as the inventor or rather restorer of the *lavoro di commesso*, a peculiar description of mosaic work. He was also an excellent painter, and a very favourable specimen of his abilities exists in an altar-piece at Sienna. The date of his birth is uncertain, but his death took place about the year 1311.—*Traboschi.*

DUCHANGE (GASPARD) an eminent French engraver, who was a disciple of John Audran. He was born at Paris in 1662; died in 1756, counsellor of the Academy of Painting.—*Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

DUCIS (JOHN FRANCIS) a distinguished French tragic poet, born at Versailles, in 1733. He studied at the college of Orleans; and his earliest essays betrayed few tokens of his future celebrity. He was thirty-three when his first drama, "Amelise," was represented, and which he withdrew after it had been once performed. Not disheartened by his want of success, Ducis had recourse to the stage again the following year, taking for his model our celebrated countryman Shakspeare. He produced in succession "Hamlet," 1769; "Romeo et Juliette," 1772; "Le Roi Lear," 1783; "Macbeth," 1784; "Jean Sans-Terre," 1791; and "Othello," 1792; all which, except "Jean Sans-Terre," were eminently successful. These are rather imitations than translations of the productions of the English dramatist; but though Ducis, in compliance with the taste of his countrymen, has thrown a veil over some of the bolder features of the original, he has preserved more of the spirit of Shakspeare than any other French theatrical writer. In "Œdipe chez Admète," which appeared in 1778, the author imitated the early Greek tragedians, and this work is considered as his chef-d'œuvre. He was soon after chosen to succeed Voltaire in the French Academy. His "Famille Arabe," an entirely original composition, displays many beauties, but is, like his other works, defective in the connexion of its parts; for Ducis, while he excelled in detached scenes, was unsuccessful in his attempts to form a harmonious combination, so as to produce a proper effect. Devoted wholly to the drama, he took no part in the events of the revolutionary era; and he rejected the favours which were proffered him by Buonaparte. He survived the restoration of Louis XVIII, and his interview with that prince was a circumstance which brightened the latter days of his lengthened existence. He enjoyed the use of his physical and moral faculties till his death, which happened in the beginning of 1817. His works were published in 3 vols,

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8vo, and in 6 vols, 32mo; and M. Campenon published "Les Œuvres Posthumes de Ducis," with his Life, 1825, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Lit. Gaz.*

DUCREST (CHARLES LOUIS, marquis) brother of madame de Genlis, was born near Autun, in 1747; and died in the neighbourhood of Orleans in 1824. He entered young into the navy, which he quitted for the army, in which he rose to the rank of colonel commandant of the royal grenadiers. In 1787 he presented a memoir to Louis XVI, announcing himself as the only person capable of re-establishing prosperity in the financial affairs of France. His pretensions exposed him to ridicule, and he shortly after left his native country, but returned in 1790, to make a claim of a large sum from the duke of Orleans, then in the height of his popularity. The latter refused payment, and Ducrest sued him for the debt, pleaded his own cause, (which no advocate would undertake,) and gained it. He then quitted France again, and did not return till 1800, from which period till his death, he occupied himself in literary undertakings. In 1817 he published "Traité de la Monarchie Absolue," Paris, 12mo, in which he proposed, among various strange innovations, to abolish the ministry of the marine, to teach the military exercise by the Lancasterian system, and to pay soldiers with lottery-tickets.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUFAU (FORTUNE) an eminent French painter, who was a native of St Domingo, and died at Paris in 1821. He studied under David; and after the restoration he was appointed professor at the school of St Cyr. Among his principal works are "Count Ugolino in Prison," and "St Vincent de Paul."—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

DUFRENOY (ADELAIDE GILLETTE) whose family name was Billett, a French lady distinguished for her literary compositions. She published, besides other works, a collection of "Elegies," 1807; "Les Beautés de l'Hist. de la Grèce Moderne," 1825, 2 vols, 12mo; and several romances for the instruction of youth. She was born at Nantes in 1765, and died March 7, 1825.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUIGENAN, LL.D. (PATRICK) an Irish civilian of our own times, born of humble parents, who with difficulty afforded him the means of education as a sizer at Trinity college, Dublin. By indefatigable industry, united to a considerable share of zeal, he raised himself to the post of vicar-general of the diocese of Armagh, with a seat in the Irish House of Commons, and the rank of a privy counsellor. Dr Duigenan was a strong promoter of the Union, after the carrying of which measure he obtained a seat in the English parliament, and exerted himself there with great perseverance in opposition to Catholic emancipation. He was the author of a few political tracts, the principal of which was entitled "An Address to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland;" also of a small work called "Lachrymæ Academicæ," 8vo. He died in the spring of 1816, in his eighty-second year.—*Genl. Mag.*

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DULON (LOUIS) a distinguished flute player and composer of instrumental music, who was born in 1769. He was the son of a civil officer, at Orianenburg, near Berlin; and he lost his sight in early infancy, in consequence of inflammation of the eyes. While very young he manifested a taste for music, in consequence of which, his father, who was a musical amateur, was induced to instruct him in playing on the German flute when he was about eight years old. He studied the works of Quanz and Telemann; and in 1781 he went with his father to Berlin, where he became the pupil of the chamber-musician Reif. So greatly did he profit by these advantages, that he became a most skilful performer, and from his sixteenth year may be dated the commencement of that high reputation which he enjoyed not only in Germany, but also in Holland and England, both which countries he visited, and remained some time at Amsterdam and in London. At Hamburgh he formed an intimate acquaintance with the famous musician Charles Philip Emanuel Bach, for whose talents he always expressed the highest admiration. He derived much advantage, both as a performer and a composer, from a palpable alphabet, invented in 1796 by the Aulic counsellor Wolke, which afforded him the means of attaining a high degree of excellence in the art which he professed. This ingenious musician appears to have passed the latter part of his life at Wurtzburg; and he died there July 7, 1826. Dulon composed an autobiographical work, entitled "The Life and Opinions of the Blind Flutist," edited by the celebrated Wieland, 2 vols, 1807—8.—*New Germ. Necrol.*

DUMESNIL (MARIE FRANÇOISE) a celebrated actress, born at Paris in 1713. She first appeared on the stage in 1737, and rose to the highest eminence as a tragic performer. In 1775 she retired to private life, and died in 1803 at Boulogne, where she had long resided. In 1800 was published "Mém. de M. F. Dumesnil, en réponse aux Mém. d'Hyppolyte Clairon," 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUMONT (STEPHEN) a Jesuit, and a distinguished writer on legislation. He was a native of Geneva, and was born about 1750. For some time he was the coadjutor of M. Duveroy in the editorship of a journal designed as a continuation of that of Mirabeau. In 1792 he held the office of librarian to the marquis of Lansdowne, and during his residence in England he contracted an intimate friendship with the celebrated Jeremy Bentham, who intrusted him with the manuscript of his great work written in French, and entitled "Traité de Législation Civile," which Dumont published in 1802, 3 vols, 8vo. In 1812 he appeared as the editor and translator of Bentham's "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses," 2 vols, 8vo. He also published Bentham's "Tactics of Legislative Assemblies, to which is added a Treatise on Political Sophisms," 1816, 2 vols, 8vo. He died at Milan in 1829, on his return to Geneva, whither his remains were conveyed and there

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interred beside those of M. Charles Pictet. Since the decease of M. Dumont a very interesting production of his pen has been published, under the title of "Souvenirs sur Mirabeau," of which there is an English translation.—*Month. Mag.*

DUNDAS (Sir David) an English general, born at Edinburgh about 1735; died in 1820. He was a member of the privy council, commander of the first regiment of dragoon guards, and executed the functions of adjutant-general of the army. He enjoyed the reputation of being a profound tactician; and after the peace of 1783 he obtained permission to go to Potsdam, to be present at a general review of the Prussian army by Frederick the Great. On his return, he published, with a dedication to the king, "Principles of Military Movements, chiefly applied to Infantry," 1788, 8vo; and shortly after "Regulations for the Cavalry;" both which have been adopted as standard works for the direction of military men. Sir D. Dundas, in 1809, succeeded to the chief command of the army, on the temporary resignation of the duke of York.—*Ann. Reg. Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUNN (SAMUEL) a schoolmaster, many years resident at Chelsea, where he acquired considerable property, which at his death he bequeathed towards the foundation of a mathematical school at Crediton in Devonshire, the place of his nativity. Mr Dunn was himself an able mathematician, and was appointed by the honourable East India Company to examine their cadets in astronomy and navigation. He was the author of a tract on the doctrine of the sphere, and of an atlas in two folio volumes, as well as of some miscellaneous papers to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society. His death took place in 1792.—*Gent. Mag.*

DUNSTER (SAMUEL) an English clergyman, known as the translator of the Satires and Art of Poetry of Horace into English prose.—**CHARLES DUNSTER**, son of the preceding, received his education at Trinity college, Oxford, and died at Petworth in the county of Sussex, of which living he had been many years the incumbent. Mr Dunster was a good classical scholar, as well as an able divine. Of his theological works the principal are, "Discursory Considerations on the Gospels of St Matthew and St Luke," 8vo, which brought him into a controversy with Mr Churton, the editor of Dr Townson's works; "A Letter to the Lord Bishop of London on a Passage in St Matthew's Gospel," 8vo; and "A Letter to Granville Sharpe, Esq. on the Lord's Prayer." He also published a translation of The Frogs of Aristophanes, and commentaries on Phillips's poem Cyder, and the Paradise Regained, with a separate treatise on "The Early Reading of Milton." His death took place in 1816.—*Gent. Mag.*

DUPATY (CHARLES) son of the president Dupaty, one of the most distinguished sculptors of the modern French school. He was a member of the class of fine arts of the Institute, and died November 13, 1825. This artist studied under Lemot, and resided seven

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years at Rome. Among his finest productions is a group representing "Religion consoling France," for the sepulchral monument of the duke of Berri.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUPONT DE NEMOURS (P. SAMUEL) a French political economist, member of the Institute, &c. born at Paris in 1739; and died in America, August 6, 1817. He filled some diplomatic situations, and under the ministry of M. de Vergennes he was appointed counsellor of state. He was afterwards chosen a member of the States-general; and he twice sat as president of the Constituent Assembly. He subsequently edited a constitutional journal, in which he opposed the anarchists, and he narrowly escaped becoming their victim. After having been a member of the Council of Ancients, he encountered new perils on the revolution of the 8th of Fructidor, 1797, in consequence of the strong expression of his sentiments in the Historian, a journal of which he was the editor. His liberty was preserved through the friendship of Chenier, and at length he went to the United States, whence he returned in 1805, and became secretary of the chamber of commerce. Notwithstanding his great age, he accepted the office of secretary of the provisional government, in 1814; and in March 1815 he finally retired to America, bearing with him the esteem of the king, who, on his second restoration, replaced him on the list of counsellors of state, and retained for him his place in the Institute. Besides a great number of memoirs and political essays, he was the author of "Réflexions sur l'Écrit intitulé Richesses de l'État," London, 1763, 8vo; and "Philosophie de l'Univers, 1790, 8vo.—*Biog. des Hommes Vivans. Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUPPA (RICHARD) FSA. a barrister, who was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and took the degree of LL. B. at Trinity hall, Cambridge in 1814. He published a number of works on different subjects, including "A Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took place at Rome upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798," "The Life and Literary Works of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, with his Poetry and Letters," 1806, 4to—3d edit. 1816; "Elements of Botany," 1809, 3 vols, 8vo; "The Life of Raffaele," 1816; "Travels in Italy," 1828; "Travels on the Continent, Sicily, and the Lipari Islands," 1829. He died at Lincoln's Inn, London, July 11, 1831.—*Gent. Mag.*

DURAND DE MAILLANE (PETER TOUSSAINT) a French lawyer, born in Provence in 1729, and died about 1810. He was deputy from Arles to the States-general in 1789, member of the National Convention, and at length member of the Council of Ancients. He was deeply skilled in the canon law, on which subject he published many works, which may still be consulted with advantage. Among his productions is an "Apologetical History of the Ecclesiastical Committee of the National Convention," to which he belonged.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DURAS (duchesse de) a literary lady of eminence, distinguished for her virtues as well

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as her talents. She was the daughter of count Kersaint, who voted in the National Convention against the execution of Louis XVI, and fell a victim to his integrity. To madame de Duras, Paris owes the foundation of a primary school for the education of the children of the poor. She published two works of fancy, "Ourika," and "Edward," which entitle her to be ranked with Tencin and Lafayette. Her death took place at Nice, after a long and painful illness, towards the end of 1827.—*Morning Chronicle*.

DUREAU DE LA MALLE (JOHN BAPT. JOS. RENZ) a French writer, member of the legislative body, and of the Institute. He translated the treatise of Seneca, *De Beneficiis*, Paris, 1776, 12mo; and left in MS. a poetical translation of the *Achilleis* of Statius; but his principal productions are versions of the works of Tacitus, first published in 1790, 3 vols, 8vo; and the "History of Sallust," 1808, 8vo. He had commenced a translation of Livy, which was finished by M. Noel, and printed with the original, in 15 vols, 8vo, 1810, &c.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

DUSSAULT (JOHN JOSEPH) a French journalist and miscellaneous writer, who was made librarian of St Genevieve, and received the decoration of the legion of honour from Louis XVIII. He died in 1824. Dussault was a critical contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, and a collection of his articles was published at Paris, 1818—24, under the title of "Annales Littéraires," 5 vols, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

DUVERNEY (JOS. GUICHARD) a celebrated French anatomist, born at Feurs, in Forez, in 1648. He was admitted into the

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Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1676, and three years after appointed professor of anatomy at the royal garden. He died in 1730. His principal work is "Tr. de l'Organe de l'Ouie," Paris, 1683, of which there are numerous re-impressions. He was also the author of a "Treatise on the Diseases of the Bones," of which an English translation appeared in 1762, 8vo; and his "Œuvres Anatomiques," 2 vols, 4to, were published at Paris in 1761.—*Haller. Eloy. Biog. Univ.*

DUVOISIN (JOHN BAPTIST) a French ecclesiastic, born at Langres in 1744. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and grand vicar of the diocese of Laon, in 1792, when he suffered deportation with a great number of his clerical brethren. He went to Brussels, and afterwards to Brunswick, where he employed himself in teaching mathematics and the belles lettres. Returning to France in 1802 he was raised to the bishopric of Nantes, and obtained the confidence and esteem of Buonaparte, who created him a baron and made him a member of the legion of honour. He was one of the four prelates who resided near the pope at Savonne, and at Fontainebleau, and he is said to have endeavoured as much as possible to lighten the captivity of the fallen pontiff. He died at Paris in 1813. The abbé Duvoisin was the author of "L'Autorité des Livres de Moïse établie et défendue contre les Incrédules," Paris, 1778, 12mo; "Examen des Principes de la Rév. Fran." 1795, 8vo; and "Démonstration Évangélique," 1802, 12mo, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

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EANDI (JOS. ANT. FRAN. JENOME) a learned Piedmontese, born at Saluces in 1735, and died in 1799, professor of experimental philosophy at Turin. His principal work was composed in conjunction with his nephew, M. Vassali, and is entitled "Physicæ Experimentalis Lineamenta ad Subalpinos," Turin, 1793, 8vo. He belonged to the Academy of Sciences at Turin, and contributed many interesting memoirs to the collection of that society.—*Biog. Univ.*

EATON (WILLIAM) an American officer, remarkable for his adventures, who was born at Woodstock, in Connecticut, February 23, 1764. He was the son of a farmer, in straitened circumstances, with a large family; but he fortunately obtained the rudiments of a good English education. At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a soldier; and in 1783 he was discharged, with the rank of sergeant. He then undertook the study of Latin and Greek, which enabled him to get admitted into Dartmouth College. From the beginning of 1788 to 1791 he taught in a school

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in Vermont, devoting his time to classical literature, that he might be qualified for the degree of BA., which he obtained. In October 1791 he was appointed clerk to the house of delegates of the state of Vermont; and in 1792 he received a captain's commission in the American army. He proceeded with his company down the Ohio to the western army at Legionville, with which he continued till 1794, when he obtained the appointment of American consul at Tunis, in consequence of which he became engaged in some singular transactions. War was declared, in 1801, against the United States by the Bey of Tripoli, who was an usurper, the lawful bey, his brother, being then an exile at Tunis. With him Mr. Eaton formed a project for making an attack on the usurping bey by land, while the American squadron in the Mediterranean carried on operations against him by sea. In 1803 he returned home, and laid his plan before the government; but finding he could receive no assistance from that quarter, he set sail for Egypt, merely

with the character of American agent. Proceeding with the squadron for the Mediterranean in July, 1804, he reached Alexandria in Egypt in November, and in the ensuing month he arrived at Grand Cairo. He there learnt that Hamet Pacha, the ex-bey, after a series of vicissitudes and disasters, had been obliged to join the Mamelukes, and that he was actually with them, commanding a few Tripolitans, and their Arab auxiliaries in Upper Egypt. Mr. Eaton contrived to obtain from the viceroy of Egypt an amnesty for Hamet, and permission for him to pass the Turkish army unmolested. A rendezvous was appointed, and a meeting took place between the exiled bey and the American officer near Alexandria, when it was stipulated, among other articles, that the latter should be recognised as general and commander in chief of the land forces, to be called into service against the common enemy, the reigning pacha of Tripoli. The force consisted of nine Americans, twenty-five cannoniers, and a company of thirty-eight Greeks, the pacha's suite of about ninety men, and a party of Arab cavalry, which, with footmen and camel drivers, made in all about four hundred. With this body the expedition was undertaken, and after a variety of adventure and suffering they arrived on the 15th of April at Bombay, where the United States' vessels, the *Argus* and the *Hornet*, furnished them with provisions, and the army was thus enabled to reach Derne. That place was captured, but it afforded no secure position. The reigning pacha of Tripoli approached with a large body of troops, when three engagements took place, in all which the adventurers were successful. Eaton, however, was stopped in the midst of his victorious career by the official intelligence that the Americans had concluded a treaty of peace with the enemy. He and his associate Hamet repaired on board the American squadron, and their troops dispersed. Mr. Eaton on his return home was received with flattering marks of public favour; and the president, in his message to the Congress, made honourable mention of his services. The legislature of Massachusetts bestowed on him a tract of land consisting of 10,000 acres, in testimony of their sense of his "undaunted courage and brilliant services." He died in 1811, as is stated, in consequence of having contracted habits of intemperance after his return to America. He was acquainted with history and geography, military tactics, and with the French and Italian languages, and he left letters and a journal, containing an account of his adventures on the coast of Barbary and his expedition to Derne, in which he has displayed no common powers of observation and reflection. A life of General Eaton has been published by one of his friends in Massachusetts.—*Encycl. Amer.*

EBERHARD (JOHN AUGUSTUS) a German divine and philosopher, born at Halberstadt in 1739. He studied at the university of Halle, and having adopted the ecclesiastical profession, his advancement was impeded by

the sentiments which he published, especially in his "Apology of Socrates," 1772, in which he maintained the possibility of the salvation of heathens. At length, through the intervention of Frederick the Great, he was appointed preacher at Charlottenburg; and he afterwards became professor of theology at Halle, privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, and a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. He died in 1809. Eberhard distinguished himself by his opposition to the philosophy of Kant; and he was the author of "A General Theory of the Faculty of Thought and Sentiment," 1776, 8vo; "A Theory of the Belles Lettres and the Fine Arts," 1783, 8vo; "A General History of Philosophy," 1787, 8vo, and various other works.—*Biog. Univ.*

EBERT (J. J.) an eminent German philosopher and geometrician, born at Breslau in 1737, and died in 1805. He was professor of philosophy and mathematics at Wittenberg, and he published "Dialogues on the Principal Wonders of Nature;" "The Leisure of a Father consecrated to the Instruction of his Daughter;" and several other valuable elementary works, besides conducting two literary journals.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ECKHARD (JOHN FRED.) a learned Saxon writer on philology and bibliography, born in 1723. He became rector of the college of Frankenhausen in 1748, and was director and librarian of that of Eisenach from 1758 to 1793. He died in 1794. A list of his works, to the number of ninety-two, may be found in the first of the annexed authorities.—*Meusel's Dict. of Living Authors. Biog. Univ.*

EDEN, bart. (SIR FREDERICK MORTON) a writer on statistics and political economy. He was director of the Globe Insurance Company, and died in Pall Mall, November 14, 1809. His works are, "The State of the Poor, or a History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Time," 3 vols, 4to; "Porto Bello, or a Plan for the Improvement of the City of London," with plates, 1798, 8vo; "An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland," 1800, 8vo; "Observations on Friendly Societies, for the Maintenance of the Industrious Classes during Sickness," 1801, 8vo; "Eight Letters on the Peace, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain," 1802, 8vo; "Address on the Maritime Rights of Great Britain," 1808, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

The former part of the article relative to Sir F. M. Eden, as given in the Biographical Dictionary, vol. i. is erroneous—all the circumstances, except the date of his decease, and the account of his principal publication, relating to Sir Morton Eden, who after filling various diplomatic situations, as there stated, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Henley, and died in 1802. The mistake originated from the similarity of name in these individuals.—*Ed.*

EDWARDS (JONATHAN) the son of an American divine of the same name.—(See

DICT.)—He was born at Northampton, North America, in 1745, and died in 1801. He was educated in a school founded by his father at Stockbridge, where he acquired a knowledge of the dialects of the native Indians, relative to which he published some interesting observations. He became president of Union college, in the state of New York. Among his theological writings are a "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity;" and "Observations on the Doctrine of Universal Salvation."—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

EGLY (CHARLES PHILIP MONTHEAULT d') a French writer, born at Paris in 1696, and died in 1749. He was an advocate by profession, but devoted himself chiefly to literature. His principal production is "Histoire des Rois de Sicile de la Maison de Bourbon," 1741, 4 vols, 12mo; and he translated from the Greek of Achilles Tatius "The Amours of Clitophon and Leucippe," 1734, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

EHRMANN (FRED. LOUIS) professor of natural philosophy and chemistry at the central school of the Lower Rhine, died at Strassburg in 1800. He invented inflammable air lamps, wrote "Elements of Physics," and translated into German Lavoisier's Memoir on the Action of Fire supported by Oxygen Gas.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

EICHHORN (JOHN CONRAD) a Prussian entomologist, who was a Lutheran preacher at Dantzig. He made a number of microscopical observations, of which he gave an account in a German treatise on "The Aquatic Animals of Dantzig and its Environs not visible to the Naked Eye," 1775, 4to, republished with a supplement, in reply to the criticisms of Fuessli in 1783. Eichhorn died in 1790, aged seventy-one.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

EICHHORN (JOHN GEO.) a celebrated German divine and biblical critic, born in 1752 in the principality of Hohenzollern Oehringen. He applied himself with great success to the study of Oriental literature, and became professor at Jena, where he published his "History of the Commerce of India before Mohammed," 1775. In 1788 he removed to the university of Gottingen, and after having been long one of the greatest ornaments of that establishment, he died June 25, 1827. Eichhorn was highly distinguished not only as an orientalist and a divine, but also as a bibliographer and historian. Among his principal works are "History of Literature from the Earliest to the Latest Times," 11 vols; "A General History of Cultivation and Literature in Europe," 2 vols; "History of Eloquence in the Modern Languages," 3 vols; "History of the Last Three Centuries," 6 vols; "General Library of Biblical Literature," 10 vols; "Repertory of Biblical and Oriental Literature," 18 vols; "Introduction to the Old Testament," 5 vols; "Introduction to the New Testament," 5 vols; "Translation of the Hebrew Prophets," 3 vols. He was likewise editor of the "Goettingen Anzeigen." Eichhorn is best known in this country on account of his hy-

pothesis relative to the origin of the first three Gospels, which has been developed by bishop Marsh in his notes on Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament, and other works.—*Foreign Review.*

EIDOUS (MARK ANTHONY) a French writer, who was a native of Marseilles, and died towards the close of the eighteenth century. He published translations of Dr James's Medical Dict., 1746, 6 vols, folio; Father Gumilla's Natural History of the River Orinoco, 1758, 3 vols, 12mo, &c.; besides an original work, entitled "Hist. des principales Découvertes faites dans les Arts," Lyons, 1767, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

EINARI, or EINARSON (HALFDAN) an Icelandic writer, who died in 1787. He published "Sciagraphia Hist. Litt. Islandicæ," Copenhag. 1777, 8vo; an abridgement of ecclesiastical history; and a chronological catalogue of all the ancient Scandinavian poets to the end of the fourteenth century.—EINARI (GISSUR) the first Lutheran bishop of Schalholt, contributed greatly to the introduction of the Reformation into Iceland. He translated into the Norwegian language the Proverbs of Solomon.—EINARI (OTHO) another bishop of Schalholt, who died in 1630, was distinguished as an Icelandic poet.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

EKEBERG (ANDREW GUSTAVUS) an eminent Swedish chemist, who was born at Stockholm, January 16, 1767. He was the son of a captain in the Swedish navy, and was educated at Calmar, whence in 1784 he went to the university of Upsal, where he devoted his time principally to the study of mathematics. In 1788 he took his degree, on which occasion he produced a thesis "De Oleis Seminum expressis." In 1789 he went to Berlin, and after his return home, in 1790, he published a poetical piece entitled a "Discourse concerning the Peace between Sweden and Russia." He subsequently directed his attention to the prosecution of researches in chemistry; and in 1794 he was appointed to the office of Chemia Docens (Chemical Teacher) in the university of Upsal. His writings consist chiefly of chemical analyses. He published a paper on phosphate of lime, and another on the analysis of the topaz, the object of which was to explain Klaproth's method of dissolving hard stone substances. But he chiefly distinguished himself by his analysis of the mineral called Gadolinite, his determination of the chemical properties of the earth Yttria, and his discovery of a new metal, to which he gave the name of Tantalum, which, however, Dr Wollaston subsequently proved to be the same with Columbium, a metal discovered by Mr. Hatchett, in an American mineral. Ekeberg likewise published Analyses of the Automalite, of an ore of Titanium, and of the Mineral Water of Medevi. His death took place February 11th, 1813, for some time previously to which his health had been so bad as to render him quite unable to discharge the duties of his station.—*Dr Thomson's History of Chemistry.*

EKEBERG (**GUSTAVUS**) a celebrated Swedish voyager, captain of the admiralty, and member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. He was born in 1716. In the service of the Swedish East India company he visited India and China, and he was the author of several inventions, which procured him the patronage of his own sovereign and of the king of Prussia. He first introduced the tea-tree into Sweden. Among the works which he published are an account of the rural economy of the Chinese; a description of the island of Fernando de Noronha; and "Voyages to the Indies in 1770 and 1771." He also wrote on inoculation for the small-pox, and contributed to the introduction of that practice into Russia. He died in 1784.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

EKEBLAD (**CLAUDE**, count) a Swedish minister of state, member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and chancellor of the university of Abo, was born about 1700, and died in 1771. He was for many years Swedish ambassador at Paris, whence he was recalled to become minister of foreign affairs. He opened those negotiations with the French court which terminated in the revolution in Sweden in 1772.—*Ibid.*

EKSTROEM (**DANIEL**) a mathematical instrument-maker, member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, distinguished for his skill and acquaintance with mathematical science. He died in 1755.—*Ibid.*

ELICAGARAY (**DOMINIQUE**) a French ecclesiastic, member of the royal council of public instruction, was born in the diocese of Bayonne, about 1760. He quitted France in 1791, because he did not choose to take the oath required by the new constitution of the church; and returning under the directorial government, he rejected the offered patronage of cardinal Maury, and contented himself with exercising the functions of rector of the Academy, professor of philosophy, and dean of the faculty of letters. During the "hundred days" he accompanied the duchess of Angoulême to England, as almoner; and after his return to Paris he was appointed inspector of the university. He died in 1822. A journalist at Marseilles having published in his name a ridiculous discourse, he was so chagrined at the circumstance, that it was supposed to have hastened his death.—*Ibid.*

ELIO (**FRANCIS XAVIER**) a Spanish general, who defended with courage the independence of his country against Napoleon, and at the restoration of Ferdinand VII he was appointed governor of Valencia, in which station his devotion to the interests of the king procured him new favours from the court. On the revolution in 1820, part of the population of Valencia rose in opposition to the governor, who escaped from their fury in the first instance, but being taken prisoner, was tried by a military commission, declared guilty of tyrannical and arbitrary acts, and condemned to be strangled, which death he accordingly suffered. Ferdinand, on recovering his authority

in 1823, reversed the proceedings against general Elio, and granted a pension to his widow and children.—*Ibid.*

ELLIOT (**WILLIAM**) an eminent landscape engraver, born in 1717, died in London in 1766. His engravings after Cuyp, Van Goyen, Pölenberg, &c. have been much admired.—*Ibid.*

ELLISTON (**ROBERT WILLIAM**) an eminent comic actor, who was the son of a watchmaker, in Orange-street, Red Lion-square, London, where he was born April 7, 1774. He was educated at St Paul's school, and was intended for the church, but his destination was otherwise directed. He appears to have first conceived a partiality for dramatic display in consequence of the applause bestowed on a school speech, which he delivered in public in 1789; and shortly after he performed the character of Pierre in "Venice Preserved," at a private theatre. He quitted school at the age of sixteen without the knowledge of his friends, and went to Bath, where, to secure the immediate means of subsistence, he engaged himself as clerk in a lottery office. After remaining in that station a few weeks, he found an opportunity of making his theatrical début, but in the humble character of Tressel, ("Richard the Third,") April 21, 1791. He was, however, unable to procure an engagement at Bath, but being recommended to Tate Wilkinson at York, he became a member of the company under that manager. He subsequently returned to his family, but he could not be persuaded to relinquish his taste for the drama; and in 1793 he went a second time to Bath, where for three or four years he continued during the seasons to play a variety of characters, in tragedy, comedy, opera, or pantomime. In 1796 he married, in opposition to her friends, Miss Rendall, a teacher of dancing at Bath, and shortly after he made his first appearance before a London audience at the Haymarket theatre, in the very opposite characters of Octavian in the "Mountaineers," and Vapour in "My Grandmother." Having performed a few nights, he returned to Bath till the latter end of the season, when he again appeared at the Haymarket as Sir Edward Mortimer in Colman's "Iron Chest," his success in which character, after John Kemble had failed in it, secured him the favour of the manager. From the Haymarket he went to Covent-garden, but soon rejoined Mr Colman, under whose new arrangement, in 1803, he became not only his principal performer, but also his acting manager. The succeeding year, Kemble having quitted Drury-lane, Mr Elliston was engaged to supply his place; but that theatre being burnt, he performed with the company at the Lyceum, which he left at length in consequence of some quarrel with Thomas Sheridan. He then took the Circus, and having given it the name of the Surrey Theatre, commenced performing the plays of Shakspeare and other regular dramatists under new titles, and with such ingenious alterations

as brought them within the license granted to the minor theatres, which practice he defended with some tact in a pamphlet which he then published. He himself acted the principal parts, and was equally applauded in Macbeth and Macheath. His speculation at the Circus was far from being successful; he therefore resigned his lease, in debt, and returned to Drury-lane. On the reopening of that theatre, October 12th, 1812, he delivered the address written for the occasion by Lord Byron, and personated the character of Hamlet. For a very considerable period he was a public favourite, displaying much excellence in a varied range of character. In 1819, unfortunately for himself, he became the lessee of that theatre, at an annual rent of 10,200*l.*, and so continued till he was declared a bankrupt, in 1826. After some speculations in the Olympic theatre, he a second time undertook the superintendence of the Surrey, and occasionally performed on that stage, in Cumberland's Jew, Dr Pangloss, and some other light parts. In this last undertaking he seems to have been successful, and the theatre under his management advanced to a more improved state than at any former period. Mr. Elliston, who was left a widower in 1821, died of apoplexy, July 7, 1831; and his body was interred in St John's church, Lambeth. He published in 1805 "The Venetian Outlaw, a drama, in three acts," which he had himself adapted from a French piece entitled "Abellino, le grand Bandit." Mr Elliston has been characterised, by a periodical writer, as the best comedian of his time, in the highest sense of the word. Others equalled him in some particular points; Lewis surpassed him in airiness, but there was no gentleman comedian who comprised so many qualities of his art as he did, or who could diverge so well into those parts of tragedy which find a connecting link with the graver powers of the comedian in their gracefulness and humanity. He was the best Wildair, the best Archer, the best Aranza, and carrying the seriousness of Aranza a little further, or making him a tragic gentleman instead of a comic, he became the best Mortimer, and even the best Macbeth of any performer who excelled in comedy. The tragedy of this accomplished actor was, however, only an elongation or drawing out of the more grave and sensitive parts of his comedy. It was in comedy that he was the master. In comedy, after the death of Lewis, he remained without a rival. He had three distinguished excellencies, dry humour, gentlemanly mirth, and fervid gallantry. His features were a little too round, and his person latterly became a great deal too much so. But this refers to him in his best days. His face in one respect was of that rare order which is peculiarly fitted for the expression of enjoyment; it laughed with the eyes as well as the mouth. His eyes, which were not large, grew smaller when he was merry, and twinkled with glee and archness, his smile was full of enjoyment, and yet the moment he shook his head

with a satirical deprecation, or dropped the expression of his face into an inuendo, nothing could be drier or more angular than his mouth. There was a generosity in his style, both in its greater and smaller points. He understood all the little pretended or avowed arts of a gentleman, when he was conversing, or complimenting, or making love, every thing which implied the necessity of attention to the other person, and a just, and, as it were, a mutual consciousness of the graces of life on his own.—*Ann. Biog.*

ELMENHORST (GEVERHART) an eminent scholar, who flourished about the commencement of the seventeenth century, at Hamburgh, of which city he was a native. He superintended the publication of new editions of various ancient authors, among others of the works of Sidonius Apollinaris, Minutius Felix, Arnobius, Gennadius de Dogmatibus, &c. and the Table of Cebes, from the text of Cassellius. His death took place in 1621.—*Moreri.*

EMMETT (ROBERT) an eminently gifted Irish insurgent chieftain against the British government towards the close of the last century. He was the son of a physician at Cork, and was educated for the legal profession, on the practice of which he was about to enter with every prospect of success, when the rebellion took place, in which he became involved. He was secretary to the secret directory of the United Irish, and being arrested at Dublin in 1803, he was executed for rebellion against the state.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

EMMETT (THOMAS ADAMS) an Irish lawyer and political writer. He was the elder brother of the subject of the preceding article, and was educated with a view to practise as a barrister, but becoming involved in the schemes of the United Irishmen, he was driven an exile from his native country, and he settled in the United States of America, where he acted as a counsellor in the courts of law. In 1807 he published, in conjunction with another expatriated Irishman, Dr William James Mac Newin, "Pieces of Irish History, illustrative of the condition of the Catholics of Ireland." He died at New York in 1827.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

ENZINAS, surnamed DRYANDER (FRANCIS) a learned Spaniard of the sixteenth century, born at Burgos in 1515, and one of the first of his countrymen who came over to the reformed religion. At the instance of Melancthon he produced a Spanish version of the Scriptures at Antwerp in 1543. For this work he suffered an imprisonment of two years' duration at Brussels, and then was fortunate enough to make his escape to this country about the very time when his brother was brought to the stake for heresy at Rome. He is known as the author of "A History of the State of Religion in the Pays Bas and in Spain."—*Dict. Hist.*

EPHORUS, a Greek historian, a native of Cumæ, and the scholar of Isocrates, under whom he studied rhetoric and philosophy. At the instigation of his master he com-

menaced a history of Greece, from the return of the Heraclidæ to the twentieth year of king Philip of Macedon, at whose court he flourished—a period of 750 years. Of this work a few fragments only are extant, of which there is a Dutch edition, printed in 1697.—*Vossius*.

EREMITA (DANIEL) a Dutchman by birth, who settled at Florence, and towards the close of the sixteenth century obtained the situation of secretary to the grand duke there. He was very unsettled in his religious opinions, and after changing them once or twice, ended in avowed atheism. Eremita was the author of a work of some talent, "*De Aulicâ Vitâ ac civili*," to be found with his other writings printed at Utrecht in 1702. His death took place in 1613, at Leghorn.—*Moreri*.

EROLES (baron d') captain-general of the troops of his most catholic majesty, officer of the legion of honour, and commander of the order of St Louis, was born in Catalonia about 1785, and died in September 1825. He first engaged in military service during the war of independence, and in 1822 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of faith, and the same year was nominated a member of the supreme regency of Spain established at Urgel. He displayed his zeal against his countrymen the insurgent constitutionalists, and employed all his talents and influence to support the power of the Catholic priesthood in Spain.—*Gazette de France*, Sept. 29, 1825. *Biog. Univ. Class.*

ERSCH (JOHN SAMUEL) professor and principal librarian at Halle, in Saxony, who from his extensive knowledge of books was termed the father of German bibliography. He was the author of several useful indexes to the periodical literature of Germany, and he published "*Literary France, or a Dictionary of French writers, from 1771 to 1805*," Hamburg, 1797—1806, 5 vols, 8vo; and a "*Manual of German Literature, from the middle of the eighteenth century to the present time*," Leipsic, 1809—1814, 8 vols, 8vo, a most useful work, of which an improved edition was subsequently printed. He was also joint editor with professor Gruber of the "*Universal Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*," on a large scale, published at Leipsic. His death took place in January, 1828, at the age of sixty-two.—*For. Rev.*

ERSKINE (DAVID) Lord Dun, a Scottish judge of the last century, who drew his title from the place of that name, where he was born in 1670. From the university of St Andrew's he removed to that of Paris, and having there completed the study of general jurisprudence, returned to his native country, and rose to a seat on the bench in 1711. In 1750 his age and infirmities induced him to resign his situation as a commissioner of the high court of justiciary, and to retire from public life. He survived this secession about five years. A small volume of "*AdVICES*," which bears his name, is the only work by which he is known to posterity.—*Chambers's Biog. Dict.*

ERSKINE (DAVID STEWART) earl of Buchan, a nobleman distinguished for his attachment to literature. He was born 1742, and succeeded to his title in 1767, on the death of his father. He was educated in the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself ardently to study, and also devoted some time to the arts of designing, etching, and engraving, in the academy of Robert Foulis, an eminent drawing master. As Lord Cardross, he commenced his political career in the diplomatic department, under the celebrated earl of Chatham. But after succeeding to the earldom, he relinquished the harassing pursuits of public life, for which he seems to have had little taste. The fortunes of his family having been greatly impaired, he determined upon a plan of the most rigid economy, yet he continued to patronize public works and institutions. He offered premiums for competition between the students of the high school of Edinburgh and those of the university of Aberdeen, and to his exertions the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh is greatly indebted for its existence. He bestowed his patronage and friendship on Burns the poet, Barry the painter, Pinkerton the historian and antiquary, and other men of talent and learning; and he also instituted an annual festival in commemoration of Thomson, the author of the Seasons, at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, where the poet was born. He died at his seat of Dryburgh Abbey, Berwickshire, in April, 1829. His publications from the press consist of a "*Speech intended to have been spoken at the Meeting of the Peers of Scotland in 1780*;" a "*Life of Napier, of Marchieston*," 1790; and in conjunction with Dr Minto, an "*Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun, and of Thomson the poet*," 1792, 8vo.—*Month. Mag.*

ERLEBEN (JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP) a German professor of the last century, born in 1744, at Quedlinberg, and educated at Gottingen, where he filled the chair in natural philosophy. He was the author of some elementary treatises on medicine, chemistry, and natural history, as also of some observations on the veterinary art. Erleben died at Gottingen in 1777.—*Biog. Univ.*

ESCHENBACH (WOLFRAM VON) a celebrated German poet of the twelfth century. He is only known as the author of two romantic poems, "*Titarel*," and "*Parcival*," printed at Strasburg in 1477 and 1577.—*Retrospective Rev. Biog. Univ.*

ESCHENBURG (JOHN JOACHIM) a distinguished German critic, born at Hamburg in 1743, died in 1820. He was public governor of the Caroline college at Brunswick, and the author of a "*Theory and Course of the Belles Lettres*;" and he also published the posthumous works of Lessing, and a translation of the plays of Shakspeare.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ESPENCE (CLAUDE d') a dignified French ecclesiastic, a native of Chalons sur Marne, where he was born in 1511. The cardinal of Lorraine carried him to Rome, and he after-

wards assisted with great credit to himself both at the council of Trent and the conference of Poissy. D'Espence was one of the doctors of the Sorbonne, but had moderation sufficient to induce him to decline the honour of the purple, to which he might have been elevated. An edition of his writings appeared at Paris several years after his decease, which took place in 1571.—*Dict. Hist.*

ESTE (CHARLES) a popular public writer, in early life connected with the newspaper press. He belonged to the clerical profession, and was at one period one of the reading chaplains at Whitehall. In 1787 he published a pamphlet entitled "My own Life," 8vo; and in 1795, "A Journey in the year 1793 through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland," 8vo. This gentleman was a proprietor and editor, in conjunction with Major Topham, of the daily journal called "The World," and on his advertising for sale his share of the paper, in 1790, a controversy took place between Mr Este and Mr Topham, which for some time attracted public attention. He died in 1829, at the age of seventy-six.—*Ann. Reg.*

EUMENIUS, a rhetorician of Autun, of the age of Constantine the Great, to whom he delivered two addresses at Treves, on the occasion of that emperor's visiting the city. He was born of Greek parents, but his orations, some fragments of which are still to be found in the "Panegyrici Veteres," are composed in the Latin tongue.—*Moreri.*

EUPHRANOR, an eminent artist of antiquity, equally celebrated in painting and sculpture. He was an Athenian by birth, and flourished about the middle of the fourth century before the Christian era. Among his principal productions were pieces taken from the story of Theseus, and the battle of Mantinea. Pliny speaks highly of his talents.—*Dict. Hist.*

EVANS (JOHN) a topographical and miscellaneous writer, who was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having been ordained a clergyman of the established church, he opened a school for young gentlemen at Bristol, and subsequently he kept a school or academy at Euston-square, in the northern part of London. He published the following works:—"A Tour through part of North Wales in 1798, and at other Times, principally undertaken with a View to Botanical Researches in that Alpine Country, interspersed with Observations on its Scenery, Agriculture, Manufactures, Customs, History, and Antiquities," 1800, 8vo; "Letters written during a Tour in South Wales in the year 1803, and at other times, containing Views of the History, Antiquity, and Customs of that Part of the Principality," 1804, 8vo; "War not Inconsistent with Christianity, a Discourse," 1804, 8vo; "The Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity considered, in reference to its Tendency," 1807, 8vo; "The Ponderer, a Series of Essays," 1812, 12mo; "Remains of William Read, late of Thornbury, including Rambles in Ire-

land, Correspondence, Poems, &c, with Memoirs of his Life," 1816, 8vo; and "A Brief History of Bristol."—*Ann. Biog.*

EVANS (JOHN) a general baptist minister and theological writer, born at Uske in Monmouthshire, in 1767. He studied in a dissenting academy at Bristol, and afterwards in the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. In 1792 he became pastor of a congregation of general baptists in Worship-street, London. He subsequently opened an academy for youth at Hoxton, whence he removed it to Islington, where it was continued till 1825, when he relinquished it. In 1819 he obtained the diploma of doctor of laws from Brown university, in Rhode island, America. His death took place January 25, 1827. As a writer Dr Evans is chiefly known by the publication of "A Brief Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian World is divided, accompanied with a Persuasion to Religious Moderation," 1794, 12mo, which has passed through a vast number of editions. He also published a sequel to this work; "A Preservative against the Infidelity and Uncharitableness of the Eighteenth Century," 12mo; "An Attempt to account for the Infidelity of the late Mr Gibbon, founded on his own Memoirs," 1797, 8vo; and many sermons and religious tracts, besides "A New Geographical Grammar," 1809, 2 vols, 8vo; and various other compilations.—*Theological Repository.*

EVANS (LOUIS) an eminent American geographer and engineer. He published at Philadelphia, in 1749, a chart of the interior of the British colonies in North America, and of the Indian countries adjacent on the north and west. In a second edition, which appeared in 1755, he exhibited a general chart of the colonies of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode island, and the country of the confederated Indians.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

EVANS (WILLIAM DAVID) an eminent English lawyer and writer on jurisprudence. He obtained a judicial office at Bombay, and died in 1821. Mr Evans translated from the French of Pothier a treatise on the law of contracts, and was also the author of essays on actions for money lent and received, &c. He likewise wrote on the laws against the Roman Catholics and Dissenters.—*Ibid.*

EWING (JOHN) an eminent American divine and mathematician, who was born in Maryland, in 1732. In early youth he displayed a taste for mathematics; and in 1754 he joined the senior class at Princeton college, where he acted also as teacher of the grammar school. He took his degree in 1755, and was appointed a tutor in the college. Having studied divinity, he returned to his native province, and obtained a license as a preacher. At the age of twenty-six he was chosen instructor of the philosophical classes in the college of Philadelphia. From 1759 to 1773

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he held the office of pastor to the first Presbyterian church in that city; and during the same period he collected materials for a valuable course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, which he afterwards published. In 1773 he took a voyage to Great Britain, and on visiting Edinburgh he received from the university the diploma of DD., and there and in London he became acquainted with distinguished literary men. He returned home in 1775; and four years afterwards he was made provost of the university of Philadelphia, which office he held during the remainder of his life. He became one of the vice-presidents of the American Philosophical Society, to whose transactions he contributed several valuable memoirs. He made some important additions to the astronomical articles in the edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* published in America; and his reputation as a mathematician occasioned his being made one of the commissioners for settling the boundary line of the State of Delaware, and those be-

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tween Massachusetts and Connecticut, and between Pennsylvania and Virginia. His death took place September 8, 1802.—*Encycl. Amer.*

EYRE (FRANCIS) a gentleman descended of a respectable family in Northamptonshire, many years resident at Warkworth castle. He was of the Romish church, and entered into a controversy with Mr Churton in defence of its principles. His other writings consist of some "Remarks on the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and "A short Essay on the Christian Religion," 8vo, 1795. Mr Eyre died in 1804.—*Gent. Mag.*

EZRA (JUAN JOSAPHAT BEN) a Spanish divine, born in America, who professed himself a convert from Judaism to the Catholic faith. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century he published an account of his sentiments, under the title of "Venida del Mesias en Gloria y Magestad," reprinted at Paris in 1825, 5 vols, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

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FABRE (JOHN CLAUDIUS) an ingenious French writer, born in 1668 at Paris. Having entered into holy orders, at the usual age he became a priest of the Oratory and divinity professor. He published translations into French of the works of Phædrus and Virgil, the latter in four volumes; a dictionary, Latin and French, in 8vo; a continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History; and a work entitled "Entretiens de Christine et de Pélagie sur la Lecture de l'Ecriture-Sainte." His death took place about the middle of the last century.—*Moreri.*

FABRE D'OLIVET (ANTOINE) a French writer, born in 1767, and died at Paris March 27, 1825. Besides some dramatic pieces, he published "Lettres à Sophie sur l'Histoire," 1801, 3 vols, 8vo; "Histoire Philosophique du Genre Humain;" a translation of Lord Byron's Cain, &c.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FABRICIUS (JOHN) a bibliographical writer, who died in 1729. He published "Historia Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ," Wolfenbützel, 1717—24, 6 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

FABRY (JOHN BAPT. GERMAIN) born at Cornus in France, in 1780. He was educated for the bar, was admitted an advocate in 1804, and at length became secretary to Fouché, duke of Otranto, Buonaparte's minister of police. His death took place January 4, 1821. He was the author of "Le Spectateur Français au 19me Siècle," 1805—12, 12 vols, 8vo; and many other works, of which a list may be found in the *Bibliographie de la France*, an 1825.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FACIO (BARTOLOMEO) a Genoese by birth, who about the middle of the fifteenth century filled the post of secretary to the king of Na-

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ples. He was the author of some biographical "Memoirs of the Illustrious Characters of his own Times;" a "History of the Life and Actions of Alphonsus, King of Naples;" a treatise "On the Happiness of Human Life;" and another "On the Venetian War, &c." Facio died in 1457.—*Moreri.*

FAGES (JOSEPH) an eminent French surgeon, born at Thoulouse in 1764. He obtained the office of first surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu at Montpellier in 1785; and after having served in a medical capacity in the army of the eastern Pyrenees, during the revolutionary war, he was in 1814 appointed professor of operative medicine. He died at Montpellier, June 4, 1824.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FAGET DE BAURE (JOHN JAMES) an advocate-general of the parliament of Paris, born at Orthez in 1755, and died in 1817. He was the author of "Histoire du Canal de Languedoc," 1815, 8vo; "Essai Historique sur le Bearn," 8vo, besides other works.—*Ibid.*

FAGNANI (PROSPERO) a celebrated Italian civilian, born in 1598, who acted as secretary to the papal see under several pontiffs of the seventeenth century. There are three folio volumes of his "Commentaries on the Decretals" yet extant, a work originally undertaken to alleviate the tedium occasioned by total blindness, which seized him at the age of forty-four. His death took place in 1678.—*Moreri.*

FAILLE (GERMAIN de la) a French writer of the seventeenth century, syndic of Thoulouse, of which city he compiled a history, first published in two folio volumes in 1687, and reprinted in 1701. He was also the author of a "Life of Goudelin de Thoulouse," written

for an edition of that poet's works; some miscellaneous pieces in verse for the *Journal de Verdun*; and "*Traité de la Noblesse des Capitouls*." Faillie died at Thoulouse in 1711, at the advanced age of ninety-five.—*Morevi*.

FAIPOULT (GUILLAUME MARIE) a French republican statesman, born of a noble family in Champagne in 1752. He served in the army in his youth, and under the imperial government he for ten years was prefect of the department of the Scheld. He subsequently held the office of minister of finance under Joseph Buonaparte in Spain, and returning to his native country in 1813 he was employed on a mission to Italy by Napoleon, who on his second restoration nominated Faipoult prefect of the department of Saone et Loire. He died near Auxerre, in October 1817.—*Annales Polit. Moral. et Litt. pour* 1817.

FALCO DA BENEVENTO, secretary to Innocent the Second, and known as the author of a Chronicle of the kingdom of Naples from the commencement to about the middle of the twelfth century. The date of his birth and of his decease is equally uncertain.—*Tiraboschi*.

FALCONBRIDGE (ALEXANDER) an English surgeon, who made two voyages to the coast of Africa, and died at Sierra Leone in 1792. He published an "Account of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa." 1789, 8vo.—His wife, ANNA MARIA FALCONBRIDGE, who accompanied him in his voyages, published an account of the settlement of Sierra Leone, London, 1793, 8vo. reprinted in 1794 and 1795.—*Reuss. Biog. Univ. Class.*

FALETTI (JERONIMO) a Genoese, born at Savona, who enjoyed a considerable reputation at the court of the grand duke of Ferrara, both as a poet and a diplomatist. He was employed by the duke on an embassy to the Venetian states, and on other missions of a similar nature, and is known as the author of an heroic poem in ottava rima, having for its subject the wars of Charles the Fifth in the Low Countries, printed in 1557. Some other of his productions, both in prose and verse, appeared in the course of the following year. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Morevi*.

FALIERI (MARINO) doge of Venice, who succeeded Andrew Dandolo in 1354, at the age of seventy-six. Being disappointed in his expectations of redress for an injury or an affront which he had received from a member of the council of forty, he determined to take vengeance on the whole body of the Venetian nobility, for which purpose he joined in a conspiracy against the state, with a number of discontented plebeians. The plot was discovered, and Falieri was executed April 17, 1355. This event is the subject of a tragedy written by lord Byron.—*Biog. Univ.*

FALKENSTEIN (JOHN HENRY) a learned German antiquary, born in 1682 in Franconia. He was educated in the tenets of the reformed faith, and rose to be superintendent of the college at Erlangen, but changing his religious opinions, became a convert to the church of Rome. This lost him his situation, which he

resigned, and soon obtained the patronage of the bishop of Eichstadt. Under the auspices of this prelate he compiled a laborious "History of the Antiquities of Nordgau," in three folio volumes. Falkenstein afterwards became a member of the household of the margrave of Anspach, at whose court his death took place in 1760.—*Dict. Hist.*

FALKNER (THOMAS) an English jesuit, who died in 1780. In the early part of his life he was a surgeon, and in that capacity he visited the coast of Guinea, and afterwards Buenos Ayres, where he became connected with the jesuits, and entering into the order, he was employed as a missionary in Paraguay. After the suppression of the community to which he belonged, he returned to England, and passed the latter part of his life in retirement. He was the author of a "Description of Patagonia, and the Neighbouring Parts of South America," 1774, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FALLOWS (FEARON) a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, who was educated at the university of Cambridge. In 1821 he was appointed to the office of Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, whither he proceeded, provided only with a small transit, and an altitude, and azimuth instrument, a time-keeper, and a few other absolutely necessary appendages of an observatory. During the two succeeding years he formed a catalogue of two hundred and seventy-three stars belonging to the southern hemisphere, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1824. The delays which afterwards took place in the erection of the observatory, and the want of those capital instruments which were necessary to furnish it, prevented him from pursuing his researches to their utmost extent; and although it did not interrupt the progress of his investigations, yet by making them necessarily imperfect deprived them of a considerable part of their value. When at length a grand mural circle arrived, and he imagined himself in possession of the means of effecting the great object of his ambition, that of making the catalogues of the stars of the southern hemisphere equal in accuracy and completeness to those of the northern, he found new difficulties occurring in the derangements occasioned in so large an instrument by embarking, disembarking, and fixing it, thus producing errors which it was hardly possible to remedy without the assistance of an artist of great ability. In the midst of his embarrassments he was seized with a severe illness, and at the same time deprived of the aid of his assistant by a similar cause. Yet notwithstanding his affliction he continued to attend to the duties of his office, and in a letter written to one of his friends in England a short time previous to his death, he represented himself as being carried daily in a blanket by his servants from his chamber to the observatory, for the purpose of winding up his clocks and chronometers. His disease at length assumed the form of an incurable dropsy, and he died

in 1831, shortly before the period that had been fixed on for his return to England, on which he had at length decided when his recovery at the Cape was pronounced to be hopeless. In the course of the year 1829 he made, in conjunction with captain Romade and Mr Johnstone, a very complete series of Observations on the Pendulum, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1830. Mr Fallows was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He left a very extensive series of astronomical observations, made during the last seven years of his life, which are in possession of the Lords of the Admiralty, and will probably be published.—*Ann. Biog.*

FANTIN DESODOARDS (ANTOINETTE NICOLAS) a French historian and political writer, born in Dauphiny in 1738, and died at Paris in 1820. Before the Revolution he was an ecclesiastic, and subsequently becoming connected with Danton and Robespierre, he employed his pen in writing the history of his contemporaries. Among his numerous works are, "Nouvelle Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France, par le Président Hénault, continuée jusqu'à la Paix de 1783," 3 vols, 8vo; and "Histoire Philosophique de la Révolution Française," 1796, 2 vols, 8vo, enlarged in the sixth edition to 6 vols, 8vo. He also continued to the death of Louis XVI the History of France commenced by Velley, and carried on by Villaret and Garnier, 1808—10, 26 vols, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FAREY (JOHN) an eminent surveyor and writer on mineralogy and geology, who was born at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, in 1766. After having studied mathematics, natural philosophy, drawing, and surveying, at a school at Halifax, in Yorkshire, he became acquainted with Smeaton, the celebrated engineer. In 1792 the Duke of Bedford appointed him to the agency of his estates in Bedfordshire, in consequence of which he took up his residence at Woburn, where he remained till the death of his patron in 1802. In 1809 and the year following he made a survey of the county of Derby for the Board of Agriculture, which was published in 1811—13, 2 vols, 8vo. He availed himself of every opportunity which occurred for examining the relative position of the strata throughout Britain, and collected mineral specimens to illustrate this important topic of geological science, concerning which he wrote some papers which appeared in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal. He also formed maps and sections of various parts of the country to show the order of arrangement of the mineral strata, which he intended to have published with observations; but his labours were interrupted by an attack of apoplexy, which proved fatal, in January, 1826.—*Ann. Reg.*

FARREN (ELIZA) a celebrated actress, who became countess of Derby. Her father was a surgeon in the city of Cork, in Ireland, but being too fond of convivial society, he failed in his profession, and became a provincial actor, and died young, leaving his family in

destitute circumstances. The daughter was born in 1759, and at the age of fourteen she made her first appearance on the stage at Liverpool as Rosetta, in the opera of "Love in a Village." In 1777 she appeared at the Haymarket theatre in London, in the character of Miss Hardcastle, in "She stoops to Conquer;" she afterwards played at Covent-garden and Drury-lane, and it was at the latter theatre that she attracted particular notice in the part of Almeida, in Pratt's tragedy of "The Fair Circassian," which had an uninterrupted run of twenty-three nights, in 1780. Mrs. Abingdon having quitted Drury-lane for Covent-garden, Miss Farren was induced to undertake the part of Lady Townley, which completely established her theatrical fame; and from that time she succeeded Mrs. Abingdon in her chief characters, and supported them with great success. Though she had obtained much applause as a tragic actress, her forte lay chiefly in comedy, and among the characters in which she excelled was that of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal." After she left the Haymarket theatre, she paid a summer visit to Dublin, where the display of her talents attracted general approbation. On the opening of the new theatre of Drury-lane, in April, 1794, she delivered an amusing epilogue, written by George Colman the younger. At this period she was noticed by persons of distinction, and at the request of several of the nobility she conducted the private theatricals at the Duke of Newcastle's house in Privy-garden, where that nobleman had fitted up a small theatre, on the stage of which Lord Derby, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Charles Fox, General Fitzpatrick, Lord John Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and others assumed the principal characters. The Earl of Derby, at that time separated from his countess, formed a warm and honourable attachment to this accomplished actress, and becoming a widower in March, 1797, he married her shortly after. Miss Farren took leave of the stage April 8th, 1797, after performing the character of Lady Teazle, and on the 8th of the ensuing month her nuptials took place. Soon afterwards she was introduced at court, and was greatly esteemed by their majesties George III and his queen, as well as by the late king, and she walked in procession at the marriage of the princess royal to the prince of Wirtemberg. Her death took place, after several years of ill health, April 23, 1829, at Knowsley Hall, in Derbyshire.—*Theop. Dict. Month. Mag.*

FAUJAS DE ST FOND (BARTHELEMI) a learned geologist, born at Montelimart in 1750, and died at Paris, July 26, 1819. He was administrator and professor at the museum of natural history, and he enriched the science which he cultivated with many new observations and discoveries. Among his works are, "Voyage en Angleterre, en Ecosse, et aux Iles Hébrides," 1797, 2 vols, 8vo; "Recherches sur les Volcans éteints du Vivarais et du Velay," 1778, folio; "Histoire Naturelle du

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Dauphiné," 1782, 4 vols, 12mo; and "Minéralogie des Volcans," 1784, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FAUQUE (—) a French authoress, known in England under the name of madame de Vaucluse. She was born about the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the territory of Avignon. Having been forced by her family to become a nun against her inclination, she procured a dispensation from her vows, and retired to England, where she supported herself by writing for the press till her death, which took place about 1777. Among the productions of her pen are "Dialogues Moraux et Amusans," in English and French, 1777, 12mo; and "Hist. de Mad. la Marquise de Pompadour, trad. de l'Angl." 1759. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

FELLER (JOACHIM FREDERIC) son of Joachim Feller, professor of poetry at Leipsic, and born in that university in 1673. He was educated under his father, and graduated in philosophy. His works consist of "A Genealogical History of the House of Brunswick;" "Otium Hanoverianum," both in 8vo; and "Monumenta varia inedita." His death took place in 1706, at the court of the duke of Saxe Weimar, to whom he acted as private secretary.—*Moreri.*

FERNEHAM (NICHOLAS) Bishop of Durham, a learned prelate, who is celebrated by the historian Matthew Paris for his great skill in medicine, on which subject he wrote several treatises. He is said to have been with difficulty persuaded to accept the bishopric, and to have soon resigned it. He died in 1257. This bishop seems to have had a knowledge of architecture, as he rebuilt the cathedral of Durham, in conjunction with the prior Thomas Melsonby. Before his elevation to the episcopal see he held the office of physician to the queen.—*Leland's Itinerary*, vol. viii. *Godwin.*

FERNOW (LOUIS) a learned German philosopher, was born at Weimar in 1775, and died in 1809. His zeal for learning induced him to travel on foot to Rome, where he delivered a course of lectures on the Kantian philosophy. He published, under the patronage of the duchess dowager Amelia, the works of Dante, Petrarch, and Ariosto; and he was the author of "Tableau des Mœurs et de la Culture des Romains," Gotha, 1802, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FERRARIS (JOSEPH, Count de) an Austrian general officer, distinguished as a geographer. He was born at Luneville in 1726. He entered into the army in 1741, and arrived at the rank of lieutenant-general in 1775. Being a skilful engineer, he was in 1776 appointed director general of artillery for the Netherlands, when he commenced the construction of a chart of those provinces, which was finished in 1777. He served against the French in the campaign of 1793, and he subsequently became vice-president of the aulic council of war at Vienna. In 1808 he was made a field-marshal, and he died in 1814.—*Ibid.*

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FERRRETUS, the Latin designation of Ferreti, a native of Vicenza in Italy, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and may be ranked among the restorers of literature. His history of his own times, embracing a period from the middle of the thirteenth century to the year 1318, is a valuable and highly interesting work. Ferreti was also the author of a Latin epic poem, of which De la Scala is the hero.—*Dict. Hist.*

FERRI (CISO) an eminent Italian painter and architect, the scholar of Pietro da Cortona, born, in 1634, of a respectable family at Rome. His pictures bear a strong resemblance to those of his master, both in design and execution. His death took place in 1689.—*D'Argenville.*

FERRIER (ARNOLD du) a French lawyer and diplomatist of great ability, who flourished at Paris during the reigns of Henry II and Charles IX, was born in 1506, at Thoulouse. After graduating in the faculty at Padua, he commenced life as an advocate; and although educated in the communion of the Romish church, was in heart a Protestant, and distinguished himself by the boldness of his language at the council of Trent in 1562. At length, through the persuasion of Du Plessis Mornai, he openly avowed his preference for opinions which he had long cherished in secret, and availed himself of the patronage of the king of Navarre, who made him his chancellor. Father Paul was much indebted to his assistance in compiling his great work, the History of the Council of Trent. He died in 1585.—*Moreri.*

FERRIER (CLAUDE) an eminent French civilian, born in 1639. He enjoyed an extensive practice at Rheims, and was a voluminous writer on subjects connected with jurisprudence. Of these the principal are "La Jurisprudence du Code," 4to, 2 vols; "Sur la Coutume de Paris," 12mo, 2 vols; "La Droit du Patronage," 4to; "Introduction à la Pratique," 12mo, 2 vols; "Traité des Fiefs," 4to; "Du Digeste," 4to, 2 vols; "La Science des Notaires," 4to, 2 vols; "Des Nouvelles," 4to, 2 vols; "Recueil des Commentateurs de la Coutume de Paris," folio, 4 vols; and "Institution Coutumière," 12mo, 3 vols. His death took place in 1715.—

JOSEPH FERRIER, son of the above, was dean of the faculty at Paris, and is known as the author of a valuable law dictionary.—*Ibid.*

FESCH (SEBASTIAN) an ingenious antiquary, born in 1647, at Basil, where he eventually filled the professor's chair in jurisprudence. He was the author of several legal tracts, but is principally known by his essays "De Insignibus," and as the collector of a highly valuable assortment of medals and other articles of virtù. He died in 1712.—*Ibid.*

FESTUS (POMPEIUS) a Latin critic of the fourth century, known as the author of an abridgement of the treatise De Significatione Verborum of Valerius Flaccus, which, having undergone some further curtailment, may be found in the quarto edition of classical

writers, printed by Dacier in 1681, for the use of the dauphin.—*Dict. Hist.*

FETTI, or, as his name is more commonly spelt, FETTI (DOMENICO) the pupil of Civoli of Florence, an historical painter of great merit, whose works, never numerous, are now become extremely rare. He was a native of Rome, born in 1589, and bade fair to reach the summit of his art; but giving way to all kinds of excesses, his constitution, naturally weak, sunk under them, and he died at Venice in his thirty-fifth year.—*D'Argenville.*

FEVRE (JEAN BAPTISTE le) a learned ecclesiastic, who flourished in the earlier part of the last century. He was a native of Coutance, and rose to be grand vicar of Bourges. He distinguished himself by his writings against the Protestants, especially by a nervously written tract, entitled "Irrefragable Arguments towards the Conviction of those who profess the Reformed Religion, falsely so called." Le Fevre became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and died in 1716.—*Dict. Hist.*

FEVRET. There were several able and ingenious persons of this name and family. CHARLES, the first in point of time, born in 1583, at Semur, in Auxois, was an advocate of great reputation at Dijon, who gained the favour of Louis XIII by his eloquent address in behalf of some condemned criminals, whose pardon the king granted to his oratory, and further rewarded it by making him his own secretary, with a pension of 900 livres. He was the author of a small tract, "De Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus;" a translation of Pibrac's Quatrains; and "Traité de l'Abus," a work undertaken at the instigation of the Prince de Condé. His death took place in 1661.—PIERRE FEVRET, his son, was an excellent classical scholar, and collected a valuable library, which at his death in 1706 he bequeathed to the college of jesuits at Dijon.—CHARLES MARIE FEVRET de Fontette, born in 1710, reprinted the Historical Dictionary of Le Longue, in five folio volumes, and died director of the university of Dijon in 1772.—*Dict. Hist.*

FICHET (WILLIAM) a learned French writer of the fifteenth century, rector of the university at Paris. His works, which are now become extremely scarce, consist of a treatise on oratory, and epistles. They were originally printed in one volume, quarto, at the Sorbonne, of which society their author was a doctor. The precise time of his birth and of his decease is alike uncertain.—*Dict. Hist.*

FICHTE (JOHN GOTTLIEB) a celebrated German philosopher and metaphysician, who was born near Bischoffswerda, in Upper Lusatia, May 19, 1762. His parents were in low circumstances, and he was indebted for his early education to a gentleman named Von Miltitz. He subsequently studied in the universities of Jena, Leipzig, and Wittenberg, passed several years in Switzerland and in Prussia Proper, and at length became a private tutor at Konigsberg, where he associated with

Kant, the founder of the philosophical system which has given celebrity to his name. In 1792 he published his "Versuch einer Kritik aller Offenbarung"—Essay towards a Criticism on all Revelation, Konigsberg, in consequence of which he was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena, in 1793. Here he acquired great reputation; and he published, under the title of "Wissenschaftslehre"—Theory of Science, a philosophical system originally founded on that of Kant, from which, however, he afterwards deviated so far as to form a system of his own, to which he gave the name of the Doctrine of Science. A paper written by him "On the Reasons of our Belief in the Divine Government of the Universe," which appeared in the "Philosophical Journal" of Jena, subjected him to the imputation of scepticism. An inquiry ensued, the result of which was the resignation of his professorship, and he removed to Berlin. In 1805 he was nominated professor of philosophy at Erlangen, which office he lost in consequence of the war between Prussia and France; and after the peace of Tilsit, in 1809, through the influence of M. de Humboldt, he was constituted rector of the newly founded university of Berlin. He died January 29, 1814. He was married in 1793 to a niece of the poet Klopstock, who survived him; and he left a son who devoted himself to the study of philosophy. Fichte, whose speculations superseded the transcendental idealism of Kant, had the mortification to witness the establishment of the new philosophical system of Schelling on the ruins of his own. An account of the philosophy of Fichte may be found in M. Ancillon's "Essai sur l'Existence, et sur les Derniers Systèmes de Métaphysique qui ont paru en Allemagne;" or in the author's own book entitled "Fundamental Principles of the whole Doctrine of Science, to serve as a Text-book; and Sketches of the distinctive Character of that Science relatively to the Theoretical Faculty." He was the author of several works besides those above mentioned.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Germ. Conversation Lexicon.*

FINCH (ROBERT) an ingenious antiquary, who was the only son of Thomas Finch, FR.S. of Great Ormond-street, London, where he was born in 1783. He was educated at St Paul's school, whence he removed to Baliol College, Oxford, and he took the degree of MA. in 1809, having previously entered into holy orders. On the restoration of peace in 1814 he went to Portugal, and passing through France, he visited Switzerland, Italy, Greece, and the most interesting parts of Palestine. In 1817 he returned to his native country, but he quitted it in the autumn of the following year, and went to Rome, where he chiefly resided till his death, in 1830. He bequeathed his valuable and extensive library, and his collections of medals, coins, pictures, prints, and antiquities, to the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. He was a man of very considerable attainments, well versed in classical literature, and familiarly acquainted with modern languages,

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especially Italian, which he spoke with fluency and elegance. Antiquities and topography were his favourite objects of research. He was an occasional contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other publications; but though he is supposed to have left considerable collections in manuscript, he published nothing except two sermons, entitled "The Crown of Pure Gold," and "Protestantism our surest Bulwark." 1809.—*Ann. Biog.*

FINCH (Sir **HENRY**) an eminent lawyer, an ancestor of the noble family of that name, and son to Thomas Finch, Esq. of Eastwell park, Kent. From Oriel college, Oxford, he removed to Gray's-inn, and making the law his profession, obtained the coif of a king's sergeant and the honour of knighthood. He is now principally known as the author of an elaborate treatise on jurisprudence, entitled "Nomotechnia," of which he afterwards printed an English translation. He was father to lord-keeper Finch, afterwards baron Fordwich.—*Biog. Brit.*

FISCHER (JOHN CHRISTIAN) a native of Friburg, in the Brisgau, celebrated for his performances on the oboe. He came to England, where he was much admired during the latter part of the last century, till, in the spring of 1800, he was seized with apoplexy, while executing a movement of peculiar brilliancy at the Queen's concert, and died in less than an hour after.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

FITZGERALD (LORD EDWARD) a political partisan, who fell the victim to his ill-directed zeal for the cause of liberty. This young nobleman, who was the son of the Duke of Leinster, being piqued by an affront which he had received from a person high in office in Ireland, engaged in an ill-omened conspiracy against the government. The country at that time was agitated by two parties, who watched the course and progress of that popular excitement which had been principally occasioned by the French revolution. On the one side were the restless and practised malecontents, who hoped to profit by political convulsion, and how it might, and on the other were the cool calculators, who, possessed of sure intelligence, traversed the plans of the conspirators, and suffered them to mature their plot in order to cut them off more effectually in the overt act. Lord E. Fitzgerald thus involved in the trammels of treachery, having become the object of proscription, took refuge in a house in Thomas-street, Dublin. He was lying on a couch, disguised in the dress of a countryman, and reading *Gil Blas*, when the party commissioned to apprehend him arrived, under the guidance of one of his perfidious associates. They were headed by the two town majors, Sirr and Swan, and a captain Ryan, who had joined them just as they were setting out from the castle. Swan and Ryan entered the room together, and summoned Lord Edward to surrender, but he relying on his extraordinary activity and personal strength, made a bold attempt to escape, and closing with captain Ryan, who rushed on before his companion,

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killed him with a dagger on the spot. Swan, who was by no means deficient in courage, pinioned him round the body before he could well disengage himself from the dying man, and threw him back upon the couch from which he had sprung on their entrance, when Sirr, who had been standing at the door during the conflict, came in, and putting a pistol to his shoulder, as he lay under Swan, shot him through the body. He was instantly removed to a place of security, where, after lingering for a day or two in extreme agony, death closed his unfortunate career. Thus perished a high-minded but hot-headed man, who, born for better things, suffered himself to fall, blindfold as it were, into the hands of a set of sanguinary dastards, who, as they betrayed his counsels and schemes, would have deserted him in the field. His death took place in 1798. He married a lady called Pamela, who was the protégée, and, according to some, the natural daughter of the Duke of Orleans and Madame de Genlis. This lady, who long survived him, went to France, and married a second husband, from whom she was separated, and after having passed some years in retirement, she removed to Paris, where she died in 1831.—*Month. Mag.*

FITZGIBBON (JOHN) first earl of Clare, and lord chancellor of Ireland, an eminent lawyer of the last century. He was born in 1749, and received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, and at Oxford, with a view to practising at the Irish bar, of which his father was a member. His rise in his profession was a rapid one. till in 1789 he attained its highest dignity, with the title of baron Fitzgibbon. In 1793 he was created viscount Clare, and two years after received an earl's coronet; to these honours was added an English barony in 1799. Lord Clare was a main promoter of the Union, and died in 1802.—*Gent. Mag.*

FITZHERBERT (NICHOLAS) grandson of Sir Anthony, the celebrated judge, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, of which university he published a description. He was also the author of a life of cardinal Alan, under whom he held the situation of secretary while in Italy. There is besides a treatise on the "Antiquity and Duration of the Roman Catholic Religion in England," ascribed to his pen. He came to an untimely death by drowning, in 1612.

FLAUST (JEAN BAPTISTE) a learned French advocate, born in 1711, who was engaged for upwards of half a century in compiling a most laborious treatise on the "Laws and Customs of Normandy," in two folio volumes. His death took place at Rouen, where he practised in 1783.—*Dict. Hist.*

FLAVIUS (BLONDUS) the Latin designation of Flavio, a learned Italian, who in the fifteenth century held the situation of secretary to the papal see under four successive pontiffs. He was a native of the town of Forlì, born in 1388, and dedicated much of his leisure time to the study of the antiquities

of his country, the fruits of which appeared in a variety of able treatises, of which there is an entire edition, printed in 1531, at Basil. The principal of these are entitled "Romæ triumphantis;" "Romæ instauratæ;" "De Origine et Gestis Venetorum;" and "Italia Illustrata." His death took place in 1463.—*Dict. Hist.*

FLAXMAN (JOHN) professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy, was born at York, July 6, 1755. His father, who was also a sculptor, was for many years employed by Roubilliac and Scheemakers, and also kept a shop for the sale of plaster figures in the metropolis. Mr Flaxman studied the models in his father's warehouse, and in 1770 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. In 1782 he married Miss Anne Denman, a lady distinguished for her literary attainments; and in 1787 she accompanied him to Italy, where he pursued his studies for seven years. While at Rome he executed a group of figures, representing the fury of Athamas, from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, for the late earl of Bristol. Soon after he made some designs from the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; and subsequently others to illustrate the works of Dante and the tragedies of *Æschylus*. These productions established his fame as an artist, and he was elected a member of the academies of Florence and Carrara. In 1794 Mr Flaxman returned to England, and took up his residence in Buckingham-place, near the New-road, London. The first work which he executed after his return was a sepulchral monument for Lord Mansfield, which was erected in Westminster abbey. From this period he was almost uninterruptedly employed for a long series of years in works of the highest importance. In 1799 he published "A Letter to the Committee for Raising the National Pillar or Monument, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester," in which he proposed the erection of a colossal statue of Britannia, two hundred feet high, on Greenwich hill, to be seen from the river. Mr Flaxman also drew up a sketch of the professional character of Romney the painter, for Hayley's *Life* of that artist; and he contributed several articles to *Dr Rees's Cyclopædia*. In January, 1818, he finished a set of drawings and a model of the shield of Achilles, as described in Homer's *Iliad*; from which casts in silver gilt have been made by Messrs Rundell and Bridge, who paid Flaxman 620*l.* for his designs. This artist was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1797, and in 1810 he was appointed professor of sculpture to that institution. In 1820 Mr Flaxman had the misfortune to lose his wife, from whose classical taste and knowledge he is said to have derived much assistance in the composition of many of his works. He died December 9, 1826, and was interred in the burial-ground of St Pancras. Among his principal productions may be specified, a monument for Collins the poet, and another for Miss Cromwell, in Chester cathedral; one for the countess Spencer, at Brington church, Northamptonshire; a

monumental bas-relief for "his beloved scholar," Thomas Hayley, son of the poet Hayley, at Earham, in Sussex; and a monument at Micheldever in Hampshire, to the family of Baring.—*Ann. Biog.*

FLEMING (ROBERT). There were two learned Scottish divines of this name, father and son. The elder, born in 1630 at Bathens, after graduating at St. Andrew's, was minister of Cambuslang, till the establishment of prelacy induced him to retire into the Netherlands. He is known as the author of a work entitled "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures," folio, 1726, which attracted a good deal of attention in its day. His death took place in 1694. The son accompanied his father to the continent, and was a member of the universities of Leyden and Utrecht. Towards the close of his life he came to England, and was chosen pastor to a presbyterian congregation in the metropolis, occasionally lecturing also at Salter's-hall. Besides a volume of sermons he published a variety of theological tracts, among others "Christology," "The Mirror of Divine Love," "History of Hereditary Right," "Theocracy," "Speculum Davidicum Redivivum," &c. The younger Robert Fleming died in London in 1716.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

FLETCHER (JAMES) an historical and miscellaneous writer, who was born in 1811. He resided for some time as an assistant with a gentleman who kept a school at St John's Wood, near London, which situation he relinquished to devote himself to writing for the press. His principal production was a "History of Poland," 8vo, a work creditable to his talents and industry. He was also the author of some poems entitled "The Siege of Damascus;" "The Gem," &c. and he was a contributor to several periodical publications. The success of his work on Poland induced him to give up his situation as a teacher, but meeting with some unexpected disappointments as to pecuniary affairs, within a few weeks afterwards, they had such an effect on his mind as to drive him to the commission of suicide, which he committed by shooting himself with a pistol, the ball of which passed through his breast, and occasioned immediate death. This melancholy event, which was attributed to temporary insanity, took place at Lisson-grove, near London, February 3, 1832.—*Ann. Biog.*

FLETCHER, or DE LA FLECHERE (JOHN WILLIAM) a Calvinist clergyman of the last century, descended of a good family in the canton of Berne, but born at Nyon in the Pays de Vaud, and educated at Geneva. In the earlier part of his life he served a short time in the Portuguese army, after which he came to England, and lived for a while with Sir Richard Hill in quality of tutor to his children. Having taken orders he became a member of "Lady Huntingdon's connexion," as it is called, and held a situation in the seminary at Trevecca, which he quitted on obtaining the living of Madely, Salop. Mr Fletcher was the author of ten volumes, con-

taining sermons and other devotional tracts, and died in 1785.—*Life by Gilpin.*

FLEURIAU (JEROME CHARLEMAGNE) a French writer, better known under the title of the marquis de Langle. He was born in Brittany about 1740, and died at Paris in 1807. His principal production is an eccentric work, entitled "Voyage en Espagne, par L. M. de Langle;" and he was also the author of "Voyage de Figaro en Espagne;" and "Voyage en Prusse, ou Mém. Secrets sur Fred. le Grand et sur la Cour de Berlin," 8vo.—*France Littéraire, par Ersch. Biog. Univ. Class.*

FLEXMAN (ROGER) a dissenting divine and theological writer, who was a native of Devonshire, and died in London in 1795. He published "The Method of Divine Worship in Dissenting Churches justified;" and he was employed in various compilations and literary labours, among which was the formation of an index to Dr Johnson's Rambler, in executing which he entered a reference to some criticism on Milton, thus—"Milton (Mr John) observations on," to the great displeasure of the learned lexicographer.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FLOWER (BENJAMIN) a popular political writer, who was originally engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1783 this gentleman, then a partner in a house of trade in London, lost the whole of his property by speculation in the funds. He subsequently became a printer at Cambridge, where he appears to have first distinguished himself by the publication of a work entitled "The French Constitution, with remarks on some of its principal articles, in which the Necessity of Reformation in Church and State in Great Britain is enforced," 1792, 8vo. In 1793 he commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, called the "Cambridge Intelligencer," which he conducted for some time with extraordinary success; but the freedom of his remarks at length attracted the notice of the officers of government, and being prosecuted for libel and convicted, he was subjected to imprisonment, when his paper declined, and was discontinued. He afterwards resumed his occupation as a printer, and took up his residence at Harlow, in Essex, where he commenced a new periodical journal, entitled the "Political Review," which was continued for some years in monthly numbers, forming 8 vols, 8vo, 1807–1811. In the latter part of his life Mr Flower retired to Dalston, in Middlesex, where he died in February, 1829, at the age of seventy-four. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "National Sins considered, in two Letters to the Rev. Thomas Robinson," 1796, 8vo; "Reflections on the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and the French Republic," 1800, 12mo; and "Proceedings on the Trial of an Action brought by the Author against his Brother-in-law, the Rev. John Clayton, for Defamation," 1808. *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

FONBLANQUE (JOHN) an eminent English lawyer, who in 1764 published a "Trea-

tise on Equity," reprinted in 1799 and in 1805, with notes and improvements.—*Bridgeman's Legal Bibliography.*

FONTANA (FRANCIS LOUIS) an Italian cardinal, who died in 1822, member of the principal academies in Italy. He adhered to pope Pius VII, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1804; and he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes. Among his literary productions are contributions to Fabroni's History of Italian Literati; and a Life of Father Gerdil, prefixed to his works, 1806—1811, 20 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FONTANELLE (JOHN GASPARD DUBOIS) a popular French writer, born at Grenoble in 1737, and died in 1812. Among his works may be noticed "Aventures Philosophiques," 1765, 12mo; "Naufrage et Aventures de Pierre Viaud," 1768, often republished; a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses; and "Cours de Belles Lettres," 1813, 4 vols, 8vo. He was also the author of several plays.—*Ibid.*

FORBES (ALEXANDER) Lord Forbes of Pitaligo, a Scottish nobleman who is said to have been the prototype of the baron of Bradwardine in Sir Walter Scott's Waverley. Lord Forbes commanded a troop of horse in the rebellion in 1745; and after the battle of Culloden he fled to France, but returned to Scotland in 1749, and died in Aberdeenshire in December 1762, at a very advanced age. In 1734 he published a volume of "Moral and Philosophical Essays;" and a second work of the same kind appeared in 1761, a short time before his death.—*Ibid.*

FORESTA or **FORESTI** (JAMES PHILIP) better known as Philip of Bergamo, an Augustine monk, so called from the place of his nativity. He was born about the year 1434, and is known as the author of a chronicle from the earliest period to the commencement of the sixteenth century. A treatise on illustrious females is also ascribed to him. His death took place in 1520.—*Moretti.*

FORFAIT (PIERRE ALEXANDRE LAURENT) an eminent French engineer, born at Rouen in 1752, and died in 1807. He was the author of a Latin "Memoir on Navigable Canals," for which he obtained a prize from the academy of Mantua in 1773; "Traité Élémentaire de la Mâture des Vaisseaux," Paris, 1788, 4to; besides many memoirs presented to the Academy of Sciences, and several articles relating to navigation in the Encyclopédie Méthodique.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FORKEL (JOHN NICHOLAS) a distinguished German writer, chiefly on the history and theory of music. He was born in 1749, and died at Gottingen, in 1819. He had obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy, and was director of the music in the university of Gottingen. His acquaintance with musical literature was very extensive, and his works relative to the theory of music are regarded as possessing the highest authority. The following are his principal productions:—"Über die Theorie der Musik"—Of the Theory of Music, Gottingen, 1774, 4to; "Musicalis Kritische Bibliothek," Götta, 1778, 3 vols,

8vo; "Allgemeine Geschichte der Musik"—"A General History of Music," Leipsic, 1781, 2 vols, 4to, reckoned the most valuable of his works; a "Life of John Sebastian Bach;" an "Almanack of Music for the year 1782, &c." and "General Literature of Music," containing critical accounts of various treatises on that subject published in different parts of Europe from the earliest times to the present age, in the form of a dictionary. Forkel also composed much music, both vocal and instrumental, and he was an excellent pianist of the school of Bach; he was also a man of extensive general knowledge.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

FÖRSKAL (Pēter) the name of a promising young naturalist, a Swede by birth, and the scholar and friend of Linnæus. After completing his studies at Upsal, he travelled into the East with Niebuhr, but died before he had completed the second year of his expedition in 1763, at Jerim in Arabia, at the age of twenty-seven. His remarks on the productions of the countries through which he passed, occupying three quarto volumes, were published by Niebuhr on his return to Europe.—*Dict. Hist.*

FOSCOLO (Ugo) a celebrated Italian writer, born about 1776 on board a frigate belonging to the government of Venice, near Zante, of which island his father was provéditeur, or governor for the republic. He was educated at the university of Padua, and while there he incurred the suspicion of being a democrat, and was summoned before the state inquisitors; but he was dismissed with an admonition, and advised to proceed on his travels. He went to Tuscany, and ere he had reached the age of twenty he wrote his tragedy "Tieste." The government, under the influence of Buonaparte, no longer affording him any grounds for apprehension, he returned to Venice, and in January 1797 he procured his tragedy to be represented at the theatre of St Angelo, when it was received with the most extraordinary applause. Foscolo was soon after employed as secretary to Battaglia, who was sent as ambassador to Buonaparte, to endeavour to preserve the independence of the Venetian republic. The embassy was unsuccessful, and Foscolo, dissatisfied with the Austrian government, retired into Lombardy, then the Cisalpine republic. There he wrote and published the "Ultime Lettere di Jacopo Ortis," a romance, portraying in the most powerful language the depth of passion and feeling. He subsequently adopted the military profession, and having enlisted in the first Italian legion that was formed, he was shut up in Genoa during the famous siege of 1799, with general Massena. There he wrote two Italian odes of great beauty, both addressed to Luigia Pallavicini. After the battle of Marengo he remained in the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops professedly destined for the invasion of England. Disliking the service of Napoleon after he had become emperor, he quitted it, but retained his military rank as captain. In 1808 and 1809 he published an edition of the works of

Montecuccoli, the rival of Turenne, which he dedicated to general Caffarelli, minister of war for the kingdom of Italy, to whom Foscolo was aide-de-camp. About this time he succeeded Monti, as professor of literature in the university of Pavia, when he commenced his lectures by an oration "Dell' Origine e dell' Ufficio della Letteratura;" and the boldness of his language is supposed to have alarmed the jealousy of Napoleon, as the professorship was suppressed, and he was thus displaced, after he had held the office only two months. In 1812 he produced another tragedy, "Ajace," which was represented in the theatre Della Scala, at Milan. He went to Milan in 1814, and was promoted to the rank of major, by the regency of the kingdom of Italy, after the fall of Napoleon. He is said afterwards to have engaged in a conspiracy to drive the Austrians out of Italy, when a discovery taking place he retired to Switzerland, and in 1815 removed to England. His reputation procured him a good reception from some of our most eminent literati, and he was noticed by persons of the highest rank and fashion. He published "Ricciarda," a tragedy; "Esays on Petrarch," 1821; and "Discorso sulla Testa di Dante," 1826; besides which he wrote various articles in the Edinburgh, Quarterly, Retrospective, and Westminster Reviews, and in the London Magazine, and other periodical works. He might, by his writings alone, have insured himself independence if he had acted with prudence and moderation; but he involved himself in difficulties by erecting and expensively furnishing a cottage in the Regent's-park, and his pride and violence of temper disgusted his friends. He died near London, September 10, 1827. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "Chioma di Berenice;" "Didymi Cle-rici Prophetæ Minimi Hypercalypseos, liber singularis," a curious satire against living Italian authors, reviewers, and politicians, a key to which he printed in London; and he translated into Italian verse the first and third books of Homer's Iliad.—*London Mag. Révue Encyc.*

FOSTER (HENRY) a naval officer, distinguished as a man of science. After having accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his voyages to the Arctic regions, he was, in 1828, appointed to the command of the Chanticleer sloop of war, to prosecute a voyage of scientific research in the southern regions of the globe, and determine points relative to the figure of the earth, magnetism, meteorology, and other subjects. He sailed from Spithead in April 1828, and after having visited Madeira, Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro, and St Catherine's, at Monte Video, he commenced experiments on the pendulum and other objects of research. The vessel afterwards proceeded to Statenland, and Prince William's Island, the most southerly tract of land known on the globe. Thence she went to St Martin's Cave, about eight miles from Cape Horn, where the experiments and observations were again repeated. From Cape

Horn the Chanticleer, in twenty-eight days, ran to the Cape of Good Hope, where she remained four months, during which period Captain Foster was assiduously employed in the government observatory. After having visited St Helena, Fernando Noronha, and other places, the vessel proceeded to Porto Bello, where, in addition to the usual experiments to be made at this place, captain Foster had to ascertain the difference of meridian between Panama on the Pacific, and Porto Bello, or some other station, on the Atlantic, by means of rockets. In the prosecution of his undertaking he ascended the river Chagres in a canoe, and was returning down the stream February 5, 1831, when he accidentally fell into the water, and was drowned. His body having been found by the Indians, was interred at Chagres, and an inscription to his memory on a brass plate was placed by the officers of the Chanticleer in Fort St Lorenzo.—*Ann. Biog.*

FOUCAULT (NICHOLAS JOSEPH) a learned Frenchman, born in 1643 at Paris, and known as the discoverer of the ancient town of the Vindocassi in Normandy. It is to his researches also that the recovery of Lactantius's treatise *De Mortibus Persecutorum* is mainly owing. His death took place in 1721.—*Dict. Hist.*

FOUCHE (JOSEPH) duke of Otranto, was born at Nantes in 1753. He displayed in his youth a steady disposition, and a strong taste for the acquisition of learning. Successively student and professor, he had already distinguished himself among the fathers of the Oratory, when the commencement of the Revolution opened to him the prospect of playing a more important part than that of regent of a college, which had previously been the summit of his ambition. He adopted the profession of an advocate, in which he was not very successful; but having become the founder of the popular society at Nantes, he was, in 1792, elected a deputy to the National Convention. On the trial of Louis XVI, he voted for his death. As an associate of the Jacobins he was sent, with Collot d'Herbois, to Lyons, to wreak the vengeance of his party on that devoted city. The cruelties which he there committed are recorded in his own letters and reports, published in the *Moniteur*. Returning to Paris, he joined in the destruction of Robespierre, but only with a view to save himself from sharing in his fate. He was accused before the Convention of fraud in the management of the revolutionary impost; and when Tallien and Legendre would have defended him, by alleging his co-operation on the 9th of Thermidor, Boissy d'Anglas exclaimed, "Fouché had no part in the event of that day: it was an undertaking too noble to be dishonoured by his interference!" In consequence of this accusation, a decree was passed for his arrest; but he was set at liberty by the amnesty of the 4th of Brumaire, in the fourth year of the republic. He was then sent on a mission to the frontiers of Spain; and on his return he retired, in a kind of disgrace, to a

country house near Paris. At length his talents were again put in requisition, through the recommendation of Barras, and he was sent ambassador to the Cisalpine republic in the year seven. There, supported by general Joubert, he resisted the orders of the directory, who recalled him from Italy. His return to Paris was at the period of the overthrow of his enemies; and their successors having determined to discredit the constitution of the year three, Fouché was judged worthy to second their design, and he was appointed minister of the general police. By his order the clubs were shut up, the journals seized, their editors imprisoned, and, in one word, all his illegal acts were executed, and the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire was consummated. Buonaparte himself could not behold without astonishment and alarm this old conventionalist so readily initiated into all the secrets of arbitrary government. He was doubtful of his sincerity, and it was not till after the explosion of the 3rd of Nivose, the arrest of Carbon and St Regent, and the deportation of one hundred and fifty jacobins, that Buonaparte could place confidence in his new minister. Some months after the peace of Amiens, Fouché was sacrificed to the caprice of Lucien, who hated him; but it was soon perceived that he alone was capable of smoothing the way for the passage of his master from the consulate to the empire; and Lucien in his turn was obliged to quit France. Buonaparte being called to the theatre of war, the whole power of the government was centered in Fouché, who used it with wisdom and moderation. After the peace of Presburg, December 1805, the emperor conferred on him the title of Duke of Otranto. Fouché did not, however, surrender his independence. He loudly censured the invasion of Spain, and he gave still greater offence by recommending the employment of Bernadotte to defend Belgium against the invasion of the English, saying in a proclamation, "the presence of Napoleon is not necessary to repel our enemies." On the return of the emperor to Paris, he successively (Oct. 1809, and June 1810) deprived his obnoxious counsellor of the portfolios of the interior and of the police, which he had unitedly held. He was then sent into a sort of honourable exile, with the empty title of governor of Rome. He travelled through Italy, and returning fixed his residence at Aix, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, where he remained till 1813, when Napoleon called him to Dresden to give his advice as to the means of repairing the disasters of that period. He again gave offence by his frankness; and he was sent as governor-general into the Illyrian provinces. Thence he was driven by foreign invasion; and that he might not return to France, he was ordered to go to Naples. Murat was then about to join the coalition against Buonaparte; and Fouché, without entering into his scheme, gave him some prudent advice. (See "Lettre au Roi Joachim," 1814.) He returned to France when the face of affairs was entirely changed, and he was well received by those in

power. His opinion was asked, but his counsels were neglected, which became the subject of regret when it was too late. Napoleon reappeared in France, and Fouché being suddenly called to the ministry, executed his duties with the skill and devotion of a man who preferred the interests of his country to those of his sovereign. He told the emperor that his only means of safety would be to restore to the French the energy of liberty. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the provisional government; and it was he who pressed the abdication of Buonaparte, and who treated with the duke of Wellington, though he was disposed to have resisted, if the defence of Paris had not been judged useless. Under Louis XVIII Fouché continued to belong to the ministry; but the law of the 6th of January, 1816, drove him into banishment. He then retired to Dresden, where he had been minister plenipotentiary; and after travelling some time in Germany, he took up his abode at Trieste, where he died in 1820. Several works have been published relating to Fouché, among which the most remarkable is that entitled *Mémoires de J. Fouché*, Paris, 1824, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

FOX (HENRY) first lord Holland, an eminent statesman of the last century. He was the youngest son of sir Stephen Fox, and was born in 1705. Mr Fox received his education at Eton, and commenced his parliamentary career at the age of thirty. After filling in succession the offices of surveyor to the board of works, and commissioner of the treasury, he was appointed secretary at war in 1746, which situation he held nearly ten years. In 1756 he retired in favour of Mr Pitt, afterwards lord Chatham, but returned to office the following year as paymaster of the forces. Few ministers have been more severely attacked by their opponents, who did not hesitate to ascribe to him the most unbounded peculation, especially in his discharge of the duties of the last-mentioned office. In 1763 Mr Fox was called to the upper house by the title of baron Holland of Foxley. He died in 1774.—*Collins's Peerage.*

FOY (MAXIMILIAN SEBASTIAN) lieutenant-general of the armies of France, was born at Hamme in Picardy in 1775. He was admitted as a student in the military school of La Fère at the age of fifteen, and he entered as second lieutenant into the third regiment of artillery. In 1792 he made his first campaign under the command of Dumouriez; and by his bravery and good conduct he successively rose to be captain and chief of a squadron. He was appointed adjutant-general on the field of battle at Diersenoffen in 1800; and his future behaviour showed that he was worthy of the patronage which he experienced. When proceedings were pending against Moreau, a paper censuring his conduct was presented to Foy for his signature, which he refused to give, observing "that he was a soldier and not a judge." He also showed his independence of mind by giving a negative vote on the proposition for the

institution of the empire. He displayed his military talents to advantage in the campaigns in Italy, Germany, and Portugal. In 1809 he was made general of a brigade; and he was chosen by Marshal Massena as an envoy from the army under his command detained on the banks of the Tagus to his imperial master. Foy was sent back with the rank of general of a division; and he subsequently distinguished himself at the battle of Arapiles, or Salamanca (July 22, 1812), at the passage of the Douro, and on various other occasions. He joined Buonaparte on his return from Elba; and he was present at Waterloo, where he was wounded, but he remained at his post till the close of the engagement. In 1819 he was nominated inspector-general of infantry; and on the 11th of September the same year he was chosen a member of the chamber of deputies. He died November 28, 1825. A subscription has been subsequently made for erecting a monument to his memory, and providing for his family. Madame de Foy has published from her husband's MSS. "*Histoire de la Guerre de la Péninsule sous Napoléon, précédée d'un Tableau Politique et Militaire des Puissances Belligérantes*," 4 vols, 8vo.—*Foreign Review. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

FRAMERY (NICHOLAS STEPHEN) a distinguished French musician and dramatist, born at Rouen in 1745, and died in 1810. He composed the music and poetry of a number of operas; published several critical tracts; wrote "Notice sur Joseph Haydn," 1810, 8vo; and translated into prose, in conjunction with Panckoucke, the *Jerusalem Delivered* of Tasso, and the *Orlando of Ariosto*; besides he conducted the *Journal de Musique* in 1770 and 1771, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FRANCIA (FRANCESCO) a celebrated Bolognese artist, born about the middle of the fifteenth century. He was bred an engraver, to which profession he united the business of a goldsmith, but latterly devoted himself entirely to painting. Raphael d'Urbino held his pictures in great esteem, especially his representations of the Virgin Mary. Francia died in 1518.—*D'Argenville.*

FRANCIS (ANNE) an English poetess, who died in 1800. She published a translation in verse of the *Songs of Solomon*, London, 1781, 4to; "*The Obsequies of Demetrius Poliorcetes, a Poem*," 1785, 4to; "*Charlotte to Werter, a poetical Epistle*," 1787, 4to; and "*Miscellaneous Poems*," 1790, 8vo.—*Reuss. Biog. Univ. Class.*

FRANCK or FRANCKS (FRANCIS). There were two eminent Dutch painters of this name, father and son. The elder, known among connoisseurs by the name of Old Francks, was born in 1544, and died in 1616. He is celebrated for the beauty of his pieces, principally taken from Scripture history. His son, however, eclipsed the reputation of his father in his own line. There is a magnificent specimen of his talents at Antwerp, taken from the history of Solomon. The younger Francks died in 1642, at the age of sixty-two.—*D'Argenville.*

FRANCKENSTEIN (CHRISTIAN GOD-

F R A

PREY) was born in 1661, and practised at the Leipsic bar. His writings consist of a "Life of Christina, Queen of Sweden;" a "History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries;" and a "Supplement to Puffendorf's Introduction to History." His death took place in 1717.—JAMES FRANCKENSTEIN, son to the preceding, is known as the author of a treatise on the laws and customs of the Jews in Germany, and of another entitled "De Collatione Bonorum." He died in 1733.—*Moreri*.

FRANK (PETER) a German physician, born at Rotalben, in the grand duchy of Baden, in 1745. He studied medicine and anatomy at Heidelberg, and afterwards became physician to the bishop of Spire. He then filled a chair in the university of Gottingen, and succeeded Tissot at Pavia. He was also nominated director-general of the hospitals of Lombardy, but he quitted Italy in 1795 to become clinical professor at Vienna. That city he also left to go to Russia as imperial archiater, but ill health obliged him to return to Vienna, and after refusing an invitation to France from Buonaparte, he died in 1821. The works of Professor Frank are "Système de Police Médicale," 11 vols, 8vo; "Choix d'Opuscules appartenant à la Médecine," 1785, 12 vols, 8vo; "Plan d'Ecole Clinique," Vienna, 1790, 8vo; and "De l'Art de Traiter les Maladies," Pisa, 1818, 9 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

FRAUENHOFER (JOSEPH VON) doctor of philosophy, professor in the Royal Bavarian Academy, and knight of the Bavarian Civil Order, and of the Danish Order of Dannebrog. He was the son of a glazier at Straubing; and being destined for the same employment, his early education was neglected. In his eleventh year, being left an orphan, he was first placed by his guardian with a turner, whose work being too laborious for his strength, he was, in August 1799, apprenticed to Philip Weichselberger, court mirror maker and glass-cutter. In the second year of his apprenticeship, an accident happened to him, which proved the first occasion of his advancement. On the 21st of July that year, (1801,) the house in which Frauenhofer lodged, in Munich, fell down, and he was buried in the rubbish, from which, however, fortunately he was extricated alive. His remarkable preservation came to the knowledge of the king, Maximilian Joseph, who ordered that the utmost care should be taken for the recovery of the boy, concerning whose prospects and situation he made inquiries. He afterwards gave him eighteen ducats, and promised him his protection. Frauenhofer made a good use of this money; he constructed a glass-cutting machine, and on holidays made and ground optical glasses; and in spite of all difficulties he acquired a knowledge of the theory of optics and mathematics. He procured further information from the works of Kästner, Klugel, Priestley, and others, from which he found that a knowledge of pure mathematics would be necessary, and he there-

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fore steadily applied himself to the acquisition of it. Besides these difficulties he had others to encounter, from the opposition of his master, and the neglect of other persons, notwithstanding which he persisted in his studies. At length he became independent of his master, having purchased the last half year of his apprenticeship. He now learnt to engrave on metal, without any assistance, and contrived a model of a press; but the occurrence of war, which filled the country with troops, interrupted his proceedings. Through that and other misfortunes, Frauenhofer was brought into great embarrassment, and found it difficult to procure the means of subsistence; yet he could not assume courage enough to make known his difficulties to the king. In these distressed circumstances, he returned to his old occupation of looking-glass making and glass-cutting, continuing the study of mathematics on holidays. At this time, through the recommendation of Usschneider, he was admitted into the Mathematical Mechanical Institute of Reichenbach, then under the superintendence of Professor Schiegg. Here Frauenhofer computed and ground optical glasses, from the new glass works at Benedictbaern, for the observatory of Buda. As the institute was now of less importance than Benedictbaern, Frauenhofer went thither in 1809, to occupy the place of optician. There he made many useful discoveries and inventions, which have raised him to the utmost celebrity as a man of science. His grinding and polishing machines, and the excellence of the flint and crown glass with which he made his telescopes, procured him the highest reputation, and his contributions in the 74th volume of "Gilbert's Annals of Physics," "Researches concerning the Laws of Light," have added to his fame. In 1817, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, at Munich, and in 1823, he was appointed conservator of the Cabinet of Natural Curiosity belonging to that institution. He died June 10, 1826.—*New German Necrol.*

FREART (ROLAND) sieur de Chambrai, a French architect of the seventeenth century, known as the author of a valuable work entitled "Ancient Architecture compared with Modern," in one volume, folio, of which there is an English translation. He also published a French version of Leonardo da Vinci's work on painting. Freart died at Paris in 1676.—*Dict. Hist.*

FREDEGARIUS, surnamed Scholasticus, an early French writer, who about the middle of the seventh century wrote a history of events from the earliest ages to the year 641. This curious work is to be found in Duchesne's Collection.—*Moreri*.

FREEMAN (WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS) a distinguished naval officer, who was the grandson of W. Peere Williams, an eminent law reporter. His father was a beneficed clergyman, and he was born at Peterborough, January 6, 1742. He was educated at Eton school, whence he removed at the age of fifteen, and entered as a midshipman on board the Royal Sovereign, and in the course of the

same year, he was appointed acting lieutenant of the *Rainbow*, which appointment was subsequently confirmed. In May 1768, he was made a master and commander; and in 1769, appointed to the command of the *Otter*, sloop of war. In the beginning of 1771, he was raised to the rank of captain, and successively commanded the *Wolf* and *Active* frigates, stationed in the West Indies with the fleet under Admiral Man; and he served with credit in that situation during a part of the American War. He afterwards exchanged into the *Lively*, and served under Admiral Montague, on the Boston station, North America, until ordered home towards the end of 1773. Four years afterwards, he was appointed to the command of the *Venus*, a fine frigate, stationed at Rhode Island, under the orders of Admiral Lord Howe, and from that vessel he exchanged with Captain Ferguson into the *Brune*, and in 1778, he returned to England. In April 1780, he was placed in command of the *Flora* frigate, belonging to the Channel fleet, in which, on the 10th of August ensuing, while on a cruise off Ushant, he engaged an enemy's frigate and a cutter, the former of which he captured, after a most desperate action, in which sixty-three men, including the commander, were killed on board the French frigate, which was called *La Nymphe*, while the number of killed on board the *Flora* was only nine. This action was the result of a challenge transmitted by the Chevalier du Romain, the captain of *La Nymphe*, while in the port of Ushant, to the captain of the *Flora*, and by the latter readily accepted. In March 1781, captain Williams accompanied the fleet under vice-admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to Port Mahon. On the 29th of May following, the *Flora* and the *Crescent*, the latter commanded by captain (afterwards admiral sir T.) Pakenham, being near the coast of Barbary, fell in with two Dutch ships, and the next morning a furious engagement took place, which terminated in the surrender of one of the Dutch vessels, the *Castor* of thirty-two guns, to the *Flora*; and the *Crescent*, having been disabled, was saved from the enemy by the exertions of captain Williams. He was not again employed in actual service after the close of the American war, his politics being opposed to those of the government under the administration of Mr. Pitt. His country being thus deprived of his services, he spent his time in retirement, employing his ample means in deeds of benevolence, which were concealed from the world. In April 1794, he attained the rank of rear-admiral, that of vice-admiral in June 1795, and that of admiral, January 1st, 1801. On the accession of his Majesty William IV. to the throne, the station of admiral of the fleet becoming vacant, the king conferred it on admiral Williams, sending him a splendid baton as an ensign of the rank to which he had been raised. His death took place, February 16th, 1832, at Hoddesden, in Hertfordshire; and he was interred in the family vault, at Broxbourne, in the same county. Admiral

Williams assumed the name of Freeman upon the death of Strickland Freeman, Esq. of Fawley Court, Buckinghamshire, November 25, 1821, pursuant to the will of Sambrooke Freeman, Esq. dated June 1, 1774. He succeeded to large estates on this occasion, including property in the counties of Bucks, Oxford, and Berks, and in the city of London, all which, with his paternal estates, descended to his two grandsons.—*Marshall's Royal Naval Biog. United Service Journal. Ann. Biog.*

FUGGER (HULDRIC) a native of Augsburg, born in 1526. He may be considered as literally a victim to the bibliomania, his relations at length procuring a decree which took from him the administration of his own affairs in consequence of the large sums he lavished in collecting and publishing rare manuscripts. His death took place in 1584, at Heidelberg.—*Dict. Hist.*

FULTON (ROBERT) an American engineer, born in the county of Lancaster, in the state of Pennsylvania, about 1767. He was first intended for the occupation of a jeweller, which he relinquished for that of a painter. He came to England, and studied under his countryman West, with whom he continued some years, and then went into Devonshire, where he became acquainted with another American named Rumsey, who was skilled in mechanics. He then became a civil engineer, and distinguished himself by the boldness and novelty of the projects in which he engaged. While in England he published a treatise "On the Improvement of Inland Navigation," 4to, 1796, in which he proposed the use of inclined planes to supersede locks on navigable canals. In 1800 Mr Fulton, in concert with Joel Barlow, introduced panoramas into Paris, for which he obtained a patent of importation; and this proved a very profitable scheme. In France he took up the idea of submarine navigation, for the purpose of blowing up ships of war. This project he pertinaciously pursued for many years, but with little advantage. On his proposal being rejected by the French government he came to England, and made some experiments under the patronage of the late earl Stanhope. He then returned to his native country, where he constructed a sort of boat to pass under water, called a catamaran, nautilus, or torpedo; and among various other inventions, of which he published an account, were a mill for cutting and polishing marble, and a machine for twisting ropes. At length he employed himself in the improvement of steam-navigation, of which he claimed the invention; and it is said that vexation at being denied the credit of the discovery, and prevented from deriving the whole benefit of it, preyed on his mind and hastened his death, which took place at New York, February 24, 1815.—*Month. Mag. vol. xlii. Biog. Univ. Class.*

FUNES (GREGORIO) a patriot statesman of La-Plata in South America. He was dean of the cathedral church of Cordova, in which station he employed all his influence in support of the revolution which detached the

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Spanish colonies from the parent state. He became a member of a junta assembled at Cordova, which, under the instigation of Liniers resisted the progress of the revolution, notwithstanding the opposition of the dean to the views of a majority of his colleagues. In 1810 he was sent as a deputy from Cordova, to the congress at Buenos Ayres, and on various subsequent occasions he acted a prominent part in the political transactions which took place in South America; as also did his brother D. Antonio Funes, who signalized himself as governor of Cordova. Dr G. Funes was chairman of the committee of congress on constitutional affairs, which, in June 1826, presented their famous report, recommending the adoption of the central form of government for the republic. He died at Buenos Ayres, January 11, 1829, at a very advanced age. Dr Funes was distinguished not only as a politician, but also as an historical writer, especially by his "Ensayo de la Historia Civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, y Tucuman," published at Buenos Ayres in 1817, 3 vols. This work, which is said to have been drawn up from the most valuable materials, including many previously unedited manuscripts, contains much information concerning the countries of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, and Tucuman, which had not been before published.—*Encycl. Amer.*

FURIUS, an ancient satiric poet of no great merit, was born at Cremona about a century before the Christian era, and from his intemperate habits acquired the surname of Bibaculus. Horace ridicules his iambics. There are some fragments of his annals to be found in the *Corpus Poetarum*.—*Fossii Poet. Lat.*

FURIUS (FREDERIC CORIOLANUS) a Spaniard of the sixteenth century, born in the kingdom of Valencia, is known as the author of a defence of the translations of the Old and New Testament, which was condemned by the council of Trent. He also wrote "Del Consejo y Consejero," and a tract on rhetoric. This author obtained the honorary distinction of historiographer to king Philip II, and died in 1592, at Valladolid.—*Morevi.*

FUSS (NICHOLAS VON) a distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician, who was born in 1755. His father was a bourgeois of the city of Basle; and he passed through the early part of his education at home, but afterwards studied in the gymnasium and then in the university of his native place, in which the celebrated Bernouilli was then professor of mathematics, to which branch of science Fuss particularly directed his attention. He obtained the confidence of this learned man, who, when he had attained the age of seventeen, sent him with introductory letters to the great mathematician Euler, at Peters-

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burgh, who in consequence of the weakness of his eyes, wished to obtain the assistance of a young man in the prosecution of his philosophical inquiries. Euler received him with open arms and took him into his house, where he continued eleven years, deriving great advantage from the society and conversation of so distinguished an individual. In January 1776 he was appointed adjunct of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg for the higher mathematics. And in 1784 he was taken into the number of the ordinary members of that institution. The same year the czarina, Catherine the Second, constituted him professor of mathematics in the corps of noble land cadets. He was admitted into the free economical society, in 1792; and appointed their secretary for foreign correspondence in 1800. In 1797 he was made professor of mathematical science in the marine corps at Petersburg: and in 1800, by an imperial ukase, was raised to the dignity of a counsellor of state. In the latter year he was elected by the academy of sciences to be their secretary in ordinary, which situation had been rendered vacant by the death of his father-in-law John Albert Euler. In 1802 a particular committee was organized for the regulation of the Russian academies, universities, and schools, of which Fuss, by the command of the emperor Alexander, was made a member; and shortly after he was nominated a member of the upper school directory. In 1805, prince Constantine constituted him one of the council for the organization of military schools; and by an imperial decree in 1814, he was made perpetual examiner of the marine corps. For his services to the economical society he was in 1801 honoured with the second order of St Anne; and his labours as a member of the academy of sciences were in 1818 and 1819 rewarded with the order of Vladimir, of the third class, and a pension. His death took place January 4, 1826. His productions relating to literature and science are numerous. Besides his contributions to the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg*, during a period of fifty years, relating chiefly to mathematics and astronomy, he published "Oratio de Philantia," 1767; "Instruction de Taillée pour porter les Lunettes au plus degré de perfection," 1774; "A Plan for an Universal Lending House," in German, 1776; "Observations et Expériences sur les Aimans Artificiels, et sur la Manière de les faire," 1778; "Réflexions sur les Satellites des Etoiles," 1782; "Eloge de M. L. Euler," 1783; "Easy Problems relating to the higher Spherical Trigonometry," in German, 1786.—*New German Necrology*, 1826.

GABRIELLI, or GABRIELI (CATERINA.)

This celebrated singer, of whom an account is given in the first volume of the present work, and the time of whose decease is stated to be uncertain, appears to be still living; at least we are not aware that any account of her death has reached this country. In a notice of her published in September 1831, it is said that she still survived in her native country, though more than a hundred years old, and but two years previously she could delight her friends by evidence of yet extraordinary powers. Among the anecdotes not related in the preceding article, it may be mentioned that, after repeated entreaties, she consented to go to St Petersburg, on condition of receiving 5000 ducats for two months, with all her expenses, and to the remonstrance of the empress Catherine II that she did not pay her field-marshal so much, Gabrielli replied to the minister who was negotiating with her, "Tell your mistress that she may set her field-marshal to sing." The haughty empress however thought proper not only to comply with the terms of the enchanting songstress, but likewise subsequently bestowed on her jewels in value far exceeding the amount of her salary.—*Month. Mag.*

GABRIELLI (JULIO) a Catholic prelate, who was a native of Rome, and died in 1822, aged seventy-four. He was raised to the see of Sinigaglia, and the dignity of a cardinal, and he occupied the office of pro-secretary of the holy see during the period of the discussions between the pope and Buonaparte, the latter of whom had him driven into exile. He returned to Rome in 1814, and was made secretary of briefs, and afterwards prefect of the congregation of the council and prodatary. Many of his writings are to be found in the *Correspondance Authentique de la Cour de Rome avec la France*, 1809, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GADD (PETER ADRIAN) a Swedish chemist and natural philosopher, who died about the end of the eighteenth century. He was professor of chemistry in the university of Abo in Finland, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. His works, written in Swedish, consist of dissertations on geology, physics, &c.—*Ibid.*

GÄRTNER (BERNARD AUGUSTUS) a celebrated German lawyer, born at Cassel in 1719. He was successively fiscal counsellor, member of the regency of Marburg, and privy counsellor of Germany. He died in 1793. His writings relate to national jurisprudence.—*Ibid.*

GAERTNER (JOSEPH) a German naturalist, son of an eminent physician of Wirtemberg, born at Calu in 1732. Having graduated in medicine in the university of Göttingen, he travelled over great part of the north of Europe in the pursuit of his botanical studies, and settled for a while at Petersburg, where he lectured on the science.

Gaertner was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and the author of several ingenious papers to be found among their Transactions, as also of a botanical treatise "De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum," 2 vols, Stutgard, 1788—91. His death took place in the latter year.—*Life by Deleuze.*

GAHN (HENRY) a distinguished Swedish chemist and natural philosopher, the pupil of the celebrated Bergman, whose researches with those of Scheele contributed to the vast improvement in chemical science which took place in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He made observations on the crystallization of calcareous spar, and the separation of the laminae of secondary crystals, disclosing the primitive form of the central nucleus; and thus laid the foundation of the discovery of the molecular arrangement of crystallized bodies in general, which was afterwards independently developed by Haüy, in his *Essay on Crystals*, published in 1784, and his subsequent works. Gahn likewise was the first who reduced manganese from the ore or brown oxyde, and ascertained it to be a metallic substance.—*Orig.*

GAIL (SOPHIA) wife of the celebrated Heltenist M. Gail, was born about 1779, and died at Paris in 1819. She distinguished herself by her taste for music and literature, and was the composer of an admired opera "Deux Jaloux," 1813; besides which she produced "Mademoiselle de Launay a Bastille;" "La Sérénade," &c.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GALEANO (JOSEPH) a Sicilian physician, born at Palermo in 1605, and known as the editor of a collection of the poets of his native country, in five volumes. He was also the author of a paraphrase on the writings of Hippocrates, and a few other professional tracts. His death took place in 1675.—*Moreri.*

GALL (JOHN JOSEPH) the inventor or discoverer of the science of craniology, or as it is now styled phrenology. He was born in the Duchy of Baden, in 1758. His education commenced at Baden, and he afterwards studied medicine under Prof. Hermann at Strasburg, and in 1785 he took the degree of MD. at Vienna, where he then practised as a physician. He adopted the opinion that the several faculties and dispositions incident to animated beings are connected with peculiar conformations of the surface of the brain, and that these may be traced by corresponding elevations and depressions of the skull, so that it would be possible to ascertain the intellectual qualities of any individual by an examination of the exterior of the head during life, and still more perfectly by observing the conformation of the skull after death. Dr Gall not being permitted to propagate his discoveries at Vienna, he determined to visit the north of Germany, and he was well received at the capitals of some of the German states, and in Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, the sovereigns of which countries are said to have paid attention

to his opinions, and to have honoured him with tokens of approbation. He then visited England, and subsequently settled at Paris, where in 1810 he published, in conjunction with his disciple Dr Spurzheim, "Anatomie und Physiologie des Nerven systems neberhaupt und des Gehirnes insinsondere, mit Bemerkungen neber die Möglichkeit verschiedene Anlagen der Thiere ans der Gestalt ihrer Köpfe zu beurtheilen," a work valuable on account of the accuracy of the description of the structure of the brain, and the excellence of the plates by which it is illustrated, independent of the peculiar theory of the authors. Dr Gall died at his house at Montrouge, near Paris, August 22, 1828, aged seventy-one; and at his interment on the 27th of the same month, funeral eulogies were pronounced by professor Broussais, Dr Fossati, and Dr Londe. Besides the treatise mentioned above, Dr Gall published "Recherches sur le Système Nerveux en général, et sur celui du Cerveau en particulier: Mémoire présenté à l'Institut de France, le 14 Mars 1808. Suivi d'Observations sur le Rapport qui en a été fait à cette Compagnie par ses Commissaires," Paris, 1809, 4to.—*For. Rev. Gent. Mag.*

GALLOWAY (JOSEPH) an Anglo-American lawyer, born in England about 1730, and died in 1803. He was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1764; and he belonged to the first congress of that province in 1776. He first embraced the cause of the colonists at the beginning of the American war; but he afterwards became a royalist. He published "Observations on the Conduct of Sir William Howe," in which he animadverted severely on the excesses committed by the English troops in New Jersey. He was also the author of "Concise Commentaries on some parts of the Revelations," &c. London, 1802, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GALLUCCI (ANGELO) an Italian historian of the seventeenth century, a native of Macerata, born in 1593. He received his education among the jesuits, and having become a member of the order settled at Rome, where he wrote a history of the war in the Low Countries, in Latin, under the title of "Commentarii de Bello Belgico;" there are two editions of this work, that of 1671 in 2 vols, folio, and that of 1677 in 4to, published three years after his decease.—*Dict. Hist.*

GANDOLPHY (PETER) a Catholic priest, born about 1760, and died at East Sheen in Surrey in 1821. He distinguished himself greatly as a preacher; and he published "A Defence of the Ancient Faith," 1811, 8vo; "A full Exposition of the Christian Religion," 1813, 8vo; besides other tracts. A sermon which he published, on the relations between spiritual and temporal authority, exposed him to the censure of his diocesan, against whom he appealed to the court of Rome, and defended his opinions with great firmness and ability.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GARAY (don MARTIN de) a Spanish statesman, who was minister of finance, and died in the province of Arragon in 1822. He

acted a conspicuous part in the management of public affairs from 1808 till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. Being made finance minister in 1816, he endeavoured to introduce reforms into the department over which he presided, by which means he gave offence to powerful courtiers, who procured his dismissal in 1818.—*Ibid.*

GARCIA (MANUEL) a distinguished musical performer and composer chiefly for the theatre, who was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1782. He commenced his education as a musician at the age of seven, in the collegiate of his native city, and he afterwards studied under Ripa. He appeared as a public singer at the opera-houses of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Naples, Turin, and London; and his talents attracted much attention, and procured him high reputation. In 1824 he was engaged as principal male singer at the King's theatre in the Haymarket, London. His voice exhibited extensive compass, considerable power, and extreme flexibility; and his acting, both in tragedy and comedy, has been characterised as highly impressive and energetic. He died in 1832. Among his principal dramatic compositions may be mentioned "Quien porfia mucho alcanza," (Op. Com.); "El Rele de Madera," (Op. Com.); "El Poeta calculista," (Op. Com.); "La Florida," (Op. Com.); "Le Califo de Bagdad," (Op. Com.); "La Donzella di Raab," (Op. Ser.); "Le Prince d'Occasion," (Op. Com.); "Il Fazzoletto," (Op. Com.); "La Mort du Tasse," (Op. Ser.); and "Florestan, ou le Conseil de Dix," (Op. Ser.); all which were performed previously to 1824, and he also produced several other operas both comic and serious. His compositions of a different class include "Endimione," a cantata for three voices; and several masses, one of which was performed at the Bavarian chapel, in London, in 1822.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

GASPARINI, called BARZIZA from the place of his birth, a village in the vicinity of Bergamo, in Italy. He became professor of the belles lettres at Padua, in the early part of the fifteenth century; and he is regarded as one of the most distinguished writers who contributed to the restoration of a taste for the Latin language in his native country, by his critical observations on the writings of the classic authors of ancient Rome. He was the author of a treatise "De Orthographia;" Commentaries of the Epistles, Offices, and some other works of Cicero; Orations; and Letters, which last were printed in France in 1496, and constitute the earliest typographical production of that country. Gasparini flourished in the reign of the emperor Sigismund, at the period of the council of Constance.—*Trithemius. Biog. Univ.*

GATTERER (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) a learned German historian, who was professor of history in the university of Gottingen, in the last century. He was the author of several treatises which display a spirit of deep research and sound criticism, among which may be mentioned a "History of the World to the

time of Cyrus," 2 vols, 8vo; an "Essay towards a general Universal History to the period of the Discovery of America," 1792, which may be considered as the most complete of his elementary sketches of history; and an "Abridgement of Chronology," 1777, 8vo; all in the German language; besides "Commentationes de Theoponia Ægyptiorum," in the seventh volume of the Göttingen collections; and other contributions to classical literature. He died in 1799.—*Zopf. Mensel.*

GAUBIUS (JEROMX DAVID) a Dutch physician, the pupil of Boerhaave, born in 1705 at Heidelberg. He became professor of medicine at Leyden, and is known as the author of a variety of professional treatises, the principal of which are "Institutiones Pathologicæ Medicinalis;" "De solidis Humani Corporis Partibus;" "De Methodo concinnandi Formulas Medicamentorum;" "Adversariorum varii Argumenta;" and a "Panegyric Oration delivered on the Third Centenary of the Leyden University." Gaubius died in 1780.—*Dict. Hist.*

GAULMIN (GILBERT) a French poet and miscellaneous writer, who flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. He held the post of counsellor of state to the French king. His writings consist of a volume of dramatic and other poems; a "Commentary on the Life and Death of Moses;" "Notes on Pællus and on Theodore Prodromus;" and a tract "On the False Calisthenes." He also printed a new edition of Ismenus and Ismenias, and died in 1667.—*Biog. Univ.*

GAY VERNON (J.) a French military officer and mathematician, born in 1760. He was admitted into the school of engineers in 1780, and was made a sub-lieutenant. In 1792 he was employed in the army of the Rhine, when he distinguished himself in the attacks of Spire and Mayence. Subsequently he acted as aide-de-camp to Custine, and then to Houchard; and being arrested, together with the latter, after the victory of Hondscoote, he did not recover his liberty till the revolution of the 9th of Thermidor. Gay Vernon was one of the founders of the Polytechnic School, of which he acted as second director for seventeen years. Having been appointed commandant of the fortress of Torgau in 1813, he was made prisoner after a brave defence, and he obtained permission to return to France on his parole. He died in 1822. He was the author of "Exposition abrégée du Cours de Géométrie descriptive appliquée à la Fortification," 1802, 4to; and "Traité Élémentaire d'Art Militaire et de Fortification," 1805, 2 vols, 4to, which has been translated into English, and various other languages.—LEONARD GAY VERNON, brother of the preceding, was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and of the National Convention; and having embraced with ardour revolutionary principles, he was in 1791 elected constitutional bishop of Upper Vienne. He voted for the death of the king, without appeal or delay; and in the sitting of November 7, 1793, he publicly resigned his episcopal

character. He was afterwards consul at Tripoli in Syria, and held other offices; but he died in retirement at his seat at Vernon, near Limoges, in 1822.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GAZIR (—) a learned Greek ecclesiastic, who obtained the office of archimandrite; and who died in the earlier part of 1829, in the seventieth year of his age. At the commencement of the revolution in Greece he was resident at Vienna, where he had obtained a competent fortune by his literary labours; but no sooner had his countrymen commenced their endeavours to free themselves from the Turkish yoke, than he quitted Austria, and returned home. He became a member of the first national assembly, in which, by his conciliatory spirit, he frequently repressed the conflicts of opinion and party zeal. He was the compiler of a Greek Dictionary, in three volumes; and he contributed several interesting articles on scientific subjects to the journal published at Vienna under the title of "Hermes," of which he was the principal editor.—*Elect. Rev.*

GEBANER (GEORGE CHRISTIAN) an eminent German lawyer, who was a native of Breslaw. He became professor of jurisprudence in the university of Göttingen, and his death took place in 1773. He was the author of several works of merit, in the Latin and German languages, on law and history; and he also published an edition of the Corpus Juris Romani.—*Zopf.*

GEBHARDI (LOUIS ALBERT) a voluminous historical writer, who was librarian at Hanover, where he died in 1802. He wrote various portions of the grand body of Universal History published at Halle:—the History of Denmark and Norway, 4 vols, that of Courland, one vol, and the General History of the Wendes and Slavonians, 3 vols. He was likewise author of a "General History of the Sovereign Houses of Germany," 3 vols, 8vo; and a "History of Hungary," 3 vols, 8vo.—*Idem.*

GEDDES (JAMES) an ingenious writer, who was born in Tweeddale, N.B. in 1710. He published "An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," in which the taste and learning of the author are advantageously displayed. He died in 1749.—*Lempriere's Univ. Biog.*

GEDIKE, or GEDICKE (FREDERIC) superintendent of a gymnasium at Berlin, a distinguished writer and public instructor. His publications, which are numerous, consist chiefly of editions and translations of the classics; and other works designed to facilitate the education of youth. He died in 1803.—*Zopf.*

GEDOYN (NICHOLAS) a French jesuit, canon of La Chapelle Sainte at Paris, and abbot of Beaugency, a native of Orleans, born in 1667. He is known as the author of some miscellaneous essays, entitled "Œuvres Diverses;" and as the translator of Pausanias and Quintilian. His death took place in 1774.—*Dict. Hist.*

GEER (CHARLES de) a Swedish nobleman,

knight of the order of Gustavus Vasa, and a marshal of the empire, eminent for his skill in mechanics, and his familiar acquaintance with natural history. He was born in 1720, and after receiving the rudiments of his education at Utrecht proceeded to Upsal, where he became the disciple of Linnæus. The baron de Geer applied his knowledge of mechanics to great effect in his mines at Dannemora, and thereby much increased his revenues. He was the author of a treatise, now become scarce, "On the Natural History of Insects," in seven quarto volumes, and died in 1778.—*Biog. Univ.*

GEHLEN (ADOLPHUS FERDINAND) a German chemist, who died at Munich in 1815. He was a member of the academy in that city, and one of the conductors of the General Journal of Chemistry, published at Berlin, 1803—5, 5 vols, 8vo; and of the General Journal of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 1806—7, 8vo. He also published a translation of Berthollet's Treatise on the Art of Dyeing, Berlin, 1806, 2 vols, 8vo; and an Essay on the Improvement of Pharmacy.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GEHLER (JOHN SAMUEL TRAUGOTT) a distinguished natural philosopher, who was a senator of Leipsic. He was the author of a valuable Dictionary of Natural Philosophy, in German, 6 vols, 8vo. He died in 1793.—*Zopf.*

GELASIIUS. There were three eminent prelates of this name: the first flourished in the fourth century, and was nephew to St Cyril of Jerusalem. He was bishop of Cæsarea, and was the author of a history of the church, of which some portions are yet extant. His death took place in 394.—The second, an African by birth, succeeded Felix the Third in the papal see, which he filled about four years. He drove the professors of Manicheism out of Rome, and excommunicated the emperor Anastasius for favouring the patriarch Acacius. He died in 476.—The third, in 1118, succeeded Paschal the Second in the popedom, from which he was twice driven in the course of the single year that he survived his elevation, first by Cinci Frangipani, and next by the emperor Henry V, on which latter event he retired to the abbey of Clugny, and there died in 1119.—*Dict. Hist.*

GENEST (CHARLES CLAUDE) a French abbé and dramatist, born in the metropolis in 1636. His writings consist of two tragedies, founded on the stories of Joseph and Penelope, and a treatise on "The Principles of Philosophy." His death took place in 1719.—*Biog. Univ.*

GENLIS (STEPHANIE FELICITE DUCREST de ST AUBIN, marquise de Sillery, countess de) a lady distinguished for her talents and the multiplicity of her writings, chiefly relating to education. She was born near Autun, in the province of Burgundy, in 1746. More indebted to nature than to fortune, her beauty, her genius, and her accomplishments, especially her skill in music, procured her, when young, admission to the best society in Paris.

A letter written to one of her friends being seen by the count de Genlis, it excited in his breast such an admiration of the writer as led to an acquaintance and a subsequent marriage. She thus became niece to mad. de Montesson, who was privately married to the duke of Orleans. This connexion introduced the young countess de Genlis to the Orleans family, and in 1782 she was appointed governess to the children of the duke of Chartres, the father of the present King of the French. In the prosecution of her duties as a preceptress she wrote for the use of her pupils "Adèle et Théodore;" "Les Veillées du Chateau;" and "Le Théâtre à l'Usage des Jeunes Personnes, ou Théâtre d'Education;" which were well received by the public and have been translated into English. She conducted the education of her young charge without assistance, and she also engaged in other affairs connected with the domestic economy of the family to which she was attached. It appears from her writings that she had adopted the principles of the revolution; she was acquainted with Pétion and Barrère, and she had been present in the sessions of the Jacobins; yet she quitted France in 1791, and went to London. About the time of the September massacres (1792) the duke of Orleans recalled her to Paris. Becoming suspected however by the ruling powers, she retired to Tournay, in Flanders, with her pupil, mademoiselle d'Orleans; and shortly after her adopted daughter, Pamela, was married to lord Edward Fitzgerald. In April 1793 she removed to Switzerland, and resided for some time in a convent at Bremgarten, a few miles from Zurich; but her pupil leaving her to join her aunt the princess of Condé at Friburg, madame de Genlis retired with a young female companion to Altona, where she lived in seclusion, and devoted herself to literature. At a country seat in the territory of Holstein she wrote "Les Chevaliers du Cigne, ou la Cour de Charlemagne," Hamburg, 1795, 3 vols, 8vo, a novel containing many republican sentiments, and some highly coloured scenes. She also published at this time "Précis de la Conduite de Madame de Genlis," to which is subjoined a letter to her eldest pupil, Louis-Philippe, in which she exhorted him not to accept the crown if ever it should be offered to him, because the French republic seemed to be established on moral and just foundations. When Buonaparte was at the head of affairs in France she returned to Paris: and that chief bestowed on her a house, and in 1806 a pension of 6000 francs a-year. She passed the remainder of her long life chiefly at Paris, occupied in literary pursuits; and besides other works she published "Mémoires Inédits de Mad. la Comte de Genlis sur la 18me Siècle et la Révolution Française, depuis 1756 jusqu'à nos Jours," 8 vols, 8vo. After the restoration of the Bourbons she experienced the kindest attentions from her former pupil, who, on his elevation to the throne after the revolution in 1830 offered mad. de Genlis splendid apartments in the palace of the Tuileries. This occurred just before her death,

and she is said to have been engaged in writing a note to the king, declining with expressions of gratitude the proffered favour, at three o'clock in the morning of December 31, 1830; she then retired to bed, and at ten o'clock she was found a corpse. A catalogue of the numerous works of Mad. de Genlis may be found in the first of the subjoined authorities.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Encycl. Amer. Gent. Mag.*

GENNARO (JOSEPH AURELIUS) a Neapolitan of good family, born about the commencement of the last century. He devoted his attention to the study of jurisprudence, and rose to be chief magistrate of the capital which gave him birth. His "*Repubblica Jurisconsultorum*" is a sound work, and several other legal treatises of his composition are equally remarkable for the learning they display, and the elegance of the style in which they are written.—*Traboschi*.

GENT (THOMAS) an ingenious writer on topographical antiquities, by trade a printer, which business he followed for many years in his native city, York. He was the author of an "Ancient and Modern History of York," 12mo; "Ancient and Modern History of Rippon, Yorkshire," 8vo; "History of Kingston-upon-Hull," 8vo; "History of the East Window in York Minster," 8vo; a "Life of St Robert of Knaresborough," 12mo; and "Compendious Histories of England and Rome," 12mo, 2 vols. Mr Gent died at York in 1778, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

GEOFFROI, FRs. (STEPHEN FRANCIS) a French physician, professor of chemistry and medicine at Paris, born there in 1672. In the course of his travels through great part of Europe, he became a corresponding member of several foreign philosophical institutions, as well as of the Académie des Sciences. His principal writings consist of a pharmacopœia, entitled "*Le Code Médicamentaire*," and a posthumous tract in three volumes on the *Materia Medica*. His death took place in 1731.—*Biog. Univ.*

GEORGE IV. (GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK) king of England and Hanover, was the eldest son of George III by his queen Charlotte, princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. He was born August 12, 1762, and was declared Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall a few days afterwards. His education was confided at first to Dr William Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York, and Dr Jackson; and subsequently to the year 1776 to Dr Richard Hurd, (Bishop of Worcester,) and Mr Arnold of St John's College, Cambridge. His instructors appear to have done their duty, and as the prince was by no means deficient in natural abilities, he acquired a competent knowledge of literature and science. The ornamental part of his education, as may be supposed, was not neglected; and possessing a handsome person and agreeable manners, his high rank rendered him the idol of the world of fashion, and also, in no small degree, of the people. It has been thought

that while in his adolescence he was subject to too much restraint, one of the apparent consequences of which was the assumption of an excessive license when delivered from preceptorial restraints. His commencement in life was marked by a liking for brilliant but dissipated company, of that epicurean description which unites wit and elegance with great license, and renders the intellect itself an administering slave to self-indulgence. Heirs apparent in England have generally, in modern times at least, become objects of attention to courtiers opposed to the politics of the reigning prince. The successor of George III formed no exception to this rule, and early became the companion and associate of the leading Whig statesmen and families, which including the names of Fox, Burke, Sheridan, and other distinguished personages, gave an ease and superiority to his address and manners for which he was to the very close of life remarkable. The effect upon principles and opinions was not always so manifest, but it must at the same time be remarked that the events of the French revolution operated strongly and widely upon those of all orders of men, and even led to divisions among the politicians themselves who first obtained his notice. At an early period he became acquainted with Mrs. Robinson, (see DICR.) then an actress, and that circumstance and the rank of the royal lover induced contemporary chroniclers of fashionable intrigues to record the history of their attachment, under the feigned names of Florisel and Perdita. Their connexion, as is not unusual in such cases, was but transient. Probably some new object supplanted the lady, who complained greatly of the desertion of her admirer, and of the illiberality of his conduct, but with what degree of justice it is perhaps now impossible to decide. Nor is any part of the affair worthy attention except to remark that this amour commenced a long course of similar attachments, several of which exhibited the sort of personal degradation which even noblemen may be induced to endure, and princes to be pleased with. The prince subsequently formed a more lasting engagement with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a widow lady of good family, and a professed Catholic, who, although by no means young, still retained a considerable share of personal beauty. It has been generally understood that a private marriage took place, and the circumstance not only excited the serious displeasure of the king, but also became the subject of public alarm, as the contract was a violation of the act of settlement which fixed the House of Hanover on the British throne, and likewise of a more recent act of parliament relating to royal marriages, which had been passed in consequence of the matrimonial engagements formed by the king's brothers. During the period that elapsed between August 1783, when the prince attained the age of majority, and the year 1787, he had lived in an extravagant manner, so that his affairs had become extremely deranged. It is true that on

the first formation of his establishment, notwithstanding the representations of Mr Fox, then minister, the king demanded for his son from Parliament a revenue of but 50,000*l.* a year, though preceding princes of Wales had received double that income. In these circumstances he became loaded with debts to the amount of 300,000*l.* He applied to the king for assistance, but his majesty, after having, for form sake, instituted an examination into the state of the prince's affairs, refused to afford him any aid whatever. This refusal compelled him to adopt a system of retrenchment, in which he persevered for nearly twelve months. He sold off his stud of racing horses, discharged many of his state servants, and discontinued the erection of buildings which he had been induced to undertake; but all these sacrifices were inadequate to the object in view, and by the advice of his confidential counsellors he was induced to apply to Parliament for relief. A motion was made in the House of Commons, April 20, 1787, by Alderman Newnham, for an inquiry into the affairs of the prince of Wales, in order to the obtainment of a grant of money from the nation. The king now became apprehensive of inconvenience from the public discussion of the circumstances connected with the necessities of the heir apparent to the crown, and Mr Pitt, the prime minister, having acted as mediator on the occasion, a message was delivered to Parliament, announcing that the prince would receive an augmentation of his revenue to the amount of 10,000*l.* a year from the civil list. The House of Commons, in return, voted an address to his majesty, begging that he would authorize an additional grant of 160,000*l.* from the public purse towards the extinction of the prince's debts, and this accordingly took place. Towards the end of the year 1788 the king exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, which led to important discussions in parliament relative to the appointment of a regency. Mr Pitt opposed the claims of the prince to the office of regent; without restrictions as to power and influence, and notwithstanding the resistance of Mr Fox and his party, Parliament sanctioned the views of the minister; but the king's recovery terminated these proceedings. In 1793 the prince, who was still encumbered with debts, was induced by the conditional promise of an increase of his income to take as a wife his cousin, the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. The marriage was celebrated April 8, 1795, and the prince's revenue was then raised to 120,000*l.* a year. This most ill-starred union, after the birth of a daughter, (the late Princess Charlotte of Wales,) was virtually dissolved by agreement between the parties. The subsequent complaints of the princess and recriminations of the prince were productive repeatedly of very extraordinary investigations, the result of which was but little advantageous to either of those who were most interested in them. During the

long war between England and France, when Napoleon threatened this country with an invasion, the prince was only colonel of a regiment of dragoons, while his next brother, the Duke of York, was commander in chief of the army, and his younger brothers were general officers. Dissatisfied with his situation, he repeatedly applied for military promotion, but the king and the ministry rejected his solicitations. Toward the close of 1810 the king's malady recurred, and he became incapable of attending to the duties of his high station. The prince was therefore appointed regent by act of parliament, and he took the oath accordingly, February 6, 1811. Some limitations were imposed on the exercise of regal power by the regent, who during the first year was restrained from creating peers, except for great public services, from making appointments for life, and from some other acts of sovereign authority. As the king, however, remained in the same melancholy state of derangement till his death, the regent, at the end of the appointed period, entered into the enjoyment of all the substantial attributes of royalty. Many had anticipated a change of state policy on the accession of the prince to power, from the influence of his early political connexions; but such expectations were not fulfilled, for he retained his father's ministers, and suffering himself to be guided by their advice, he supported the cause of legitimacy on the continent, and contributed materially to the overthrow of Buonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, all which are affairs rather of history than biography. Soon after that event he received a visit from the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and other foreign princes, whom he entertained with great splendour in the metropolis. After the battle of Waterloo Napoleon appealed to the generosity of the prince regent, to whom he addressed a letter, in which he said—"Like Themistocles, I throw myself upon the protection of the most persevering, but the most generous of my enemies." It should be recollected that Buonaparte was not like Themistocles a voluntary suppliant, nor was the prince regent of Britain like the ruler of Persia, in the uncontrolled possession of supreme power; the different manner in which they acted was therefore the result of circumstances, although inclination might not be wanting. To the league called the Holy Alliance the prince gave his assent only in his individual character, (October 6, 1815), the principles of the British constitution not permitting his formal accession to the alliance as king. In March 1816 he informed Parliament of the purposed union of his daughter with Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, (now king of Belgium,) which took place May 2. When he went to open the session of parliament, January 28, 1817, the people being much excited by public distress, a mob collected, and his life was endangered. January 29, 1820, he succeeded to the crown on the death of his father; and his coronation, under

the title of George IV, was celebrated with great ceremony, July 19, 1821. The proceedings instituted in the House of Lords against the queen, the relinquishment of that mode of investigation by the ministry, and death of that unfortunate princess not long after, though circumstances intimately connected with the personal history of the king, cannot here be made the subject of further discussion. In the summer of 1821 the king visited Ireland, and in September the same year he went to Hanover, having appointed a commission of government under the presidency of the Duke of York for the management of public affairs during his absence. In 1822 he made a similar visit to Scotland, whence he was recalled by the death of his minister the marquis of Londonderry. The history of the great political events which distinguished the reign of George IV must be sought in the annals of the nation. The most important public measure carried into execution in the latter part of his reign was the introduction of Roman Catholics into the senate, and the removal of the restrictions which had existed against their holding offices under government, usually styled Catholic Emancipation, the bill for authorizing which received the royal assent in April, 1829. The king having all his life been greatly devoted to the pleasures of the table, he suffered accordingly from the gout and dropsy in the chest, which at length caused his death June 26, 1830, when he was succeeded by his brother the Duke of Clarence, now William IV. His late majesty founded the Royal Society of Literature in 1820, and he presented to the nation a library collected by his father, comprising 65,250 volumes, besides pamphlets, maps, and plans, deposited in the British Museum. As a sovereign, looking to the events of his regency and reign, George IV will appear to some advantage; as respects personal character and conduct, less indulgence will probably be manifested. A decided sensualist in every species of self-indulgence, the usual operation of that tendency upon intellect and temper was observable even early in life, and became still more conspicuous as it advanced. Reckless profusion, and a childish love of gaudy pomp and finery, great caprice and instability of temper in respect to personal friendships and attachments, and a sickly fastidiousness as to society, very unpopular in the sovereign of a free people, were among some of the worst results of that abandonment to pleasure, and what even in princes must be called gross gratifications, by which he was all his life distinguished. As regards the common voice he possibly never recovered the effect of the ill-judged persecution of the queen, whose cause, on the other hand, was certainly patronised far beyond its merits. This distaste on the part of the people was naturally increased by the excessive dislike to be seen out of his own circle by which the last years of his life were signalized; so that setting aside a few personal intimates and favourites,

APP. BIOG. DICT.

it has been the lot of few princes to die less lamented. So absolute a self-dedication all his life to pleasure is the more to be regretted, as the intellect of George IV was very respectable; his information tolerably extensive, and his powers of memory and conversation of a very superior order, so that had he escaped the effect of the Circean cup in due time, he might have taken his station among intellectual princes of the second order. As it is he will in a few years be little known, except by the events of his period of sway, which, however it may be with biography, will always ensure him a place of considerable eminence in the impartial pages of history, and in that national species of record with which his name will be indissolubly connected.

GEORGET (JOHN) an eminent painter on porcelain, who died at Paris in 1823. He left two works, admirably executed, "Charles V and Francis I visiting the Tombs at St Denis," copied from M. Gros; and "The Dropsical Woman," from Gerard Dow. For a particular account of the works of this artist, see Notice sur l'Exposition des Produits des Manufactures Royales, 1820.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GERARD (LOUIS) an eminent physician and botanist, born at Cotignac, in the department of Var in France, in 1733. He was a corresponding member of the Institute, distinguished for his researches into the various branches of natural science; and he first pointed out the natural affinities of plants, in his work entitled "Lud. Gerardi Flora Gallo-Provincialis," Paris, 1761, 8vo, though the original idea of this doctrine belongs to Bernard de Jussieu, who had stated it in his lectures at the garden of Trianon at Versailles in 1759. L. Gerard was the author of a great number of memoirs, published in periodical journals; and he furnished various communications for the works of other writers. He died in 1819.—*Ibid.*

GERARD (PHILIP LOUIS) canon of the church of St Louis du Louvre at Paris, was born in that city in 1737, and died in 1813. He was the author of "Le Comte de Valmont, ou les Egaremens de la Raison," a kind of moral and religious romance, to which he afterwards added a supplement, entitled "Théorie de Bonheur," which passed through twenty editions; "Les Leçons de l'Histoire, ou Lettres d'un Père à son Fils sur les Faits intéressans de l'Histoire Universelle," 1786—1806, 11 vols, 12mo, besides other works.—*Ibid.*

GERARD DE RAYNEVAL (JOSEPH MATHIAS) a French diplomatist, who died at Paris in 1812, aged seventy-six. He was employed as secretary of embassy in many political missions; and he subsequently acted as chief of the division in the office of foreign affairs during twenty years, in the course of which he took part in several important negotiations, particularly in the treaty of commerce with England in 1786. He published "Institution au Droit Public d'Allemagne," Leipsic, 1766, 8vo; "Institution au Droit de la Na-

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ture et des Gens," Paris, 1803, 8vo; and "De la Liberté des Mers," 1811, 8vo. He left in manuscript a commentary on Machiavel.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GERARDIN (SEBASTIAN) a distinguished naturalist, born at Mirecourt, in France, in 1751, and died at Paris in 1816. He was the author of "Tableau Élémentaire de Botanique," 1815, 8vo; "Tableau Élémentaire d'Ornithologie, ou Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux que l'on rencontre communément en France;" together with "Traité sur la Manière de conserver leurs Dépouilles pour en former des Collections," 1806, 2 vols, 8vo, with a quarto atlas; "Essai de Physiologie Végétale," 1810, 2 vols, 8vo; and "Dictionnaire Raisonné de Botanique," 1817, 8vo. This last work was completed by M. Desaux, who prefixed to it a short notice relative to the author.—*Ibid.*

GERBAIS (JOHN) a French civilian, doctor of the Sorbonne, and superintendent of the college at Rheims. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Authority of Rings over Marriages," 4to; "A Letter on the Ornaments and Luxury of Female Dress;" another "On Comedy;" and a tract, "De Causis Majoribus." His death took place at Rheims about the close of the seventeenth century.—*Moreri.*

GERBELIUS (NICHOLAS) a German writer of the sixteenth century, born at Pforzheim. He filled the professor's chair in jurisprudence at the university of Strasburg, and is known as the author of a Life of John Speishammer, better known by the name of Cuspinian; a treatise "On the Rise and Progress of the Sect of Anabaptists;" and a topographical account of Greece, entitled "Isagoge in Tabulam Græciæ N. Sophiani," folio. He also superintended the publication of a new edition of the New Testament. Gerbelius died at Strasburg in 1560.—*Dict. Hist.*

GERMON. There were two of this name. ANASTARIUS, a canonist, born about the middle of the sixteenth century at Turin, where he devoted himself to the study of ecclesiastical law, and entering the church became archdeacon of Turin, and eventually archbishop of Tarantesia. He was employed on a political mission to the court of Spain, and died in the metropolis of that kingdom in 1627, at a very advanced age. There is an edition of his works in one volume, folio, Rome, 1823.—BARTHOLOMEW GERMON, a French jesuit, born in 1663 at Orleans, is known as the author of a treatise "On the Early Corrupters of the Text of the Sacred Writings;" and another "On the Ancient Charters of the Kings of France," written against Mabillon. His death took place in 1718.—*Moreri.*

GERSEN DE CABANACO (JOHN) an Italian ecclesiastic, who appears to have been the real author of the celebrated treatise "De Imitatione Jesu Christi," commonly published under the name of Thomas à Kempis. He was a native of Cabaliaca or Cavaglia, who became a Benedictine monk, and at length abbot of the monastery of St Stephen

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of the citadel at Vercell, in Lombardy, where he wrote the work in question between the years 1220 and 1240. The long controversy relative to the authorship of this devotional tract, which occupied the pens of Bernardin Rossignoli, Constantine Cajetan, librarian of the Vatican, Fathers Rosweide, Mabillon, Du Molinet, and others, seems to have been satisfactorily terminated in a "Mémoire sur le Vritable Auteur de l'Imitation de Jésus-Christ; par G. de Gregory," edited by Count Lanjuinais, Paris, 1827, 12mo.—*Rev. Encycl.*

GESENIUS (WILLIAM) a German physician, whose proper name was Gehlen or Geslen. He was born at Schoningen, in the duchy of Brunswick, in 1760; and after practising medicine at Nordhausen and at Walkenried, he died in 1801. He published, in German, "An Essay towards an Encyclopædia of Lepidopterology," Erfurt, 1786, 8vo; "Medicomoral Pathematology," 1786, 8vo; "A Treatise on the Bilious and Epidemic Putrid Fever of the Years 1785 and 1786," Leipsic, 1788, 8vo; "A Descriptive Catalogus of Medicines from the Vegetable Kingdom," Stendal, 1790, folio; and "A Manual of the Materia Medica," 1791, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GEUNS (STEPHEN van) a Dutch physician, born at Groningen in 1767, and who died in 1795. Having finished his classical studies in 1782, he wished to have entered into the sea service for the purpose of collecting objects of curiosity in foreign countries; but being dissuaded from his purpose, he applied himself to the sciences of medicine and natural philosophy, and in 1788 he obtained a prize from the Academy of Sciences at Haerlem for an essay on the advantages which the Hollanders might derive from researches into natural history. After having taken the degree of doctor in philosophy and medicine under his father, who was a distinguished professor in the university of Harderwyk, he became coadjutor of professor Nahuyt at Utrecht. His death took place in 1795. He published "Plantarum Belgii, &c. Spicilegium." Harderov. 1788, 8vo, and other works.—*Ibid.*

GEUSS (JOHN MICHAEL) an ingenious writer, born in the duchy of Holstein in 1745. He devoted himself to the study of mechanics and the mathematics, of which latter science he was professor in the Danish capital. He was the author of a work "On the Construction of Mines;" some tables of logarithms taken from Henry Briggs's Arithmetica Logarithmica; and a translation from the German of a Voyage to Iceland, in two 4to volumes. His death took place at Copenhagen in 1786.—*Biog. Univ.*

GEZELIUS (JOHN) professor of theology and Greek, was born in 1615 in Finland, in the parish of Gezala, whence he derived the name of Gezelius. He became bishop of Abo, the capital of Finland, and died in 1690. He left a Greek Grammar; a Hebrew Grammar; an "Abridged Encyclopædia of the Sciences;" a "Pentaglott Dictionary;" besides many other learned works: and he had undertaken a commentary on the Bible, in Swedish, which

was completed and published by his son.—**JOHN GZELIUS**, son of the preceding, born in 1647, succeeded his father in the bishopric of Abo, and died near Stockholm in 1718. Besides other works, he published a translation of the Bible into the Finlandish language.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GZELIUS (**GEORGE**) a Swedish divine and man of letters, born about 1736. He became curate and archdeacon of Lillkyrka in Nerica, and obtained the post of almoner to the king. His death occurred in 1789. He deserves to be commemorated as the author of "A Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Swedes," published at Stockholm and Upsal, 1776—78, 3 vols, 8vo, with a Supplement, 1780. This work comprehends the period from Gustavus I, 1521, to Gustavus III, 1771.—*Ibid.*

GEZERI (**ABU'L AZ ISMAEL**) an Arabian engineer, the period of whose existence is uncertain. He was the author of "A Treatise on ingeniously invented Machines," divided into six books, which was translated from the Arabic into Turkish, and dedicated to sultan Selim. In the royal library at Paris is a treatise on hydraulics by this author, which appears to be an extract from the preceding work.—*Ibid.*

GHERARDESCA (**UGOLINO della**) better known under the appellation of count Ugolino, under which he is immortalized in the *Inferno* of Dante. He became the head of his family after the departure of counts Gerard and Galvano, who followed prince Conradin in his expedition to Naples. Being invited by the Ghibelin party to take the direction of public affairs, and become chief magistrate of Pisa, the count wished to govern his fellow-citizens, and found a new principality, after the example of Della Scala at Verona, and Visconti at Milan. But his intrigues were discovered, and he was seized and imprisoned. Having made his escape, he obtained the assistance of an army of Florentines and Luccans, and obliged his countrymen to recall him. After a time he resumed his machinations, and procured the office of captain-general of the republic, when he strengthened his authority, set his enemies at defiance, drove some into exile, and put others to death, making himself the despot of his country. At length he engaged in a quarrel with Roger d'Ubal dini, the archbishop of Pisa, who was as cruel and ambitious as himself. That prelate formed a conspiracy against him, and having induced the Pisans to take arms, on the 1st of July, 1288, count Ugolino was attacked in his palace, and after a brave resistance, taken captive with three of his sons and one of his grandsons. Roger confined these five persons, whom Dante has so impressively celebrated, in a tower near the city, and left them to die of hunger, having thrown into the Arno the keys of their horrible habitation. The talents of poets, painters, sculptors, and engravers, have been employed in commemorating the sufferings of count Ugolino, which, as Sismondi observes, have excited universal com-

miseration, while his crimes have been forgotten.—*Biog. Univ.*

GHINGHI (**FRANCIS**) a celebrated engraver of gems, born at Florence in 1689. He studied drawing in the ducal gallery, and being engaged by Ferdinand de' Medici to apply himself to engraving on precious stones in the taste of the antique, he was very successful. A portrait of the grand duke Cosmo III, which he executed in two colours on a chalcedony, procured him much reputation; and his cameos, representing the figures of Savonarola, of Adrian, of Trajan, and others of the Roman emperors, were also much admired. He died at Naples in 1766.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GHISTELE (**JOSEF van**) grand bailli of Ghent, was born in that city about the middle of the fifteenth century. Religious motives induced him to undertake a voyage to the Holy Land in 1480; and he wrote a curious account of his peregrination, which was printed at Ghent, 1572, small folio, in Gothic letters.—*Ibid.*

GIANNI (**FRANCIS**) an Italian poet, born at Rome about 1760. He was employed in working as a staymaker, when the perusal of the verses of Ariosto awakened a talent for poetry. He afterwards became an imitator of Marini, and distinguished himself for improvisation before he had learnt the art of composition. Amidst many faults he displayed traits of sublimity, and a brilliant imagination. Being admitted into the *Accademia di Forti*, Gianni excited a general enthusiasm in his favour; and encouraged by his success, he travelled over Italy, and going to Genoa he celebrated the victories of Buonaparte. His military songs on the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, &c. are reckoned models of excellence in their kind. The genius of this poet appeared to be extinguished together with the power of his patron, after whose overthrow he sunk into the most abject superstition. He fancied himself admitted to an intercourse with angels, and aspired to the perfection of the contemplative life. His poetical talents were from this time only employed in composing sonnets addressed to God; and a will, in verse, in which he bequeathed legacies to the Virgin Mary and the saints. He died at Paris in 1823.—*Ibid.*

GIB (**ADAM**) a Scottish seceding clergyman, founder of the party called Anti-burghers, who separated from the church in consequence of a dispute respecting the oaths taken by the burghesses. He was a native of Perthshire, born in 1713, and educated at Edinburgh. His writings consist principally of "An Essay on Liberty and Necessity;" "A Display of the Secession Testimony;" and "Sacred Contemplations." Mr Gib died in 1788.—*Encyc. Brit.*

GIBELIN (**ESPRIT ANTOINE**) a French painter and antiquary, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1739. He distinguished himself by reviving the art of monochromatic painting in fresco. His principal productions in fresco are at the school of medicine and the military

school at Paris. He also painted in oil; and he was the author of several works on archæology and the fine arts, and of "Eloge funèbre du Général Dugommier." He died at Aix, December 23, 1814.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GIBERTUS or **GIBERTO** (GIOVANNI MATTEO) bishop of Verona, a native of Palermo in Sicily. He flourished in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, and was a great encourager of ecclesiastical learning, printing editions of several of the fathers in the original Greek, with types cast at his own expense. There is a life of him prefixed to an edition of his works which appeared in 1733. This munificent prelate died about the year 1543.—*Traboschi.*

GIERIG (THEOPHILUS ERDMANN) a German philologist, born at Wehrau in Upper Lusatia in 1753. He was successively rector of Lennep in the duchy of Berg, professor of theology and gymnasiarch at Dortmund, and at length professor and rector at the lyceum of Fulda, where he died in 1814. Among his principal publications may be mentioned "Plutarchi Instituta et Excerpta, Apophthegmatica Laconica, &c." Leipsic, 1779, 8vo; "P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseos, ex recensione Burmanni," 1784—87, 2 vols. 8vo; "C. Plinii Secundi Panegyricus Trajano dictus," 1796, 8vo; "La Vie, le Caractère Moral, et le Mérite Littéraire de Pline le Jeune," Dortmund, 1798, 8vo; and "C. Plinii Epistolarum Lib. X." Amsterdam and Leipsic, 1806, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GIFFORD (WILLIAM) a celebrated writer and satirist, the founder, and for a considerable period the editor, of the *Quarterly Review*. He was born at Ashburton in Devonshire, in April 1756. His father carried on business as a plumber and glazier at South Molton, and having dissipated his property by extravagance and intemperance, he died when the son was about twelve years old. His widow soon followed him to the grave; and William Gifford fell under the guardianship of a person who sent him to sea with the master of a coasting vessel, but in a few months removed him from that situation, and apprenticed him to a shoe-maker at Ashburton. Disgusted with this occupation, and possessing a strong taste for study, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice of Mr Cookesley, a surgeon of the town in which he resided, who raised a subscription to purchase his freedom for the latter part of the term of his indentures, and to pay for his education. After having passed two years at school, he was, through the exertions of the same kind friend, supplied with the means of continuing his studies at Oxford, where he also obtained the office of Bible reader at Exeter college. While at the university he undertook a poetical translation of the *Satires of Juvenal*, but the death of his patron Mr Cookesley interrupted the progress of the work; and at length, through a fortunate accident, he was introduced to earl Grosvenor, and he quitted Oxford to reside in the family of that nobleman. He afterwards travelled on the continent with lord Belgrave for

some years; and on his return to England he settled in the metropolis, devoting his time to literary pursuits. In 1791 he published "*The Baviad*," a poetical satire, in which he lashed the rhyming favourites of that period; and in 1794 appeared "*The Mæviad*," a severe animadversion on the degraded state of the drama. These works, though deformed by virulence of language and coarseness of expression, display much critical ability, and procured the author great reputation. In 1797 he became editor of *The Anti-Jacobin* newspaper, an office which involved him in a quarrel with Dr Wolcot, against whom he published a pamphlet in verse, entitled "*An Epistle to Peter Pindar*." His poetical translation of the *Satires of Juvenal*, which had been delayed by his various engagements, was published in 1802, and it is executed in a manner highly creditable to his abilities. His next publication was an edition of the plays of Massinger, with Notes, and a life of that dramatist; and he afterwards edited in a similar manner the works of Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley. In 1809 he commenced the publication of "*The Quarterly Review*," of which he continued to be conductor till 1824, when the infirmities of old age obliged him to resign that office. His death took place December 31, 1826, at his residence at Pimlico, near London, and he was interred on the 8th of January following, in Westminster abbey. Besides the works already noticed, he was the author of a translation of the *Satires of Persius*. He enjoyed an annuity from lord Grosvenor, and he held the office of paymaster of the band of gentlemen pensioners, with a salary of 300*l.* a-year; and for a time he was comptroller of the lottery, with a salary of 600*l.* a-year; so that being a single man, he died in opulent circumstances.—*Autobiography*, vol. xi. *Gent. Mag.*

GILBERT (FRANCIS HILARY) a French writer on veterinary medicine and rural economy, a member of the National Institute. He was born at Chatellerault, in 1757. He contributed powerfully by his exertions and his writings to the improvement of the system of cultivation, and the management of sheep. In 1797 he was sent by the Directory to Spain, to procure a flock of Merinos; but not being properly furnished with the funds necessary for the execution of the scheme, he was so distressed at the disappointment of his hopes, that he put an end to his life in a village in Castile, Sept. 8, 1800. He published many *Memoirs* in the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, the *Cours d'Agriculture* of Rosier, and other journals; besides several distinct works, the titles of which may be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GILBERT (NICHOLAS PETER) a French physician, who was a native of Brest. He went to the East Indies as an assistant-surgeon in 1770; and he afterwards practised his profession at Landernau, at Morlaix, and at Rennes. He was then appointed chief physician to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and made subsequently professor at the military

hospital of instruction formed at Paris in 1796. He received the title of chief physician to the army of St Domingo in 1802; and he held the same post in the grand army in 1806, which situation he retained till 1812. His death took place December 19, 1814. Among his works are, "Histoire Médicale de l'Armée Française à St Domingue en an X, ou Mémoire sur la Fièvre Jaune, avec un Apperçu de la Topographie Médicale de cette Colonie," 8vo; and "Les Théories Médicales Modernes comparées entre elles et rapprochées de la Médec. d'Observation."—*Ibid.*

GILBERT (JOHN EMMANUEL) an eminent French physician and naturalist, born at Lyons in 1741. He was invited to Poland in 1775, and he founded at Grodno a noble botanic garden, and drew a large concourse of auditors to his lectures on clinical medicine. His health obliging him to return to France, he settled at Lyons, where he was appointed physician to the Hôtel Dieu, chief physician for epidemic diseases, professor at the college of medicine, and member of the Academy, and of the Agricultural Society. In 1793 he was chosen mayor of Lyons; and after the capture of that city by the republicans he wandered from one asylum to another till the conclusion of the reign of terror, when he was enabled to return home. He was afterwards nominated professor of natural history at the central school, where he continued till his death in 1814. He published "Histoire des Plantes de l'Europe, ou Elémens de Botanique pratique," 2nd edit. 1806, 3 vols, 8vo; "Le Médecin Naturaliste, ou Observations de Médecine et d'Histoire Naturelle," 1800, 12mo; besides other works.—*Ibid.*

GILJ (PHILIP LOUIS) an Italian botanist, born at Corneto in 1756, and died in 1821. He was a canon of the Vatican, and director of the observatory founded by Gregory XIII. He published, besides other works, "Dissertazione sulle Machine Igrometriche," Rome, 1775; "Agri Romani Historia Naturalis," 1781; and "Osserv. Filolog. sopra alcune Pianta esotiche introd. in Roma," 1789 and 1792. He also left various works in MS, including a "Treatise on Lightning Conductors," and a "Life of Zabaglia."—*Ibid.*

GILLI (PHILIPPE SAUVKUR) a jesuit missionary, who resided eighteen years in South America, whither he went in 1740. He was a native of Rome, and returning to his native country after the suppression of his order, he published in Italian "A Natural, Civil, and Sacred History of the Spanish Kingdoms and Provinces of Terra-Firma, in South America," Rome, 1780—84, 4 vols, 8vo.—*Humboldt, Biog. Univ. Class.*

GILLIES (JOHN) a learned Scottish historian, born at Brechin, in the shire of Forfar, about 1750. He received his education at the university of Glasgow, and became tutor to one of the younger sons of the earl of Hoptown, with whom he travelled for some years on the continent. Returning to England he took up his residence in London, and having distinguished himself by his writings, he re-

ceived the diploma of LL.D., was chosen a fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, and appointed historiographer to his majesty for Scotland. His death took place in 1824. He was the author of a "History of Ancient Greece till the division of the Macedonian Empire," 1786, 2 vols, 4to, republished in octavo; a work which though inferior in point of erudition and critical judgment to the Grecian History of Mitford, greatly surpasses it in taste and elegance of style; and it has been translated into the French and German languages; "History of the World, from the age of Alexander to that of Augustus," 1807, 2 vols, 4to, a supplement to the preceding; "A View of the Reign of Frederic II of Prussia, with a Parallel between that Prince and Philip II of Macedon," 1789, 8vo; and he published the "Orations of Lysias and Isocrates, translated from the Greek," 1778, 4to; "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, from the Greek, with Notes, and an Analysis of his Speculative Works," 1797, 2 vols, 4to; and a "Supplement to the Analysis of Aristotle's Speculative Works," 1804, 4to.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

GINGUENE (PETER LOUIS) an eminent French writer, born at Rennes in 1748. He began his career by the publication of a piece in verse, entitled "La Confession de Zulmé," which procured him considerable reputation; and he afterwards became a candidate, though without success, for several poetical prizes offered by the academy. In the contest among the French literati relative to the comparative merits of the musicians Gluck and Piccini, he appeared as the advocate of the latter. On the commencement of the revolution he engaged with Cerutti in conducting a journal called *La Feuille Villageoise*. Being among the more moderate advocates for liberty, he was imprisoned during the ascendancy of Robespierre, on whose fall he obtained his freedom. Some time after he was appointed a member of the committee of public instruction; and under the Directory he was sent ambassador to Turin. Buonaparte, when Consul, gave Ginguene a place in the tribunate; but as he opposed the political measures of the first consul, he was removed from his office. From that time he devoted himself to literature, and the principal fruit of his studies is his "*Histoire Littéraire de l'Italie*," the first six volumes of which appeared between 1811 and 1813; the 7th, 8th, and 9th volumes were completed by M. Salfi. Ginguene died at Paris, November 16, 1816. He was the author of several works besides those already mentioned, for a list of which see the annexed authorities.—*Bibliog. de la France, 1817. Hist. Litt. de la France, tom. xiv. Biog. Univ. Class.*

GIRARD DE LOURMARIN (IGNACE HENRI FREDERIC de) a French civil engineer, who died in 1819 at Marseilles, whither he had gone to construct a steam-engine. In conjunction with brother Philip de Girard he made great improvements in various processes connected with his professional pursuits. Though these artists contrived machines for

spinning flax, optical instruments, and other important pieces of mechanism, their popular reputation has been chiefly extended by their "*Lampes à la Girard*." M. H. de Girard, the son of Ignace, a staff-officer in the army, is said to have invented the method of discharging artillery by the force of steam.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GIRDLESTONE (THOMAS) an eminent physician and medical writer. He was born at Holt, in Norfolk, in 1758; and after being engaged more than thirty years in professional practice at Yarmouth in the same county, he died, in consequence of aneurism of the heart, June 25, 1822. His writings on medicine consist of "Essays on the Hepatitides and Spasmodic Affections in India, founded on Observations made whilst on Service with his Majesty's Troops in different parts of that Country," 1787, 8vo; "A Case of Diabetes, with an Historical Sketch of that Disease," 1799, 8vo; and numerous contributions to medical journals. Dr Girdlestone likewise published "The Odes of Anacreon translated into English Verse;" and a tract relative to the authorship of the Letters of Junius.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

GIRODET TRIOSON (ANNE LOUIS) a distinguished French painter, who was a pupil of David. He was born at Montargis in 1767, and died at Paris, December 9, 1824. At the age of thirteen he made a portrait of his father, and at twenty-two he gained a principal prize. Going to Rome as a student, he executed a painting of the Sleep of Endymion, and another of Hippocrates refusing the Presents of Artaxerxes. The revolution taking place, he returned to France; and he successively produced the Scene of the Deluge; the Funeral of Atala; the Revolt of Cairo; and at length Pygmalion, and Galatea. Besides his more important works, he made designs for the illustration of the poems of Anacreon, the *Æneid* of Virgil, &c. from which engravings have been published.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GJOERANSON (JOHN) a Swedish divine and antiquary of the eighteenth century. He published a part of the MS. of the "*Edäa*;" and "*Kallinga, or the Literature and Religion of the Goths in Sweden*," Stockholm, 1747, folio; "*Bautil, or Runic Inscriptions on Stones in Sweden, from the Year of the World 2000 to AD. 1000*," 1750, 4to. Both these works are in the Swedish language.—*Ibid.*

GJOERWELL (CHARLES CHRISTOPHER) a civilian of distinguished eminence, who was librarian to the king of Sweden. He was born in the province of Scania in 1731, and died in 1811. He was the founder of literary journals in Sweden, and the first periodical work which he produced was published in 1755, under the title of "*The Mercury*." He also published the *Travels of Björnstaahl*; and the first volume of the *Historical Library of Sweden*, by Warmholz. He likewise was the translator of some works from the French and the German.—*Ibid.*

GLANDORP (JOHN) a German historiographer, a native of Munster, professor of his-

tory in the university of Marburg. He flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was the friend of Melancthon, whose religious opinions he espoused. His writings consist of "Notes on *Cæsar's Commentaries*;" "*Disticha Sacra et Moralia*;" "*Onomasticon Historiæ Romanæ*;" *Sylvæ Carminum Elegiacorum*;" and accounts of the Antonian and Julian families. His death took place in 1564.—*Moreri.*

GLANVIL (BARTHOLOMEW) a Franciscan friar of the fourteenth century, descended of the noble English family of that name. A few of his sermons were printed by Wynkyn de Worde; and he is also known as the author of an ethical treatise, "*De Proprietatibus Rerum*."—*Dibdin's Typ. Aniq.*

GLANVIL (SIR JOHN) an eminent lawyer and statesman of the seventeenth century, son to a learned English judge of the same name. Having graduated at Oxford he became a member of the society of Lincoln's-inn, and was in due course called to the bar. In 1639 he obtained a sergeant's coif, and holding a seat in parliament was chosen speaker of the House of Commons the year following. His attachment to the court, which was soon after rewarded by the honour of knighthood, rendered him obnoxious to the republican party, who expelled and imprisoned him, nor was he restored to liberty till 1648. On the return of Charles the Second, he recovered his rank as sergeant to the king, but died soon after in 1661. Some of his speeches and reports are yet extant.—*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

GLEICHEN (FREDERIC WILLIAM VON) a nobleman of Bayreuth in Germany, born in 1714. The earlier part of his life was spent in the army; but becoming weary of the service, at the age of forty-two he threw up his commission, and passed the remainder of his life in literary and scientific pursuits, devoting himself principally to the study of optics, chemistry, and natural philosophy. He was the inventor of what he styled an "universal microscope," and published several ingenious tracts on the minutest operations of nature in the vegetable world. His death took place in 1783.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

GLEIM (FREDERIC WILLIAM LOUIS) a celebrated poet, called the German Anacreon. He was secretary to the chapter of Halberstadt; and died in 1803, at the age of eighty-four. His songs have all the lightness, grace, and gaiety of the odes of the Teian bard; but it is especially to his war songs, composed for the Prussian army, that he owes his title to a place among the classic authors of Germany. The most valuable of his lyric effusions were the produce of his youth; those which he composed in advanced age being of inferior merit. His writings originally appeared in periodical publications; but his poems were published at Leipsic, 1798, 6 vols; and a complete edition of his works was printed at Halberstadt, 1811—12, 7 vols, 8vo.—*Zopf. Month. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

GNEISENAU (GENERAL NEIDHARD COUNT) a military officer distinguished not only for his

courage, but also as one of the most able and scientific generals of the present age. He was born in 1760, and was a native of Prussia. After a course of attentive study of the sciences connected with his profession, at the age of twenty he entered into the service of the margrave of Anspach, as an officer in a body of troops sent to America as auxiliaries to the British forces employed in the war with the colonists. In 1792 he first became attached to the Prussian army as a subaltern, and served in Silesia. Ten years afterwards he obtained a company; in 1806 he was made a major, and the following year a lieutenant-colonel, when he had the command at Calberg, and defended that fortress against the forces of Buonaparte. He was promoted to the rank of colonel during the siege; but after the treaty of Tilsit, he quitted the army, and was employed in a secret mission to this country. In 1810 he returned to Berlin, and for some time he held a situation in the war office. In 1813 he was appointed major-general and quarter-master-general, in which capacity he commanded in the memorable retreat of the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, from the scene of their defeat by Buonaparte at Lutzen to Breslau. During the ensuing armistice he exerted himself in forming the national militia called the *landwehr*. He was then made chief of the Prussian staff; and he served in the army of Blücher, and is supposed to have greatly contributed to the victories over the French on the Katzbach, at Mooker near Leipsic, and at Brienne, previously to which last action he had attained the rank of lieutenant-general. It is said that it was chiefly in consequence of the advice of this officer that the allies undertook the spirited and successful measure of advancing against Paris. In reward of his numerous services general Gneisenau was raised by the king of Prussia to the dignity of a count, and received a grant of an estate in Silesia, producing an income of more than 10,000 dollars a-year. He gained fresh laurels in the war occasioned by the return of Buonaparte from Elba, and under the command of Blücher he pursued the French to the gates of Paris. He assisted at the subsequent negotiations in the French metropolis; and after the conclusion of peace he was appointed governor of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine. In consequence of the manner in which his name was mentioned by M. Schmalz in his memoirs of the secret societies in Germany, count Gneisenau demanded an inquiry into his conduct, which not being granted, he retired from the service; being permitted however to retain his full pay and choose his future residence. A few years afterwards he was appointed a Prussian field marshal and governor of Berlin. He died at his estate in Silesia, in 1829.—*Month. Mag.*

GODARD (JOHN BAPTIST) superintendent of the Lyceum of Bonn, was a native of the department of Aisne, and died at Paris in 1825, aged fifty. He distinguished himself by his researches into natural history, and was

a principal contributor to *Histoire Naturelle des Lépidoptères, ou Papillons de France*. He was a member of the Linnean Society of Paris, before which captain Villiers read an eulogium of Goddard, December 28, 1825.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GODIN (LOUIS) an eminent French mathematician and natural philosopher, who was associated with messieurs Bouguer, Condamine, and Jussieu, in the scientific expedition sent to Peru in 1735, to determine the figure of the earth, from the investigation of the length of a degree of the meridian in the equatorial regions. He became professor of mathematics at Lima, and subsequently director of the academy of Cadiz; and his death took place in 1760. He edited eleven volumes of the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris*; and the *Machines and Inventions* approved by the Academy, 6 vols. 4to.—*Zopf.*

GODWIN, DD. (THOMAS) a distinguished scholar of the seventeenth century, who for some years presided with great reputation over the foundation school at Abingdon, Berks. He was a native of the county of Somerset, born about the year 1587, and took his degrees at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was the author of a clever work, entitled "*Romane Historiæ Anthologia*," compiled principally for the use of the school; a more elaborate treatise on the ancient Jewish rites and ceremonies; and a "*Synopsis of Hebrew Antiquities*." In 1616 he resigned his situation for the living of Brightwell, which he held till his death in 1643.—*Biog. Brit.*

GODWIN (WILLIAM) parliamentary reporter and writer for the press. He was the son of the celebrated author of "*Caleb Williams*," and the brother of Mrs Shelley; and possessed, as a writer, much of the literary power of his family. His essays in the periodicals to which he contributed, were marked by more than ordinary liveliness and tact; and at the same time showed an extent of observation much beyond what could have been expected from his years and experience. He was tenderly attentive and respectful to his distinguished parent as a son; and he was beloved and esteemed as a companion by a large circle of acquaintance, to whom his invariable candour and command of temper, united with much general information, rendered his society peculiarly acceptable. Mr Godwin was of robust constitution, and the most regular habits. Adhering, by choice, to that rational temperance which has been pronounced an infallible preservative from the cholera, he exhibited a melancholy exception to the general observation, as he died, after a very short illness, of cholera, September 8, 1832, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.—*Ann. Biog.*

GOEKINGK (LEOPOLD FREDERIC GUNTHER von) an ingenious and popular German poet who was born in the territory of Halberstadt in 1748. He was educated at Halle, and in the course of his life he occupied some important posts in the service of the king of Prussia. In 1777 he published "*Songs of*

two Lovers," which procured him high reputation; and he likewise wrote various songs, epigrams, and epistles. His works have gone through many editions, and their merit has secured him an honourable place among the poets of his country. His writings breathe the spirit of sympathetic feeling and benevolence indicative of his natural disposition; and he was not only the friend of Burger, Gleim, Jacobi, and others of his talented contemporaries, but he was also beloved by all who knew him. His death took place February 18, 1828. He wrote pieces of a satirical description in prose, which display his talents to advantage, and show him to have been a successful imitator of Rabener. Besides the works already noticed, he published various articles in literary journals. He likewise edited the "Göttingen Musen-almanack," 1776—78; and the "Tagebuch von und für Deutschland," 1784, &c. He was twice married: his first wife, of the family of Vogler, who died in 1781, was a very accomplished woman, the Nantchen of the "Lieder zweier Liebenden"—Songs of two Lovers, deservedly honoured with a distinguished place among the poetesses of Germany.—*Encycl. Amer. For. Rev.*

GOETHE or GOTHE (JOHN WOLFGANG von) was born at Frankfort on the Maine, August 28, 1749. Like his illustrious coeval Bentham, he was a sickly child, and consequently participated but little in the pastimes of childhood. Habits of reflection and independence on others for amusement or for intellectual culture were thus generated, which operating on his exquisite organization contributed to make him the master-spirit of his age. In the interesting account he gives of himself, in his autobiography and diary, it is to the highest degree instructive to mark the effect produced by the various circumstances in which he was placed on his trains of thought. Events, which, in most children's minds, "are only reflected as on looking-glasses, but make no impression," produced an effect on him of which the influence was never effaced. The coronation of Joseph II at Frankfort, the annual mass, and the noble old city itself, with its associations of feudalism and German art, are portrayed by him after a lapse of seventy years, with all the vividness of yesterday's impressions. It is probable that no one ever possessed such acute sensibility as Goethe. His father was a man of easy circumstances, and of some literary ability. He had travelled in Italy, had a great love for the fine arts; and had made a small collection of what Italians call objects of virtù. All this worked on the mind of the young poet, and at eight or nine years of age, he wrote a short description of twelve pictures portraying the history of Joseph. At fifteen he went to the university of Leipsic, where the lectures of Ernesti and Gellert presented more attraction than the dry philosophy of the pedant Gottsched. In 1768, he quitted Leipsic, and after a short tour settled for some short time in Alsace, where the beautiful

Gretchen won his heart, and obtained for herself in Faust and Egmont, a more lasting monument than marble or brass could have afforded. On leaving Alsace, he returned home; but soon quitted it again, on a visit to Weimar, where another love affair gave birth to his romance of "Werther," in which he incorporated the Suicide of Young Jerusalem. (See DICT.) In 1775 he went to Weimar, on an invitation from the grand duke, whom he had met in travelling; and there he remained till the close of his life, loaded with all the honours a German sovereign could bestow,—ennobled, a privy councillor, and for many years prime minister. Such rewards of genius, hitherto unknown in the annals of literature, constitute a most splendid, if not an unique exception to the indifference with which rulers generally treat intellectual excellence. Goethe's first appearance in print was in short articles in the annuals and literary journals. But his "Götz of the Iron Hand," published with his name in 1773; and his "Werther," in the year after, called at once the attention of his countrymen to the young master-mind. Never, probably, did two works produce such instantaneous effect on the literature of a country. For more than a year after Götz was published, imitations by the multitudinous crowd of second-rate writers flowed in unceasing abundance from the German press. Götz and the Middle Ages were only put to flight by the Young Werther, which produced still more imitations, and for a still longer period; until Goethe himself, by his wit, his irony, and his eloquence, put an end to the sickly sentimentalism, which he had first called into action. Götz and Werther alone survive the creations of which they formed the nucleus; and he is not to be envied who cannot derive pleasure from the perusal of each. Such a production as the first indeed, by a young man only twenty-three years of age, at once placed Goethe at the head of his country's literature, a station which he preserved, undisturbed by rival claims, to the hour of his death. His mind indeed seems never to have grown old, but to have presented a new phase at each stage of his existence. Having breathed forth his feelings, in every species of poetry, he loved to exercise his powerful faculties with the abstrusest problems in science,—with the same pleasure, no doubt, (as Hume remarks,) that men of great muscular power seek occasions for exertion. Comparative anatomy, geology, botany, the theory of light and colours, &c. were all studied by him with unwearied attention, and most of them were made the subjects of his publications. To all these qualities of mind and varied acquisitions, Goethe joined a most courteous and affable bearing. Although his, and his friend Schiller's "Xenien" kept all the literary pretenders of Germany in fear and trembling, he never evinced the slightest jealousy of literary merit. Of this a complete testimony is afforded by his correspondence with Schiller, which affords a rare instance of the cordiality and intimacy with which two

great writers laid themselves open to one another. The grandeur of Goethe's intellect is only vividly set forth in this correspondence, through which we may observe Schiller's noble mind

"Contending with low wants and lofty will,"

and cowering before the superiority of his friend. It may add to the interest attending Goethe to know that he was as richly gifted in person as in mind, and that, in the words of a native of Weimar, "his eyes were like two lights." Only one thing in Goethe we may regret, that he was no politician; but this the character of his mind forbade. A chilling scepticism, as to the progressive improvement of man, runs through all his writings, and of course prevented all attempts to make human institutions more productive of human happiness. The death of Goethe seems in a manner to mark the close of a social era, and to sever one of the latest links between the past and the present. His name has long been associated with the impression of a mighty moral influence over European society; and the moment when that influence has for ever ceased to be personal, suggests inquiry what was its mode and character. Some have made an epoch in intellectual history by publishing a new revelation in morals or religion; others by addressing themselves to patriotic impulses; while others again have been followed as the guiding lights of philosophy, or of practical or scientific culture. None of all these influences was preeminently exerted by Goethe, though his enthusiastic admirers have claimed for him the praise of embracing and wielding all. His muse was neither that of devotion, philosophy, or patriotism, though flowers from each and all these fields have been culled to grace his poetical wreath; and a future age will edify or amuse itself with the spectacle of one who was an intellectual giant in his generation, yet indulged himself in a sort of semi-sceptical abstraction from all the mystic influences which have given prophets and poets their empire. During the last two years of his life, and particularly after the death of his son, his spirit lost its energy, and he was but the shadow of that which he once had been. To his daughter-in-law he was indebted for that tenderness and assiduity which soothed his declining years. He retained his faculties to the last, and his death took place at Weimar, March 22, 1832. He expired, without any apparent suffering, in his arm chair, having a few minutes previously called for paper for the purpose of writing, and expressed his delight at the approach of spring. Though more than eighty years of age he still meditated literary projects, and talked of completing his "Faust," and of executing other elaborate works, with as much confidence as if he was in the vigour of his youth and genius. Few men, in the walk where Goethe shone so conspicuously, enjoyed more happiness than he did. His superiority no one attempted to dispute. He maintained a

tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by every candidate for literary fame. In his intercourse with the world, Goethe acted as a man of practical good sense: his enthusiasm and romanticism he reserved entirely for his productions. He lived to see his name universally worshipped; and upon Weimar, the place of his residence, he has conferred an undying interest. The death of Goethe cannot be regarded as an event of importance merely to the literary world; it marks distinctly the termination of one era, and the commencement of another. He may be said to have expired with the literary age of his country, at the instant almost when its political existence began. Goethe appointed Dr Eckermann, of Hanover, who assisted him in preparing the last edition of his works, to be the editor of the unpublished MSS. which he left. Among the finished MSS. is an entire volume of his own life, which follows in order the third volume of "Dichtung und Wahrheit." It contains the account of his first appearance at Weimar, and of the early years of his life and literary labours in that town, a period in which some of his finest works were composed. This volume nearly fills up the interval till his visit to Italy. We may also expect an entire volume of new poems, and the original MS. of "Gotz von Berlichingen," which is said to differ very materially from the published play. Besides these, among many other precious relics, there is the second part of "Faust," complete in five acts, the last two acts of which were composed in inverse order; the fifth in the winter of 1830—1831, immediately after the receipt of the dreadful news of the death of his only son, which had nearly proved fatal to him. The classico-romantic phantasmagoria, "Helena," (which has been long known,) forms the third act, as a kind of interlude. Among the collections of his letters, a whole volume will be published of his correspondence with his friend the musician Zelter, in Berlin, more interesting even than that with Schiller. The mortal remains of Goethe were deposited, on the 26th of March, with great pomp, in the grand ducal family vault at Weimar, near to those of Schiller. On the same day the theatre, which had been closed out of respect to his memory, was opened with the representation of his "Tasso." The writings of Goethe are by far too voluminous to be here enumerated. Among the more remarkable of his productions not already mentioned are "Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre"—William Meister's Apprenticeship, an ethic fiction; "Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahre," a sequel to the preceding; "Herman and Dorothea;" "Iphigenia in Tauris," a tragedy; various dramatic pieces, ballads, poetical epistles, and epigrams; and a miscellany on literature and the fine arts, entitled "Über Kunst und Alterthum am Rhein und Mayn, mit einem Nachbilde der Vera Icon Byzantinisch-Neiderrheinisch," Stuttgart, 1818—1822, 3 vols. "Goethe has been called the German

Voltaire, but it is a name which does him wrong, and describes him ill. Except in the corresponding variety of their pursuits and knowledge, in which perhaps it does Voltaire wrong, the two cannot be compared. In the virtual extent and effect of his multifarious labours upon his fellow-creatures, possibly no single individual can be compared to Voltaire; and if such be one of the constituent elements of intellectual greatness, he was indisputably a great man. In essential originality and abstract mental power, Goethe was essentially the superior. When Goethe has been dead so long as Voltaire, however, the question will be more easy of solution than at present.—*Coriale's Specimens of German Romance. New Month. Mag. Meusel.*

GOETZE or GOTZE (JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM) an eminent German naturalist, who was pastor of a church at Quedlinbourg. He was the author of several works on natural history, among which may be mentioned a "History of Intestine Verms," 4to, and an "European Fauna," 9 vols, 8vo. He died in 1793.—GORTZ (JOHN MELCHIOR) brother of the preceding, a famous preacher at Hamburg, who became the Coryphæus of the orthodox party among the protestants of Germany. He published a great many works, in the German language, on theological and devotional subjects, the former including many polemical pieces controverting the opinions of Semler, Lessing, Bahrdt, and other latitudinarian writers. He died in 1786.—*Zopf. Meusel.*

GOICOECHEA (JOSEPH ANTHONY DE LIEUDOR) a Franciscan friar, born at Carthagena in America, who became professor of philosophy and theology in the university of Guatemala, and had the honour of importing and naturalizing in his own country a number of valuable inventions and discoveries. He founded the Economical Society of Guatemala, and he published a number of memoirs on botany, agriculture, and the prevention of mendicity; besides sermons, and an eloquent address to Charles IV in favour of the Indians. This public-spirited and enlightened ecclesiastic died in 1814.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GOLBERY (SYLVAIN MEINRAD XAVIER) a French officer, born at Colmar in 1742. He was made librarian of the Royal Hotel of Invalids in 1818, and having retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he died in 1822. He published "Lettre sur l'Afrique," Paris, 1791, 8vo; "Fragmens d'un Voyage en Afrique, fait pendant les Années 1785, 1786, et 1787. &c." 1802, 2 vols, 8vo, translated into English by F. W. Blagdon, 1802, 2 vols, 18mo, and by W. Mudford, 1803, 2 vols, 12mo, and also into German; and "Considérations sur le Département de la Roer, suivies de la Notice d'Aix-la-Chapelle et de Borsette, &c." Aix-la-Chapelle, 1811, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

GONZALO of Berceo, a Spanish poet, so called from the place of his nativity, Berceo in Guipuscoa. He was a monk of the Bene-

dictine convent of San Milan, who is supposed to have flourished about 1240, or towards the beginning of the reign of San Fernando. He wrote poems on the Signs of the Day of Judgment, the Tears and Sorrows of our Lady, and the Lives of San Milan. and San Domingo de Silos; in which he is said to have displayed more devotion than poetic spirit. But there is another of his productions, on the Battle of Simancas—where the Moors were vanquished by Ramirez II king of Navarre, which must be interesting from the nature of the subject, but unfortunately it only exists in manuscript.—*Mavry. Espagne Poetique. For. Rev.*

GOOCH (BENJAMIN) an eminent English surgeon, who practised in his profession at Shottisham in Norfolk. He published in 1758 "Cases and Remarks in Surgery," 8vo, of which a second edition, in two volumes, appeared in 1769. He was also the author of a treatise "On Wounds and other Chirurgical Subjects," with an Account of the Rise and Progress of Surgery and Anatomy," 2 vols, 8vo, besides other tracts. His writings are esteemed by professional men as resulting from practical observation; and they were reprinted collectively under the title of "The Chirurgical Works of Benjamin Gooch," 1792, 3 vols, 8vo.—*Edit.*

GOOD (JOHN MASON) a physician, poet, and philological writer of eminence, who was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born at Epping in Essex in 1764. He was apprenticed to a surgeon at Gosport, and engaged in practice at Coggeshall in his native county. In 1793 he removed to London, where he carried on business for several years as a surgeon and apothecary. In 1810, and the two following years, he delivered physiological lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were afterwards published. Having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, he commenced physician in 1820, and continued to practise in that capacity till his death, January 2, 1827. His principal works are, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr Alexander Geddes," 1803, 8vo; translations of Solomon's Song and the Book of Job; a translation of Lucretius, On the Nature of Things, 1805, 2 vols, 4to; "Medical Technology," 1810, 8vo; "A Physiological System of Nosology," 1817, 8vo; and "The Study of Medicine," 1823, 4 vols, 8vo.—*Gregory's Memoirs of Dr Good.*

GOROUCHIN (—) a Russian lawyer, born in 1747, died in 1821, at Moscow, where he held the situation of professor of practical jurisprudence. He was the author of "A Manual of Russian Legislation," Moscow, 1811, 4 vols; and "A Description of Judicial Actions," 1812, 3 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GOSSEC (FRANCIS JOSEPH) a celebrated musical composer of the French school. He was born at Verguier, a village in Hainault, January 17, 1733; and at the age of seven he was sent to Antwerp, where he remained eight years as a singing boy in the cathedral. In 1751 he was engaged by M. de

la Popliniere, whose orchestra he conducted under the direction of Rameau; and subsequently he became leader of the band of the Prince de Condé, for which he composed several operas. In 1770 he founded the Concert of Amateurs, where the Chevalier de St George was first violin; in 1773 he undertook the management of the Concerts of Sacred Music; and 1784 he was appointed superintendent or chief professor of the royal school of singing and declamation, founded by M. le Baron de Breteuil. He was a warm partisan of the French revolution, after the commencement of which he held the office of Master of the band of the National Guard, when he composed several symphonies and other musical pieces for wind instruments, to be performed on public occasions. On the establishment of a Conservatory of Music at Paris in 1795, he was chosen Inspector of Instruction, and Professor of Composition to the Institution, conjointly with Mehul and Cherubini. During the progress of the revolution Gossec composed two operas which had great success, "The Recapture of Toulon," and "The Camp of Grandpré." The composition of the "Marseilloise Hymn," which was introduced into the latter, has been generally attributed to him, but it is said that in fact Rouget de Lisle was the author of the air, which Gossec arranged with accompaniments for a full orchestral chorus. He also composed the music for the Apotheoses of Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau, for the funeral of Mirabeau, and for the funeral hymn in honour of the French ministers who were assassinated at Rastadt. He was the author of "The Elementary Principles of Music," published by the Conservatory in two volumes, folio; and of numerous solfeggi which are inserted in the book of instruction for singing used in that establishment. To a very advanced age he retained, in his conversation and occasionally in his compositions, all the spirit and buoyancy of youth. At the age of seventy-eight he composed a Te Deum, instead of one which he had produced early in life, but which had been lost in consequence of the manuscripts and plates having been stolen; at eighty-one he continued to lecture on composition at the conservatory; and when he was ninety he frequently used to spend part of his evenings at the theatre Feydeau. He died at Passy, February 16th, 1829. He was a member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. Gossec's music is light, pleasing, and spirited, occasionally evincing fire and even grandeur, especially in his patriotic compositions. He never enjoyed the advantages of a regular course of instruction, nor had he been able to avail himself of a journey to Italy, yet he was intimately conversant with the style of the Italian and also of the German masters. His productions, consisting of music for the church, the chamber, and the theatre, are very numerous.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Month. Mag.*

GOSSELIN (PASCAL FRANCIS JOSEPH) a learned French geographer, who was born at

Lille, in the Netherlands, September 6, 1751. He travelled through various countries of Europe between the years 1772 and 1780, and engaged in many researches concerning ancient geography. In 1789 he was sent as a deputy from his province to the National Assembly, when he produced a scientific memoir on the question proposed by the Royal Academy, "Où Strabon et Ptolémée avaient trouvé et porté les Connaissances Géographiques," which procured him admission into that institution. The king, in 1791, nominated him a member of the central administration of commerce, which office he held till the suppression of the board in 1792. A decree of the Committee of Public Safety in 1794 conferred on him an important charge in the war department; and the result of the researches which he then had occasion to undertake was printed in 1796, by order of the Committee of Public Instruction. In 1801 the government appointed him one of the conductors of the new edition of Strabo. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honour; was subsequently appointed Keeper of the King's Library and Cabinet of Medals, &c. at Paris; and he was an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Gottingen, and a member of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He died in 1830. M. Gosselin, besides other works, was the author of "Géographie des Grecs analysée," Paris, 1796, 4to; and "Recherches sur la Géographie systématique et positive des Anciens," 1798, 2 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Edit.*

GOTTER (FREDERICK WILLIAM) an eminent poetical writer and translator, who held the office of Archivist of Gotha. He wrote epistles in verse, songs, and other small poems, tragedies, and an opera. His dramatic compositions are imitations of the Greek, French, and English writers, but executed with so much success that they may claim the praise of originals. His works have been published collectively, in 3 vols, 8vo. He died in 1797.—*Zopf. Meusel.*

GOTTI (VINCENT LOUIS) a Dominican friar, who was made a cardinal, and distinguished himself by his theological writings; among which are "Colloquia Scholasticodogmatica;" "Colloquia Theologico-polemica;" and a Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion. He died in 1741.—*Biog. Univ.*

GOUVION ST CYR (GENERAL LAWRENT marquis de) a French military officer, who commenced his career in the service of the Republic. He distinguished himself on many occasions in the army of the Rhine during the campaign of 1795, but it was in 1796 that his conduct attracted particular attention, and General Moreau ascribed to him a part of his success. In the battle of Deux-Ponts, June 15th, he commanded the left wing of the French army, and took Holtzhof. Being charged with the command of the centre of the army at the battles of Rastadt, the 6th and the 9th of July, he displayed

equal bravery and skill, and divided the glory of those important days with Dessaix, and the commander in chief. During the remainder of the campaign he gave many fresh proofs of his abilities, and he continued to serve with the same success during the skilful retreat of Moreau. Subsequently he was employed in some diplomatic missions, but being recalled to the army he served in Italy in 1799; and in 1800 he commanded the centre of the army of the Rhine. In 1804 he was made colonel-general of the Cuirassiers, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour; in 1805, when serving under Massena, he captured six thousand Austrians, commanded by Jellachich and Rohan. In 1806 he was ordered to take possession of the kingdom of Naples; and he afterwards joined the grand army in Prussia, and was made governor of Warsaw. He was employed during the invasion of Spain by the French, when he obtained considerable success in Catalonia. He was also engaged in the disastrous campaign of Buonaparte in Russia; and Marshal Oudinot having been wounded, he succeeded him in the command of the central army; and for his services in that station he was raised to the rank of marshal. At the battle of Dresden he greatly distinguished himself, and soon afterwards he defeated Count Tolstoy at Plauen. His last military command was at Dresden, where he was left with a garrison of 16,000 men, but circumstances after a time compelled him to surrender the place. Returning to France after the restoration of the Bourbons, he was created a peer, and made a commander of the order of St Louis. He continued faithful to the royal cause during the retreat of the king to Ghent, and on his return he was made temporary minister of war, and loaded with honours. In 1817 he was appointed minister for naval affairs, and soon afterwards he was removed to the presidency of the war department. His death took place at Hieres, near Toulon, in March 1830.—*Month. Mag.*

GRAHAM (WILLIAM GRENVILLE) an ingenious but imprudent public writer, who was a native of the United States of North America. He came to England when young, having clandestinely quitted his friends, who were persons of respectability, in consequence of his own caprice or ill conduct. He appears to have received a tolerably good education, and possessed considerable abilities, from the exercise of which he expected to be able to support himself in London. In this respect he was disappointed, and being taken ill was found in circumstances of great distress by Mr Burdon, a gentleman of fortune, and a successful cultivator of literature. To this benevolent individual Graham was indebted for present relief, and the means of future advancement and support. In 1814 he entered as a student at the Temple at the expense of his patron, who subsequently sent him to Cambridge University, with an allowance of 300*l.* a-year. Though he appears at this period to have indulged in habits of dissipa-

tion which afterwards proved his ruin, yet he by no means neglected his studies. About the end of 1817 he left Cambridge, and paid a visit to Paris, with the consent of Mr Burdon, whom on his return to London he found in a very ill state of health, and who on his death, in May 1818, left him an annuity nearly equal to what he had previously allowed him. This he sold, and letting his chambers in the Temple, he went again to the continent. He visited France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, and became acquainted with many distinguished literary men, adding greatly to his stores of general information and knowledge of the world; but he indulged in various excesses, and particularly in gaming, so that when he returned to London, in 1821, he found himself in such circumstances as obliged him to look out for immediate employment. He experienced some difficulties before he could attain this object. At length he became translator and literary assistant to the celebrated Ugo Foscolo, and made some addition to his income by writing for the magazines. His connection with Foscolo terminated in a violent quarrel; and he afterwards engaged in the office of reporter to the newspapers. He also attended the theatres, wrote literary criticisms, and after a time undertook the editorship of the "Weekly Museum." From these sources he is said to have gained more than 600*l.* a-year; but such was his extravagance that he became embarrassed in circumstances. At last he was induced to commit forgery, and on the discovery of his crime he fled to Liverpool from the pursuit of justice, and succeeded in escaping to New York in the spring of 1827. Shortly after his arrival in his native country he was killed in a duel, leaving behind him a sad example of misemployed talents.—*Month. Mag.*

GRANT (—) a lady distinguished for her literary abilities, usually designated Mrs Grant of Laggan. She was the daughter of a military officer named Campbell, and she was born at Glasgow, about 1756. While an infant she was taken to America by her father, who was for a considerable time stationed at a fort in the interior of the country, among the Mohawk Indians. Captain Campbell having quitted the service, returned with his wife and daughter to Scotland about 1768; and in 1773 he obtained a kind of half military appointment at Fort Augustus. There Miss Campbell principally resided till 1779, when she was married to the Rev. Mr Grant, minister of Laggan, by whose death, in 1801, she was left a widow, with a numerous family. The necessity of providing for her orphan children prompted her to become an authoress. Her earliest publication consisted of poetry; and in 1803 she produced "The Highlanders, and other Poems." Subsequently appeared "Memoirs of an American Lady, with Sketches of Manners and Scenery in America," 1808, 2 vols, 12mo; "Letters from the Mountains, being the real Correspondence of a Lady between the Years 1773

and 1803," 3 vols, 12mo; and "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland, to which are added Translations from the Gaelic, and Letters connected with those formerly published," 1811, 2 vols, 12mo. Dr Scheel in his "Tour through Great Britain," says: "This lady is called Mrs Grant of Laggan, after an old monastery in the Highlands, where she long resided. The distinction is not superfluous, for in all probability there are upwards of five thousand of the name. From the before-mentioned place she wrote her 'Letters from the Mountains,' a little work of the highest rank in female literature. What there is feminine in it is grace and goodness, but it is masculine in accuracy of judgment and profundity of thought; and the style is so good that the writings of very few now living British authors, whether male or female, can be compared to it. This work is a perfect mirror of the lady's own mind, and of her daily conversation—benevolent, instructive, amusing, reflecting, pious, and withal liberal. Though she is now past seventy, her society is, even by youth and fashion, preferred to that which their own resources afford."—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*.

GRANT (SIR WILLIAM) an eminent lawyer, was descended from the Grants of Beldornie, so long distinguished in the history of Scotland. He was born in 1754, at Elchies, on the banks of the Spey, in the county of Elgin, and was partly educated in the grammar school of Elgin, from which he removed to the old college of Aberdeen, where he completed his education, and then repaired to London, and entered at Lincoln's-inn, where he pursued the study of the law. His whole mind was engrossed in the endeavour to obtain a knowledge of his profession, and of the various business of life; and so successful were his efforts that at the age of twenty-five he was considered competent to fill the situation of attorney-general of Canada, to which he was appointed, and he quitted this country without having been called to the bar. On his return to England he engaged in practice in the courts of common law, and joined the home circuit. Being naturally of a reserved and retired turn, he travelled the circuit for several years without obtaining a single brief; but happening to be retained in some appeals from the court of session in Scotland to the House of Lords, Lord Chancellor Thurlow was much struck with his powers of argument; and having learned his name, observed to a friend, "Be not surprised if that young man should one day occupy this seat." That this prophetic opinion was not exactly fulfilled has been attributed to his having refused that high office. He subsequently left the common law bar, and practised solely in the Court of Chancery. At the general election in 1790 Mr Grant was returned to parliament for the borough of Shaftesbury, and soon distinguished himself as a powerful coadjutor of Mr Pitt. He seldom spoke, and never but on questions

with which he was fully acquainted; but his talents and intelligence were soon so generally recognised as to render his assistance essentially valuable. On one occasion in particular, in which the question for a new code of laws for the North American colonies excited much discussion, Mr Grant's local information and his great professional skill, particularly in the civil law, powerfully strengthened his reasoning; and it was then that the celebrated Mr Fox, after warmly complimenting him, saluted him as one of his most formidable antagonists. It was in 1791 that he thus distinguished himself in a debate relating to the laws of Canada; and in 1792 he made a most able, acute, and argumentative speech in defence of the ministry, on the subject of the Russia armament. He was called within the bar, with a patent of precedence, in 1793; and in the same year was appointed a Welsh judge, when a new writ was ordered for Shaftesbury on the 20th of June, and he was not re-chosen. However, a vacancy for Windsor happening in the following January, he was elected for that borough; he was at that time solicitor-general to the queen. In 1796 he was chosen knight of the shire for the Scottish county of Banff. In 1798 he was appointed Chief Justice of Chester; in 1799 he succeeded Lord Redesdale as Solicitor General, and as is usual obtained the honour of knighthood on his promotion; and on the 20th of May, 1801, in consequence of the elevation of Sir Pepper Arden to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, he was nominated Master of the Rolls. In 1802 Sir W. Grant made a speech in parliament in favour of the definitive treaty of peace with France. In February 1805 he supported the address to the crown in defence of the war with Spain; and in the course of the same year he opposed Mr Whitbread's proceedings against Lord Melville, and the subsequent motion for the impeachment of that nobleman for his conduct while treasurer of the navy. He opposed the American intercourse bill in 1806, and received the thanks of a committee of merchants of the city of London, for his conduct on that occasion. In 1807 he animadverted at some length on the bill brought into the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Romilly, the object of which was to alter the law as to the claims of creditors on the landed property of their debtors. Sir W. Grant continued to represent the shire of Banff till the dissolution of parliament in 1812. During a period of more than sixteen years did he fill the judicial chair in the Rolls Court with undiminished ability and reputation. At length he became anxious to retire while yet in the full possession of his faculties. This purpose he carried into effect towards the close of 1817. During the last two years of his life he lived chiefly at Barton House, Dawlish, the residence of his sister, the widow of Admiral Schanck; and at that place he died May 25, 1832. Sir W. Grant is spoken of in Mr Charles Butler's "Remi-

niscences" in the following terms:—"The most perfect model of judicial eloquence which has come under the observation of the reminiscent is that of Sir William Grant. In hearing him it was impossible not to think of the character given of Menelaus by Homer, or rather by Pope, that

'He spoke no more than just the thing he ought.'

"But Sir William *did* much more:—in de-compounding and analyzing an immense mass of confused and contradictory matter, and forming clear and unquestionable results, the insight of his mind was infinite. His exposition of facts, and of the consequences deducible from them, his discussion of former decisions, and showing their legitimate weight and authority, and their real bearing upon the point in question, were above praise; but the whole was done with such admirable ease and simplicity that while real judges felt its supreme excellence, the herd of learners believed that they should have done the same. Never was the merit of Dr Johnson's definition of a perfect style, 'proper words in proper places,' more sensibly felt than it was by those who listened to Sir William Grant. The charm of it was indescribable; its effect on the hearers was that which Milton describes when he paints Adam listening to the angel after the angel had ceased to speak; often and often has the reminiscent beheld the bar listening, at the close of a judgment given by Sir William, with the same feeling of admiration at what they had heard, and the same regret that it was heard no more."—*Wilson's Biographical Index to the House of Commons*, 1808. *Annual Biography*, 1832.

GRASSET DE SAINT SAUVEUR (JACQUES) a French writer, born at Montreal, in Canada, in 1757. He went to France, and studied at Paris, after which he became vice-consul in Hungary, and in the Levant. His death took place at Paris in 1810. Among his numerous publications may be specified "Tableau Cosmographique de l'Europe, l'Asie, l'Afrique, et l'Amérique," 1787, 4to; "L'Antique Rome, ou Descript. Hist. et Pittor. &c." 1795, 4to; and "Encyclopédie des Voyages," 1795—96, 5 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

GREATOREX (THOMAS) a distinguished musician, organist of Westminster Abbey, and conductor of his majesty's concerts of ancient music. He was born at North Winfield, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, October 5, 1758. He came to London in 1772, and became a pupil of Dr Cooke. From 1774 to 1776 he assisted at the Christmas oratorios given by lord Sandwich, at Hinchinbrook, and there had an opportunity of studying the music of Handel; and he also formed a friendship with Joah Bates, who conducted those performances. At the establishment of the ancient concerts in 1776, he assisted in the chorusses, and continued to perform there till 1780, when he accepted the office of organist in the cathedral of Carlisle. After a few years he resigned this situation, and went to Italy, where he studied vocal music, especially un-

der the famous singer Santarelli, at Rome. He afterwards went to Naples, Florence, Venice, and other Italian cities; and having passed through Switzerland, Germany, the Flemish, and Dutch Netherlands, he returned home towards the end of the year 1788. He now established himself in London as a teacher of music, and obtained so much reputation as to acquire an income of more than 2000*l.* a-year. In 1793 he succeeded Mr Bates as conductor of his majesty's concerts of ancient music, in 1801 he contributed to the restoration of the vocal concerts, and in 1819 he obtained the situation formerly held by Dr Cooke, as organist and master of the singing boys at Westminster Abbey. Mr. Greatorex died at Hampton, July 18, 1831; and on the 25th of the same month he was interred in Westminster Abbey. Music was only one of his pursuits, his mind being directed to other objects, particularly mathematics and astronomy; and had he devoted himself to music alone there is reason to believe that he would have excelled not only as a performer but also as a composer. He harmonized various airs, and arranged parts for the grand orchestra with great ability. And his adaptations of many of Handel's productions have been published. He left manuscript papers on chemistry and botany; and during an excursion to the British lakes, in 1817, he made some important observations and experiments on a mode of measuring the altitude of mountains by means of the barometer. His experiments formed the subject of a paper published in the *Philosophical Transactions*; and he was subsequently chosen a fellow of the Royal Society.—*Ann. Biog.*

GREGORIE (HENRY count) a French ecclesiastic, constitutional bishop of Blois, distinguished in his civil, religious, and literary career, for active philanthropy, inflexible integrity, and ardent piety. He was born December 4, 1750, at Vatro near Luneville. In 1772 his "Eloge de la Poésie" was crowned by the Academy of Nanci; and in 1778 he published "Essai sur l'Amélioration politique, physique, et morale des Juifs," which was equally honoured by the Academy of Metz, and which has been translated into English. In 1789 he was nominated by the clergy of his province a member of the states-general; and he was one of the five ecclesiastics present at the famous session, in the tennis-court at Versailles. In the constituent assembly he distinguished himself by the boldness of his opinions relative to civil and religious liberty, and the eloquence with which he supported them. He was an ardent advocate for the liberty and rights of the Negroes as well as the Jews. He appeared as one of the first of the clergy who swore fidelity to the constitution. In the convention Gregorie was in favour of the suppression of the regal office, but he endeavoured to save the life of the king by a general proposition for abolishing the punishment of death. During the reign of terror, when the bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy ab-

jured christianity, the bishop of Blois stood forward as the supporter of the religion of his country, undaunted by the dangers by which he was surrounded. At a later period, in the senate, he formed one of a minority of five opposed to the accession of the first consul to the throne of France; and he alone objected to the obsequious address of that body to the new sovereign. In 1814 he signed the act for deposing the emperor; and in 1815, as a member of the institute, he refused to sign the "Additional Act." On the restoration of the Bourbons he was excluded from the institute, and deprived of his bishopric; and being chosen a member of the chamber of deputies in 1819, he was prevented from retaining his seat by the royalists. He spent the remaining part of his life in retirement, and died at Paris, in 1831. Among his numerous writings are "Mémoire en faveur des Gens de Couleur ou Sang-mêlés de St Domingue," Paris, 1789, 8vo; a discourse before the national convention "Sur la Liberté des Cutes," 1797; "De la Littérature des Nègres," 8vo; "Essai Historique sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane," 1818, 8vo; "Les Ruines de Port Royal;" and "Traité de l'Esclavage des Noirs et des Blancs, par un Ami des Hommes de toutes les Couleurs."—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Encycl. Amer.*

GRENVILLE (GEORGE) an English statesman in the last century. He was younger brother of Richard Grenville, earl Temple, and member of parliament for the county of Buckingham. After having successively filled the situations of treasurer of the navy, first lord of the admiralty, and first lord of the treasury, he became chancellor of the exchequer in 1763. Two years after he resigned his post to the marquis of Rockingham; and being violently attacked from the press, he published in 1766 a vindication of his ministry, entitled "Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the Measures taken by the Ministry from the Conclusion of the Peace, relative to the great Objects of National Interest;" a pamphlet called "The Present State of the Nation," 1768, was also ascribed to him. He died in 1770, leaving by his lady, the daughter of sir W. Wyndham, the late marquis of Buckingham and lord Grenville.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. Peerage.*

GRIFPET (HENRY) a learned French jesuit, who distinguished himself by his writings on theology and history. He was a native of Moulins, became preacher to the king, and died in 1775. Among his works may be mentioned "Année du Chrétien," 18 vols, 8vo; Sermons, 4 vols, 12mo; "Exercice de Piété, pour la Communion," 12mo; "Histoire du Règne de Louis XIII." 1758, 3 vols, 4to; and a valuable tract on the Truth of History.—*Zopf. Biog. Univ.*

GRIMSTON (SIR HARBOTTLE) an eminent lawyer, of the time of the Commonwealth, born in 1594, at Bradfield-hall, the family seat, in the county of Essex. Having been called to the bar he soon acquired a consider-

able reputation in his profession, and took his seat in parliament in 1640, as member for Colchester, of which borough he had two years previously been chosen recorder. Though in the outset of his career opposed to the court, he was far from approving the lengths to which matters were carried by the opposite party, and after the death of Charles quitted England for the continent. He was subsequently one of those who waited on the young king at Breda, and was appointed master of the rolls soon after his restoration. Sir Harbottle was son-in-law to sir George Croke, and edited his reports. His death took place in 1683.—*Biog. Brit.*

GRISAUNT (WILLIAM) a physician, mathematician, and astronomer of the fourteenth century. He studied at Merton college, Oxford, where he acquired the imputation of being acquainted with the occult sciences, on which account he removed to France and devoted himself entirely to the study of medicine, at Montpellier and afterwards at Marseilles. In the latter city he fixed his residence as a medical practitioner, and rose to great eminence in his profession. The time of his death is not known, but it appears that he was an old man in 1349, and that he had a son, who was an ecclesiastic, and who is said to have arrived at the pontificate, when he took the name of Urban V. Among several treatises composed by this physician, may be mentioned those entitled "De Qualitatibus Astrorum;" "De Motu Capitis;" and "De Urina non visa."—*Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine.*

GRIVE (JOHN de la) a native of Sedan, born in 1689. He was a good mathematical scholar, and distinguished himself as a topographer by engraving a plan of Paris, and the course of the river Seine, from a survey of his own. He also published "A Manual of Spherical Trigonometry;" "A Description of the Environs of Paris;" an "Account of the Royal Domains in the Vicinity of the Metropolis;" and a description of the gardens of Marli. Cassini was indebted to him for some assistance in drawing a meridian line. His death took place in 1757.—*Moreri.*

GROCYN (WILLIAM) a distinguished classical scholar, one of the great restorers of learning in the fifteenth century. He was born at Bristol, in 1442, and was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford, after which he travelled to Italy, where he studied Greek under Demetrius Chalcondyles, and Latin with Angelo Politiano. Returning to England he gave public lectures on Greek, at Exeter college, Oxford, and introduced into this country a new mode of pronouncing that language. Being in holy orders he took the degree of DD. in 1491, and in 1504 he was appointed master of the college of Allhallows, at Maidstone, in Kent, when he resigned a college living which he had long held. It appears that at different times he was possessed of various ecclesiastical benefices, one of which, the vicarage of St Lawrence Jewry, London, he resigned in 1517. He died at Maidstone in 1522. Among his works are a

treatise on Grammar; Notes on the Comedies of Terence; a tract against Wickliffe; Epistles to Erasmus and others; all in Latin; and also "Epistola ad Aldum," prefixed to Proclus "de Sphæra," Ven. 1494, which is the only part of his writings that has ever been printed. He was the personal friend of dean Colet, and the tutor of Erasmus, who used to say of him "that he was one who would rather write nothing than write ill."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, vol. i. *Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

GROHMANN (JOHN GODFREY) a native of Upper Lusatia, in Germany, who distinguished himself as an industrious compiler and translator. He was a lecturer on philosophy at the university of Leipzig, where he died in 1805, aged forty-one. Such of his works as relate to taste and the arts are much esteemed. Among them are—"A New Historico-Biographical Dictionary," Leipzig, 1796—99, 7 vols, 8vo, a Supplement to which was published by W. D. Fuhrmann, in 1805 and 1808; "An Abridged Dictionary of the Fine Arts," 2 vols, 8vo; "Vestiges of Egyptian Architecture," 4to; "Fragments of Gothic Architecture," 4to; "A Magazine of Ideas, for Amateurs of Gardening," Leips. 1786—1804; "A Dictionary of Civil Architecture and the Theory of Gardening," 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Biog. des Contemp.*

GROSIER (JOHN BAPTIST GABRIEL ALEXANDER) an ex-jesuit, born in 1743, and died in 1823, librarian of the arsenal at Paris. He first distinguished himself by some articles in the *Année Littéraire*, and he continued that journal after the death of Freron. In 1779 he commenced "*Journal de Littérature, des Sciences et des Arts*;" and from 1777 to 1784 he published "*Histoire de Chine*," translated at Pekin by father Mailla, from Chinese documents. Grosier likewise edited "*Mémoires d'une Société célèbre (les Jésuites) considérée comme Corps Littéraire et Académique, depuis le Commencement de ce Siècle*," Paris, 1792, 4 vols, 8vo, extracted from the *Journal de Trévoux*; and he was a contributor to the *Biographie Universelle*.—*Rev. Encyclop.* t. xxi. *Biog. Univ. Class.*

GROSLEY (PIERRE JEAN) a native of Troyes, born in 1718. Though educated and intended for the French bar, he declined the dry study of the law in favour of the belles lettres, and the reputation he acquired procured his election as a member of the academy of Inscriptions. Of his works, the best known are "*Essais Historiques sur la Champagne*;" "*Observations sur l'Angleterre*;" 2 vols, 8vo, an English translation of which has been published by Dr. Nugent; the lives of the two Pithous, in 2 vols, 12mo; "*Observations de deux Gentilshommes Suédois sur l'Italie*," 4 vols, 12mo; "*Ephémérides Troyennes*;" and "*Recherches pour l'Histoire du Droit François*." He was also a contributor both to the *Dictionnaire Historique*, and to the *Encyclopédie*. His death took place at his native city in 1785.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GROSSMANN (GUSTAVUS FREDERICK WILLIAM) a celebrated actor and dramatic

writer, born at Berlin in 1746. He was the son of a poor schoolmaster; but such was his inclination for literature, that, in spite of difficulties, he acquired a considerable share of knowledge. After he finished his studies, the cabinet of Berlin sent him to Dantzic, as secretary to the Prussian resident, M de Jung. He was afterwards employed at Königsberg and Warsaw; and he had some concern in the measures adopted for the partition of Poland. His services, however, met with little recompense; and he remained for some time at Berlin, where he became acquainted with Lessing, and an accidental hint from that celebrated writer, incited him to undertake dramatic composition. He subsequently became an actor; and for many years he was successively director of the theatres of Bonn, Mayence, Frankfurt, Hanover, and Bremen. The misfortunes which he experienced as a manager, unhappily led him to contract habits of intemperance, which hastened his ruin, and he died in distress in 1796.—*Biog. Univ.*

GROSVENOR, DD. (BENJAMIN) an anabaptist minister, born in the English metropolis in 1675, and educated at Attercliffe, in Yorkshire. He is known as the author of two works, which once enjoyed a considerable degree of popularity, especially among the dissenters from the established church, entitled "*The Mourner*," and "*An Essay on Health*." At the age of thirty he became an independent, and preached to a congregation of that description at Salters' Hall, and in Crosby-square, London, having taken an Edinburgh degree in 1730. His death took place in 1758.—*Funeral Sermon by Barker.*

GROTO (LUDOVICO) surnamed Il Cieco, from his having been born blind, an Italian poet, born at Adria in 1541. Notwithstanding his misfortune he displayed a great precocity of talent, and on one occasion even acted the part of *Edipus* in a tragedy of that name, at Vicenza. There is an edition of his works in one volume, quarto, Venice, 1598. His death took place in 1585.—*Tiraboschi.*

GRUBENMANN (JOHN ULMIC) an ingenious Swiss mechanic of the last century, who was a native of the canton of Appenzell. He was brought up to the occupation of a carpenter, as also was his brother John Grubenmann, assisted by whom he applied his talents to the building of wooden bridges, and constructed those of Schaffhausen, Reichenau, Wettingen, &c. which were unfortunately destroyed by the French in 1799. The bridge at Schaffhausen, over the Rhine, was the most remarkable, and has been noticed by Mr. Coxe and other travellers in Switzerland.—*Biog. Univ.*

GRYPHIUS (SEBASTIAN) a Suabian by birth, who about the middle of the sixteenth century carried on the business of a printer at Lyons, and distinguished himself by the beauty of his Greek and Hebrew types. His Latin Bible is also much admired as a fine specimen of the art of printing. He died in 1556, at the age of sixty-three.—*Dibdin's Typ. Antiq.*

GUA (JOHN PAUL de) a learned French abbé, prior of St George de Vigou, a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the French Academy of Sciences, was born in Languedoc in 1712, and was the son of John Gua, baron of Malves. He was educated for the church, but devoted himself to literature and scientific pursuits. He first published "Usages de l'Analyse de Descartes," which was followed by other papers on mathematical subjects in the Memoirs of the Academy. He was however chiefly distinguished for having given the plan of the Encyclopédie, though he wrote very little in it. He was the author of several translations, among which are bishop Berkeley's *Hylas* and *Philonous*; Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*; and Decker on Trade. In consequence of a challenge, he undertook to write a long poem composed of words of only one syllable, which he performed. He died at Paris in 1785.—*Eloges des Académiciens. Dict. Hist.*

GUADAGNOLO (PHILIP) a learned orientalist, born at Magliano, in Italy, in 1596. He became a minor clerk at Rome, and was employed by the college of Propagandists to execute an Arabic translation of the Scriptures, which appeared in three folio volumes in 1671. His other writings consist of "An Apology for Christianity," in answer to the objections of Achmet Ben Zin Alabedin, a Persian author, whom this work is said to have converted; "Considerations against Mahometanism;" and an elementary treatise on the Arabic language. His death took place in 1656.—*Moreri.*

GUALDO PRIORATO (GALEASSO) an Italian noble, born at Vicenza in 1606. He was appointed historiographer to the imperial court, and is known as the author of "A History of the Troubles in France;" an "Account of the Administration of Cardinal Mazarin;" "History of the Wars of the Emperors Ferdinand, the second and third of that name," folio; "Life of the Emperor Leopold," folio; "History of the Peace of the Pyrenees;" and a "Life of Cardinal Mazarin." His death took place in 1678.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUARIN (PIERRE) a learned monk of the order of St Benedict, born at Rouen in Normandy, in 1678. He published a valuable lexicon and grammar of the Hebrew tongue, in which he was remarkably well skilled, each work occupying two quarto volumes. Father Guarin died in 1729.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUASCO (OCTAVIAN) a learned and ingenious Italian abbé, who was a native of Turin. He was the author of "Historical, Political, and Literary Dissertations," 2 vols, 12mo; a treatise on the "Use of Statues among the Ancients," 4to; and Prize Dissertations published in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris. He died in 1783.—*Zopf.*

GUAY-TROUIN (RENE du) a distinguished naval commander in the French service, a native of St Maloes, born in 1673. He

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signalized himself at a very early age by ravaging the Irish coasts in a vessel of which he had the command, but which was at length captured by the English. Escaping from confinement he succeeded in reaching France, and was promoted to a frigate, presented with a patent of nobility, and a commandery of St Louis, the latter decoration being given him in reward of his services at Rio Janeiro, of which he made himself master in 1711. His death took place in 1736.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUDIN DE LA BRENELLERIE (PAUL PHILIP) a French dramatic and miscellaneous poet, born in the capital in 1738. Besides several tragedies, he is known as the author of a poem on astronomy; tracts "On the Writing of History;" "On the Abolition of the Slave Trade;" "On the Progress of the Arts under Louis the Fifteenth;" "Observations on Good Manners;" two volumes of "Tales;" a treatise "On the Roman Comitia, the French States-general, and the English House of Commons;" and "The Conquest of Naples," in 3 vols. He died in 1812.—*Biog. Univ.*

GUERET (GABRIEL) a French lawyer and man of letters in the seventeenth century. He was a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, but was more distinguished for his chamber practice than for his eloquence at the bar. In conjunction with Blondeau he published "Le Journal du Palais," a collection of the decrees of the French parliaments; and he was the author of two satirical works, "Le Parnasse Réformé;" and "La Guerre des Auteurs;" besides several productions of less note.—*Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

GUEROULT (PETER CLAUDE BERNARD) a learned writer, born at Rouen in 1745. He successively became professor of rhetoric at the college of Harcourt, provisional director of the Lyceum of Charlemagne, which he had founded, counsellor of the university, and director of the Normal school at Paris. He retired from this last office in 1815, and died in 1821. Among his works are, "La Journée de Marathon," a dramatic piece in four acts, in prose; and "Histoire Naturelle des Animaux de Pline, trad. nouv. avec le Texte en regard," Paris, 1802, 3 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

GUETTARD (JOHN STEPHEN) a French physician of the last century, born in 1715 at Estampes. He was known as a good botanist, and one of the plants in Linneus's catalogue is called after his name. Laborde was indebted to him for some assistance in the compilation of his *Voyage Pittoresque*; he was also the author of some "Memoirs of Natural History," 4to, 2 vols; and "Observations on Plants," 12mo, 2 vols. His death took place in 1786.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUGLIELMINI (DOMINICO) an Italian physician, who for several years filled the professor's chair in mathematics at Bologna, where he was born in 1655. He afterwards resigned his situation for that of professor of medicine in the university of Padua. There is an edition of his works, which contains some useful tracts on hydrostatics, printed at Geneva in

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2 vols, 4to, 1719, nine years after the author's decease.—*Ibid.*

GUIBERT. A dignified ecclesiastic of the French church, abbot of Nogent, who flourished during the latter part of the eleventh, and beginning of the twelfth centuries. He compiled a "History of the Crusades;" and was also the author of two devotional tracts on relics and pulpit oratory. He died at the age of seventy-one, in 1124.—*Biog. Univ.*

GUICHENON (SAMUEL) a native of Macôn, born in 1607, and educated for the French bar, at which he practised with some reputation in the town of Bourg-en-Bresse. He was bred in the communion of the Romish church, but abjured it for the reformed faith, and retired into Savoy, where he compiled a "Genealogical History of the Royal Family," in two folio volumes. His other writings consist of a "Chronological Catalogue of the Bishops of Belley," in 4to; and a "History of Bresse and Bugey," folio. His death took place in 1664.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUIDI (ALESSANDRO) a lyric poet of considerable genius, born at Pavia about the middle of the seventeenth century. The patronage of the grand duke of Parma, in the capital of whose dominions he had received his education, procured him a flattering reception at Rome, as well as some valuable preferment in the church. There is an edition of his works, published in 1726 at Verona, consisting principally of his "Poesie Liriche;" "La Rime;" "Academia per Musica;" "L'Endimione;" and an opera entitled "L'Amalasunta." He also edited the Homilies of pope Clement XI, in one volume folio. Guidi was raised to the rank of nobility by his fellow-citizens, for procuring by his interference with the imperial court the removal of an oppressive regulation. His death took place in 1712.—*Ibid.*

GUILD, DD. (WILLIAM) a native of Aberdeen, born in 1586, and eventually principal of King's college, in the university of the city which gave him birth. He was a great benefactor to Aberdeen, and founded an hospital there in 1633. His writings consist of a devotional treatise, entitled "Moses Unveiled," and some notes on the canonical books. Dr Guild died in 1657.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

GUILLEMEAU (JAQUES) was born at Orleans, and became in succession principal surgeon to Charles IX and Henry IV of France. He was the author of "An Apology for Surgeons," printed in 1593; and a Latin translation of the surgical writings of Paré, under whom he had received his professional education. There are two editions of his works, that of Paris, 1598, and that of Rouen, 1649. His death took place in 1609.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUILLET DE ST GEORGE (GUY) first historiographer to the French Academy. He was born at Thiers in 1625, and is known as the author of the lives of Castruccio Castrucani, Mahomet II, and the grand vizir Cuproglu, of which latter work there is an English translation; also of histories of Ancient and Modern Athens and Sparta, and "Les Arts de l'Homme

d'Épée." His death took place in the French metropolis in 1705.—*Biog. Univ.*

GUILLIAUD (CHRISTOPHE) a cutler, was born at Saint Etienne, in the department of the Loire, about 1750. This branch of industry and commerce had not then arrived at its present perfection, and it is to his zeal and well-conducted operations that France owes the great improvements that have been made in her manufactures, not only in this, but in other useful arts. Guillaud, who at the commencement of the revolution adopted its principles, and made his fortune under the republic, towards the end of his life fell into a bigoted devotion. He made two journeys to Rome, to obtain indulgences and to purchase statues of saints and virgins, with which he decorated an elegant country-house, which he possessed on the borders of the Saône. After the restoration in 1813, he established a calvary on one of the mountains near Lyons, of which the crosses were of iron, and the figures of marble. In 1797 he published separately several Mémoires, of which the most remarkable are "Moyens de porter l'Agriculture, les Manufactures, et le Commerce de France au plus haut Point de Splendeur et d'Utilité publique," with this motto, taken from the work itself, "When the government chooses, the French people will be the most active agriculturalists, the most ingenious artists, and the first merchants in the world;" and "Mémoire sur la Mise en Œuvre de tous les Métaux du Département de la Loire." He died in 1821.—*Biog. Univ. des Contemp.*

GUILLLOTIN (JOSEPH IGNATIUS) a French physician, whose name has become famous as the appellation of the machine which he was the means of introducing into France for the purpose of beheading criminals. He was born at Saintes in 1738, and many years previous to the revolution he was engaged in medical practice at Paris. He possessed a respectable character, and was considered as an ingenious man; but he attracted little public notice till he engaged in politics. He had however been employed in 1770 in the investigation of Mesmerism, and in 1787 he formed a scheme for colonizing the banks of the Ohio, in North America, which he was prevented from carrying into execution. On the assembling of the states-general, he was nominated a deputy from the Tiers Etat of Paris. He had again a seat in the National Assembly, before which, on the 1st of December, 1789, he delivered a report on the penal code, throughout which a spirit of humanity predominates. It was on this occasion that he proposed, as a measure of mercy, the use of the fatal instrument, since called the guillotine, of which however he was by no means the inventor, as it closely resembles the "maiden" employed to inflict death on malefactors in the north of England and in Scotland in the sixteenth century. It has been reported that M. Guillotin was one of the numerous victims of his own contrivance. But this was not the case; for he withdrew from his political station during the reign of terror, and closed in peace a long

and in some respects useful life, on the 26th of May, 1814.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. des Contemp.*

GUIRAN (GALLIARD) a French advocate, counsellor of the court of Nismes, where he was born at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and afterwards rose to be counsellor of state to the prince of Orange. He published an "Historical and Chronological Register of the Seneschals of Nismes and Beaucaire;" an "Explanation of two Ancient Brass Coins struck at Nismes," both works in 4to; and left behind a large collection of materials for the history of the same city in manuscript. His death took place in 1680.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUITTONE D'AREZZO, so called from the place of his birth. He became a member of a society partly military and partly ecclesiastical, banded together for a crusade against the Albigens, but eventually retired to Florence, where he became superior of a religious community of his own foundation, over which he presided till his death in 1293. He was the author of some miscellaneous poetry, epistles, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

GUIZOT (ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE) a French lady who excelled as a writer of works destined for the instruction of youth. She was the daughter of M. de Meulan, who held an important office under government in the financial department, and she was born November 2d, 1773. The French revolution, which in its progress occasioned the ruin of multitudes, destroyed the fortune of her father, who died shortly after, in 1790. Her family was subsequently reduced to great inconveniences and privations, and the endeavour to provide for their exigences proved the means of developing her literary talents. Her first production was a gay and piquant novel, entitled "Les Contradictions," which was followed by another called "La Chapelle d'Ayton," founded on an English work of fiction. She also wrote in the public journals, particularly in "Le Publiciste," a paper edited by M. Suard; and her articles on the theatres, on books, and on manners, attracted great public attention. In March 1807, through ill health, she was obliged to suspend her literary labours, a circumstance which occasioned her much anxiety. At this time, she received a letter from a person unknown, offering to write for her in the periodical journal, and subsequently she became acquainted with this generous friend, who proved to be M. Guizot, a gentleman since highly distinguished both as an author and a statesman. Sympathy of taste and sentiment led to an attachment between the parties, and at length in 1812 they were married. M. Guizot was editor of a periodical miscellany, entitled "Annals of Education," for which his wife wrote a number of articles, including the Journal of a Mother; and about the same time she published two volumes of tales, entitled "Les Enfants." From 1814 till 1820 M. Guizot was employed under government, and during that period his wife remitted her literary undertakings; but in

1821 she resumed her pen, and published "L'Ecolier, ou Raoul et Victor," 4 vols, 12mo, a romance of education, which was rewarded with a prize from the French academy. In 1823 appeared her "Nouveaux Contes;" and in 1826, she published "Lettres de Famille sur l'Education Domestique;" exhibiting a theory of education. This highly talented and amiable woman died July 30th, 1827.—*Rev. Encycl.*

GULDENSTAEDT (JOHN ANTHONY) a Russian naturalist, born at Riga, who filled a professor's chair at St Petersburg. He travelled through great part of Tartary on a scientific tour, and on his return published the result of his researches. His death took place in 1781.—*Biog. Univ.*

GUNDLING (NICHOLAS JEROME) a German philosopher, born in 1671 in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg. He held the rank of a privy counsellor at Berlin, and filled the professor's chair in rhetoric, philosophy, and public law at the university of Halle. He was the author of a variety of works, the principal of which are a treatise "On the State of Germany under Conrad the First," 4to; "The Road to Truth," 8vo, 3 vols; "A History of Moral Philosophy;" a volume of miscellaneous essays, entitled "Otia;" "Status Naturalis Hobbesii in corpore defensio;" "De Jure Territorii oppignorati;" "Gundlingiana," &c. Professor Gundling died in 1729.—*Ibid.*

GUNDULPH, bishop of Rochester, a Norman divine, distinguished as an architect. He was one of the ecclesiastics who were brought into England by William the Conqueror, with whom he was probably a favourite, and who employed him to erect a fortress on the east side of the metropolis, which now forms that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also erected Rochester castle, a quadrangular structure, seventy feet square, which is one of the most entire and interesting examples of Norman castellated architecture in the kingdom; and this prelate also rededicated the cathedral church of Rochester. He died in 1108.—*Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. *Thorpe's Customale Roffense.*

GUNNER (JOHN ERNEST) bishop of Drontheim in Norway, of which country he was a native, being born at Christiana in 1718. Botany was his favourite study, for the furtherance of which, as well as of other branches of natural history, he assisted in founding the Royal Norwegian Society. He published an account of the vegetable productions of the kingdom, under the title of "Flora Norvegica." His death took place at Drontheim in 1773.—*Dict. Hist.*

GUTCH (JOHN) an industrious antiquary, who long held the office of registrar of the university of Oxford. He received a collegiate education, and having taken the degree of MA. in 1771 he obtained the rectory of Kirkby Underwood, in Lincolnshire; in 1786 that of St Clement, near Oxford; in 1795 he was also appointed chaplain of All Soul's college. He was chosen registrar of the university, and also registrar of the chancellor's courts in

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1797; the former of which offices he held till 1824, when he resigned it in consequence of his advanced age and infirmities. His death took place at Oxford, July 1st, 1831, at the age of 86. He published "Collectanea Curiosa, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to the History and Antiquities of England and Ireland, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a variety of other subjects, chiefly from the MSS. of Archbishop Sanscroft," 1781, 2 vols, 8vo; "The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Hall in the University of Oxford, now first published from the original Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, written by Anthony Wood, with a continuation to the present time," 4to; "Fasti Oxoni-

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ses, or a Commentary on the Supreme Magistrates of the University, with a continuation, and Additions and Corrections to each College and Hall," 1790; and "The Antiquities and Annals of the University," 1792-96, 3 vols, 4to.—*Ann. Biog.*

GUYON (MARIE CLAUDE) a priest of the Oratory at Paris, born at Louise le Saunier in 1701. He is known as the author of "A History of the Amazons;" "A History of Empires and Republics," in 12 vols, 12mo; "A History of the Indies," in 3 vols; an "Ecclesiastical Dictionary;" "The Oracle of New Philosophers;" and a supplement to Echart's Roman History. His death took place at Paris in 1771.—*Biog. Univ.*

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HACKSPAN (THEODORE) a divine of the Lutheran persuasion, was born at Weimar in 1607, and was educated at Jena and at Altdorf, of which university he became professor of divinity in 1654. He died in 1659. His chief works are, "Observationes Arabico-Syriacæ in quædam Loca Veteris et Novi Testamenti," 4to; "Miscellaneorum Sacrorum;" "Tractatus de Usu Librorum Rabbincorum," 4to; "Fides et Leges Mohammedis ex Alcorano," 4to; "Sylloge Disputationum Theologicarum et Philologicarum," 4to; "Notæ Philologico-Theologicæ in varia et difficiliora Veteris et Novi Testamenti Loca," 3 vols, 8vo. —*Moreri.*

HAGER (JOHN GEORGE) a German philologist, distinguished for his vast erudition. He was born at Oberkotzau in 1710, and died in 1777, professor in the school of Chemnitz. He published "Homeri Ilias, Gr. et Lat." Chemnitz, 1745-67, 2 vols, 8vo; "Elementa Artis Disputandi," 1749, 8vo; "Bibliotheca Geographica," 1766-78, 3 vols, 8vo; and "Homeri Odyssea, Batrachomyomachia, et Hymni, Gr. et Lat." 1776-77, 2 vols, 8vo; besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HAHN (SIMON FREDERIC) counsellor, historiographer, and librarian to the elector of Hanover, was born at Kloster-Bergen in Hanover, in 1692. When only fourteen years of age he pronounced a Latin oration at the university of Halle, on the origin of the monastery of Bergen, which was printed. At twenty four he was appointed professor of history at Helmstadt. His works are, "Collectio Monumentorum veterum et recentium ineditum," 2 vols, 8vo; two dissertations, one on the "Kingdom of Arles," the other on "Henry the Fowler;" and four volumes of a "History of the Empire." He died in 1729.—*Moreri.*

HAIGHTON (JOHN) an eminent physician and lecturer on midwifery and physiology at Guy's hospital, Southwark, who died in 1822.

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He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of some papers on Generation, in the Philosophical Transactions; and he also published medical and surgical cases and observations in "Duncan's Medical Commentaries;" the "Memoirs of the Medical Society of London;" and the "London Medical Journal."—*Orig.*

HALHED (NATHANIEL BRASSEY) an eminent orientalist, who received his education at Harrow school, and afterwards became a civil officer in the service of the East India Company at Bengal. He published "A Code of Gentoo Laws on Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian translation," 1776, 4to; "A Grammar of the Bengal Language," printed at Hoogly in Bengal, 1778, 4to; and "A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal relative to the Marhatta Empire since July 1777," 1779, 8vo. He subsequently returned to England, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Lymington. At one time he appears to have devoted himself to the study of polite literature, and he produced "Imitations of the Epigrams of Martial," in four parts, 1793-94, 4to. He next exhibited a melancholy instance of mental delusion, in his persevering patronage of the lunatic prophet Richard Brothers, whose confinement in Bedlam he denounced in parliament, as an instance of tyranny and oppression; at the same time that he advocated the cause and attempted to vindicate and explain the nonsensical reveries of the crazy enthusiast, by means of the press, in his "Testimonies to the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to recall the Jews," 1795, 8vo; and other publications, of which a list may be found in the first of the annexed authorities. Mr Halhed died in 1830, at the age of seventy-nine. He brought from the East Indies a valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts, which he sold to the trustees of

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the British Museum.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Gent. Mag.*

HALL (RICHARD) a Roman Catholic biographer, was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, and became a professor at Douay. He was the author of a work of considerable merit, entitled "The Life of Bishop Fisher:" it goes under the name of Dr Bailey. Mr Hall died in 1604.—*Dodd's Church History.*

HALL (ROBERT) an eminent preacher among the particular baptists, and a distinguished theological writer. He was the son of a baptist minister at Arnsley, in Leicestershire, where he was born, in May 1764. He was educated partly at an academy at Northampton, and partly at Bristol, after which he studied at King's college, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. He then became an assistant to Dr Caleb Evans, in the academy at Bristol, and his coadjutor in the ministry; but from this situation he was obliged to retire, in consequence of approaching symptoms of mental derangement. He was therefore removed to the care of his friends in Leicestershire, where by judicious treatment the alarming malady was subdued, and his mind recovered its former powers. In 1791, when his health was sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his ministerial functions, he was chosen successor to the celebrated Robert Robinson. While in this situation he first appeared as a writer for the press, having published a pamphlet in reply to another by the Rev. John Clayton, in which he demonstrated that christianity was not inconsistent with the highest degree of civil liberty. This was followed by his "Vindication of the Freedom of the Press," which soon passed through six editions. In 1803 Mr Hall was again afflicted with an aberration of mind, which obliged him to suspend his pastoral duties, and a minister was appointed to his charge at Cambridge, so that on his recovery, he found that his office was already filled. Soon after he was invited to settle as minister of a baptist congregation at Leicester, where he remained more than twenty years. On the death of Dr Ryland, in 1826, he removed to Bristol, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death in the presidency of the Bristol academy, and the pastorship of Broadmead chapel, in that city; and he continued to discharge the duties belonging to those situations till his death, which took place, February 21st, 1831. Mr Hall was distinguished by the possession of powerful talents, and was gifted with eloquence at once powerful and persuasive, and these were constantly exerted in diffusing the principle of happiness among his fellow-creatures. To great talents and learning he united a most sincerely christian temper and disposition, and a liberality of mind which rendered him anxious to promote civil and religious liberty. Among the principal productions of his pen may be mentioned "Modern Infidelity, considered with respect to its Influence on Society, a Sermon preached at Cambridge," 1800, 8vo; "Reflections on War, a Sermon on June 1st, 1802, being the day of

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Thanksgiving for a General Peace;" "The effects of Civilization on the People in European States," 1805; "The Advantages of Knowledge to the Lower Classes, a Sermon at Leicester," 1810; "A Sermon occasioned by the death of Princess Charlotte of Wales, preached at Leicester," 1817; besides those already mentioned; and Mr Hall was for some time one of the conductors of the Eclectic Review. A collective edition of his works, in 6 vols, 8vo, with a biographical memoir, is in the course of publication.—*Ann. Biog.*

HALL (SIR JAMES) baronet of Dunglass, county of Haddington, FRS. and SA. Edinburgh. He was the eldest son of Sir John Hall, the third baronet, by Magdalen, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle; and he succeeded his father in the baronetcy, July 3, 1776. He was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of St Michael's, in Cornwall, on a vacancy, in 1808; but he continued to sit in parliament only till the dissolution in 1812. He was the author of "An Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture," 1813, 4to; and of several papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Mineralogy and geology were among the most important subjects of his scientific researches; and he particularly distinguished himself by his experiments on the fusion of stony substances, and by establishing the identity of composition of whinstone and lava. He likewise ascertained that carbonate of lime (as common marble) might be fused, without decomposition, if subjected to a degree of pressure equal to that which would be caused by the sea at the depth of about a mile and a half from its surface. The result of his inquiries tended to establish the truth of the Plutonian or Igneous theory of the origin of minerals, and to vindicate the authority of Dr James Hutton, in opposition to the German geologist Werner and his followers. His death took place at Edinburgh, June 23, 1832, at the age of seventy-two. Sir James Hall married, Nov. 10, 1786, lady Helena Douglas, second daughter of Dunbar third earl of Selkirk, by whom he had three sons and three daughters; one of the former of whom is the celebrated captain Basil Hall, R.N.—*Ann. Biog.*

HALL or HALLE (EDWARD) an eminent historian and lawyer, was born in London, and after receiving his education at Eton, he obtained a fellowship at King's college, Cambridge. He studied at Gray's-inn, and being called to the bar was made sergeant-at-law, and judge in the sheriffs' court. He had also a seat in the House of Commons, and was a warm supporter of the Catholics. He died in 1547, and the following year his chronicle, entitled "The Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster," was printed in folio. In 1550 it was continued by Grafton, and in 1809 it was reprinted at London.—*Gent. Biog. Dict.*

HALLE (JOHN NOEL) a French physician and natural philosopher, born at Paris in 1754. He took his first degree in medicine in 1776, and two years after he was admitted

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doctor, and became successively professor of the theory of medicine and therapeutics at the School of Health. He subsequently succeeded Corvisart as first physician to Napoleon, and then as professor of medicine in the college of France. At length he was appointed physician to monsieur (now Charles X) and president of the section of medicine at the Royal Academy. He died at Paris in 1822. He published a great number of memoirs in various periodical journals, among which are "Recherches sur la Nature et les Effets du Méphitisme des Fosses d'Aisance," repr. 1785, 8vo; and "Rapport suivi de soixante-quatre Expériences sur le Remède Pradier," 1811. His lectures were published under the title of "Hygiène, ou l'Art de conserver la Santé," 1806, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HALLET (JOSEPH) a dissenting minister, was born in 1692 at Exeter, where in 1772 he succeeded his father as pastor of a respectable congregation. He died in 1744. He published several tracts, and three volumes of notes on difficult passages of Scripture.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HAMARSKIÖLD (LORENZ) a Swedish philosopher, who died at Stockholm, October 15, 1827. He was the author of a "History of Philosophy," in four volumes, the last of which appeared a short time before his death; and he left a treatise on logic prepared for the press. Hamarskiöld also published the works of Stjernhjelm, the father of Swedish poetry; and he edited the writings of another poet, his countryman and contemporary, Stagnelius.—*Foreign Review.*

HAMILTON (GAVIN) an historical painter, was born at Lanark in Scotland, and going to Italy became the pupil of Augustine Massucci. His style was finely classical, which was the result of his close study of the antique. He employed the latter part of his life chiefly in the discovery of antiquities. He wrote a work entitled "Schola Italica Picturæ." His death took place at Rome in 1797.—*Pitkington by Fuseli.*

HAMILTON (JAMES) the inventor of alleged improvements in the art of teaching languages, who died at Dublin, whither he had gone to deliver lectures on the Hamiltonian system of tuition, September 16, 1829, in the sixtieth year of his age.

HAMMOND (ANTHONY) a miscellaneous writer, was born at the family seat of Somersham place, Huntingdonshire, in 1683, and was educated at St John's college, Cambridge. He procured a seat in parliament, and so distinguished himself by his eloquence as to acquire the name of "Silver Tongue." He was likewise a commissioner of the navy. He was the author of the Life of Mr Moyle, prefixed to his works; and of "A Miscellany of Original Poems." Mr Hammond died in the Fleet prison in 1738.—His son, **JAMES HAMMOND**, was equerry to Frederick prince of Wales, and the year preceding his death was chosen member for Truro. He died in 1742. His "Love Elegies" were edited by lord Chesterfield, and were very popular.—*Johnson's Poets.*

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HAMPER (WILLIAM) a writer on antiquities and biography, descended from a family long settled in the county of Sussex. He was born at Birmingham, where his father was a manufacturer, and he was brought up to the same employment. Travelling through many parts of England in the prosecution of business, he was enabled to indulge the taste which he had acquired for visiting churches and other ancient buildings. His first compositions appear to have been in verse, and many of them appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine. Between 1804 and 1812, he furnished, for insertion in that miscellany, a number of sketches of churches and other remains of antiquity, with original descriptions and illustrations. He also supplied contributions for Nichols's History of Leicestershire, and Ormerod's History of Cheshire, and other archaeological works. In 1821 he was chosen a fellow of the society of antiquaries, and several of his papers appear in their transactions. His principal publication is "The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale," 1827, 4to. He died at Highgate, near Birmingham, May 3, 1831.—*Ann. Biog.*

HARDENBERG (CHARLES AUGUSTUS, prince of) a Prussian statesman, born about 1750. He commenced his political career with a mission to England in 1782, and having arrived at the office of chancellor of Prussia, he was appointed plenipotentiary of the court of Berlin at the Congress of Verona. His death took place at Genoa in 1822.—*Annuaire Necrologique. Biog. Univ. Class.*

HARDER (JOHN JAMES) professor of medicine, anatomy, and botany at Basil, where he was born in 1656. He was created a count of the empire for his merit. He wrote "Prodromus Physiologicus;" "Examen Anatomicum Cochleæ Terrestris;" "Apianum;" "Prodr. Phys. Naturam explicans Humor Nutritioni et Generationi Dicatorum," &c. His death took place in 1711.—*Moreri.*

HARDION (JAMES) a French historian, was born at Tours in 1686. He was a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions, and was appointed keeper of the antiquities and library in the royal cabinet. He was also historical and geographical tutor to the French princesses, for whose use he composed his "Histoire Poétique," 3 vols, 12mo; and his "Universal History," 18 vols, 12mo. Several of his dissertations are contained in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. He died in 1766.—*Dict. Hist.*

HARDOUIN (JOHN STEPHEN) a French writer, was born in 1735, and died at Paris in 1817. He made a rhymed translation of Young's Night Thoughts, from the prose version of Letourneur, 1792, 4 vols, 12mo; and another of Fenelon's Telemachus, 6 vols, 12mo; and he published "Recueil de Poésies d'Anacréon et de Théocrite," 1812, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HARENBERG (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) a German historian and orientalist, born near Hildesheim in 1696. He entered into the church among the Lutherans, and became pro-

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fessor of history and political geography at Brunswick, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died at Schoeningen in 1774. Among his numerous works are "A Succinct Introduction to the Ancient and Modern Theology of Ethiopia," published under the pseudonym of Adolph Windhorn, Helmstadt, 1719, 4to; "Jura Israelitarum in Palestina," Hildesheim, 1724, 4to; and "A Pragmatic History of the Order of the Jesuits, from its Origin to the present Time," 1760, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

HARMAR (JOHN) a learned divine, was the son of Dr John Harmar, warden of Winchester, and was born at Churchdowne in Gloucestershire in 1594. He took his master's degree at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1617. He then became master of the school at St Alban's. In 1650 he obtained the Greek professorship at Oxford, but of that, as well as of the rectory of Ewhurst in Hampshire, he was deprived at the restoration. He died in 1670. His principal works are, "Praxis Grammatica," 8vo; "Lexicon Etymologicum Græcum," folio; "Janua Linguarum." He also wrote panegyrics on Oliver Cromwell, Richard his son, and Charles II.—*Calamy. Wood.*

HARMER (THOMAS) the dissenting minister of a small congregation at Wottesfield in Suffolk, was born at Norwich in 1715. He published "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, illustrated by the Accounts of Travellers in the East," which had such a favourable reception that he continued it to four volumes. His other works are "An Account of the Jewish Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead;" "Outlines of a Commentary on Solomon's Song," &c. His death happened suddenly in 1783.—*Gent. Mag.*

HARRINGTON (JAMES) a celebrated political writer, omitted by accident in the body of the work. He was the eldest son of Sir Sapcote Harrington, knight, and was born at Upton in Northamptonshire, the seat of his maternal grandfather, in 1611. After a due preparatory education, he was removed to Trinity college, Oxford, where he was placed under the care of the celebrated Chillingworth. On the death of his father he quitted the university, and visited the Netherlands, where he entered into lord Craven's regiment, and being quartered at the Hague, frequented the courts of the prince of Orange and the queen of Bohemia, and accompanied the elector palatine to Denmark. He subsequently visited Germany, France, and Italy, and on his return to England, siding with the parliamentary party in 1646, he accompanied their commissioners to Charles I at Newcastle, and on their recommendation was appointed groom of the stole to the king. In this capacity he never disguised his republican sentiments, yet was so operated upon by his personal feelings, that he was heartily desirous of producing an accommodation between Charles and the parliament, which disposition is supposed to have produced his removal from the king's person, who is said to have given him a token of his affection before his execution.

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That event gave him a great shock, and he always spoke of it with regret, although the portrait which he has drawn of the unfortunate monarch is by no means favourable. During the protectorate he passed his time in retirement, and occupied his leisure in producing his famous work entitled "Oceana," which, after some opposition on the part of Cromwell, was published in 1656. In order to propagate his opinions, he established a sort of club, or debating society, called the "Rota," which was terminated by the Restoration, an event that reduced Harrington to a state of privacy. He still however busied himself in political schemes, which at length led to his arrest for a supposed plot against the government, of which he was entirely innocent. He was however treated with great severity, and his release by habeas corpus evaded by an arbitrary removal to St Nicholas Island, near Plymouth. Here, either from distress of mind, or improper medical treatment, his faculties became impaired, which fact being represented to the king by his relations, led to his release. He partly recovered, and married a lady to whom he had been early attached. He died of paralysis in 1677, and was buried at St Margaret's, Westminster. Harrington was a deep and profound thinker, of that class who draw principally from classical reading and the store of their own minds, and who therefore more resemble the ancient philosophers, who reasoned a priori, than the modern school, which chiefly derives its convictions from induction. His "Oceana," which is a political romance, and the Utopian image of a republic, is a work of considerable genius, thought, and invention, and is characterised by an enthusiastic love of liberty. The style is however crabbed, and it is probably more quoted than read during the present undue exclusive attention to matters of fact and experience. The writings of Harrington were published in one volume, folio, by Tindal, in 1700, and again more completely by Dr Birch, in 1737. He published a poetical version of a part of Virgil, which is very little known.—*Biog. Brit. Atkins's Gen. Biog.*

HARTZHEIM (JOSEPH) a learned jesuit, was born at Cologne in 1694. He was for some time professor of Greek and Hebrew at Milan, but returning to Cologne, he obtained the professorship of philosophy and divinity. He died in 1763. He wrote "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Coloniensium," folio; "De Initio Metropoleos Ecclesiasticæ Coloniae Disquisitio," 4to; "Summa Historiæ omnis ab Exordio Rerum ad Ann. a Christo Nato 1718;" "Dissertationes historico-criticæ in Sacram Scripturam," folio; "Inscriptionis Herculensis Urbis Romanæ Explanatio." He likewise edited and published the "Councils of Germany," 4 vols, folio.—*Dict. Hist.*

HARVEY (GIMKON) a physician, was a native of Surrey, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, whence he went to Leyden, and took his doctor's degree. He was appointed physician to the Tower at the Revolution, which situation he is said to have held

fifty years. His chief works are "Morbus Anglicus, or a Discourse on Consumptions," 8vo; "The Conclave of Physicians," 8vo; "Discourse of the Small Pox," 8vo; "Little Venus unmasked, or a Treatise on Siphilis;" "Art of curing Diseases by Expectoration."—*Wood.*

HATSELL (JOHN) chief clerk to the House of Commons, died at Marden park, near Godstone, in Surrey, in 1820, aged about seventy-eight. He was the author of "A Collection of Cases of Privilege of Parliament, from the earliest Records to the Year 1628," 4to, of which the first volume appeared in 1778; "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, under separate Titles, with Observations," 5 vols, 4to; and "Rules and Standing Orders of the House of Commons," 1809, 4to.—*Reuss. Gent. Mag.*

HAWKER (ROBERT) an evangelical clergyman of eminence, who died April 6, 1827, at Plymouth, where he had been for half a century vicar of the parish of Charles the Martyr. He received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford, and obtained the degree of DD. He was the author of a commentary on the Bible, sermons, and other religious works, much esteemed among the partisans of the peculiar sentiments which he professed.—*Month. Mag.*

HAZLITT (WILLIAM) a distinguished writer on general literature, who was a native of Maidstone, in Kent, and was the son of a dissenting minister. His youth was chiefly spent in Shropshire, Devonshire, and Wiltshire. At an early age he removed to London, where he employed much time in endeavouring to attain a knowledge of painting; but though he always preserved an intense love for the fine arts, he soon relinquished all thoughts of adopting painting as a profession, and determined to devote himself to literature. The first acknowledged production of his pen was "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action," in which he is said to have displayed much metaphysical ingenuity. His "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," though inferior in depth of observation to the strictures of Schlegel on the productions of our great dramatist, attracted much notice and procured great credit for the writer. Mr Hazlitt delivered at the Surrey Institution a "Course of Lectures on the English Poets," which was afterwards published. For some time he wrote theatrical criticisms for the Morning Chronicle, and during a still longer period he furnished political and critical articles for the Examiner newspaper: he was likewise an occasional contributor to a considerable extent to various periodical journals. Many of his essays thus published afterwards appeared collectively under the title of "Table Talk;" "The Spirit of the Age;" "The Plain Speaker;" and "The Round Table." Hazlitt's principal work is "The Life of Napoleon," 4 vols, 8vo, which, though tinged with the party feeling of the writer, exhibits much deep philosophical research. He was a contributor to the supplementary volumes of the

Encyclopedia Britannica, but according to his own statement he merely furnished the outlines of some articles, or corrected and improved those which had been prepared by other contributors. Among his remaining works are "Political Essays, and Sketches of Public Characters;" "A View of the British Stage;" an "Account of the British Galleries of Art;" "A Letter to William Gifford, Esq.;" "Lectures on the English Comic Writers, delivered at the Surrey Institution;" "The Literature of the Elizabethan Age;" and "The Modern Pygmalion," which last is a very extraordinary history of the author's amours, apparently modelled on the Confessions of his favourite Rousseau. He likewise published "Notes on a Journey through France and Italy;" and a very short time previous to his death appeared a very amusing volume entitled "Conversations of James Northcote, Esq. RA. by William Hazlitt." The death of this eccentric but gifted writer took place in Frith-street, Soho, London, September 18th, 1830, at the age of fifty-two.—*Month. Mag.*

HEBEL (JOHN PETER) a German poet, distinguished for the profoundness of his views, and the originality of his style. He was born in the duchy of Baden in 1760, and studied at the college of Basil, after which he was appointed tutor at the college of Loerach. In 1791 he removed to Karlsruhe, where he was employed in public instruction and the service of the church till the close of his life, which took place September 22, 1826. He was intimately acquainted with botany and mineralogy, and he cultivated with success mathematics, and the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin languages, but he chiefly excelled as a writer of poetry. He published in 1803, "Allemannische Gedichte für Freunde ländlicher Natur und Sitten"—German Poetry for the Lovers of Nature and Rural Manners, which passed through several editions. He was also the author of a "History of the Bible;" a "Popular Almanack," and other useful works.—*New Necrology of Germans, vol. ii. Revue Encyclop. tom. xxxvi.*

HEBER, DD. (REGINALD) bishop of Calcutta, was the son of the Rev. Reginald Heber, of Marton, in Yorkshire, and was born April 21, 1783, at Malpas in Cheshire. He received part of his education at the grammar school of Whitchurch in Shropshire, whence, in 1800, he removed to Brazenose college, Oxford. In 1802 he obtained a university prize for a copy of Latin hexameters; and the following year he greatly distinguished himself by another prize poem, "Palestine," in English. He afterwards applied himself to mathematics with considerable success, and in 1805 he took the degree of BA. Having received a third prize for an English essay "On the Sense of Honour," he was elected to a fellowship in All Souls college, soon after which he went abroad. He travelled in Germany, Russia, and the Crimea, and made observations, from which many curious extracts were published in the travels of Dr E. D. Clarke. Having returned home he graduated

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as MA. at Oxford, in 1808; and the next year he published a second English poem, entitled "Europe, Lines on the present War." About the same time he was presented to the family living of Hodnet, and he married Amelia, daughter of the Rev. W. Shipley, dean of St Asaph. For several years subsequently he devoted himself with great assiduity to his duties as a parochial priest. In 1815 he preached the Bampton Lecture, on "The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter," a course of sermons on John xvi. 7. He also composed many articles for a Dictionary of the Bible, and published an ordination sermon, delivered before the bishop of Chester. In 1822 appeared his life of Jeremy Taylor, with a review of his writings; and the same year he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's-inn. On the death of bishop Middleton, he was offered the see of Calcutta, which, after some hesitation, arising from the most honourable motives, he accepted, and on the 16th of June, 1823, embarked for the East Indies. On Ascension day, 1824, bishop Heber held his first visitation in the cathedral of Calcutta; and he subsequently made progresses through various parts of his very extensive diocese, consecrating churches, and taking the appropriate steps for extending the knowledge of Christianity among the Hindoos. Having taken a journey in the discharge of his episcopal duty, he arrived at Trichinopoly, April 1, 1826; and on the next day, while bathing, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which terminated his existence. Since the death of this prelate has been published "A Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay," 2 vols, 4to, new edit. 3 vols, 8vo. From the numerous tributes which have been paid to his memory, it appears that Dr Heber was an excellent and virtuous man, a conscientious performer of his ministerial duties, and a zealous advocate of the cause of Christianity; but from a published letter which he addressed to the Syrian bishop of St Thomas, on the Malabar coast, it would seem that he had imbibed strong opinions against those Christians who hold communion with the church of Rome, while many high church members of the Church of England affected to undervalue this estimable prelate himself, whose zeal and activity formed a satire upon the absence of such qualities in themselves.—*Ann. Biog.*

HEBERT (—) a French writer of the thirteenth century, known as the translator of a singular work, entitled "Dolopathos, or the Romance of the Seven Sages," ascribed to an Indian philosopher, who flourished a century before the Christian era. It has been translated into Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, as well as French. Only some fragments remain of the version of Hebert, published in the collection of Fauchet, and the Bibliothèque of Duverdier; but there are later translations of the whole work in French and other European languages.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

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HEDOUIN (CHARLES FRANCIS) an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and secretary of the chamber of accusation under the old regime. He devoted his leisure to the study of the natural sciences, especially botany; and he made some valuable collections, which were sold after his death in 1826. He was the author of "Veni-mecum Bibliographique du Naturaliste;" a treatise "Sur les Monstres dans le Règne Végétal;" "Notices de Médaillies Anciennes et Modernes;" and "Flore de Boulogne."—*Ibid.*

HEDOUVILLE (GABRIEL THEODORE JOSEPH) general and peer of France, died in 1825. He was sent by the Directory to St Domingo, and on his return he extended his reputation by terminating the insurrection of La Vendée. In 1805 he was minister of France to the confederation of the Rhine, and he afterwards attended Jerome Buonaparte in his campaign against the Prussians.—*Ibid.*

HELLINS (JOHN) an ingenious mathematician, who was a clergyman of the church of England, and after having held a curacy in Northamptonshire, he was presented, in 1790, to the vicarage of Potterspury, in the same county, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1796 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1800 he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he probably received his education. Mr Hellins published several papers on some of the most useful branches of pure mathematics, in the Philosophical Transactions; and in 1788 he produced a volume of "Mathematical Essays on several Subjects;" though he is best known as the editor of a translation from the Italian of the "Analytical Institutions" of Signora Agnesi. He likewise occasionally furnished criticisms on mathematical publications for the British Critic, from 1795 till 1814. His death took place in 1827.—*Genl. Mag.*

HEMERT (PAULUS van) professor of philosophy at the Hague, where he died in 1825. He was a member of the Royal Institute, and he was one of the most zealous partisans of Kant, whose philosophical system he recommended in his writings, particularly in "Principles of the Philosophy of Kant," Amsterdam, 1796, 4 vols, 8vo; and in his "Magazine of Critical Philosophy," 1798, 6 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HENAO (GABRIEL de) a Spanish jesuit and celebrated casuist, was born in 1611, and died in 1704. His principal productions are those relative to the history of Biscay, and are called "De Cantabrigi Antiquitatibus." His works are contained in eleven folio vols.—*Moreti.*

HENRY (de Blois) bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of king Stephen. He was an active prelate and enterprising statesman; and when the kingdom was invaded by the partisans of the empress Matilda, he joined her standard, and induced many others of the clergy to follow his example. But subsequently he changed

sides, and having laid siege to the castle of Winchester, where the empress queen and her followers had taken refuge, he attacked that fortress and the city also from his own neighbouring castle at Wolvesey, and set the city on fire, and consumed twenty churches, a number of religious houses, and other buildings. Yet though he treated the capital of his diocese with so much violence and severity, he formed a project in 1144 for erecting it into an archbishopric, and he had actually obtained, from Pope Lucius II, a pall, and an appointment of seven bishops as suffragans, but the sudden death of the pontiff probably prevented the completion of this ambitious scheme. Bishop de Blois is now chiefly known as the founder, and, perhaps, the author, of the architectural design for the church of the hospital of St Cross, near Winchester, considered by Dr Milner as having furnished the model for the distinguishing features of the Gothic or pointed style. The death of this prelate took place in 1171.—*Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii. *Milner's History of Winchester*, vol. ii.

HERITIER (NICHOLAS I') historiographer of France, and a poet, was originally in the army, but receiving a wound he was disabled for service. He was the author of some poems and of two tragedies, "Hercule Furieux," and "Clovis." He died in 1680.—His daughter, MARIE JEANNE L'HERITIER, was born at Paris in 1664. She wrote some novels, and a translation of Ovid's Epistles.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

HERMANN (JOHN FREDERIC) a German writer, born at Barr, in the department of the Lower Rhine, in 1743. He obtained various civil employments at Strasburg, and in 1788 was secretary to the chamber of fifteen, afterwards member of the council of five hundred, and at length mayor of Strasburgh. He resigned his office in 1809, and in the latter part of his life was professor of law in the university of that city, where he died in 1820. Hermann was the author of "Notice Historique, Statistique, et Littéraire sur la Ville de Strasbourg," 1818—19, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HERMANT (GODFREY) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Beauvais in 1617, and became rector of the university of Paris. He held a canonry at Beauvais, but from this, as well as from his situation in the Sorbonne, he was excluded for some ecclesiastical dispute. He wrote "Index universalis totius Juris Ecclesiastici," fol; "Lives of the Fathers;" "Pieces against the Jesuits;" "A Defence of the Church." He died in 1690.—*Moreri*.

HERVAS (LORENZ) a Spanish writer on philology and general literature. He published many works, chiefly in the Italian language, but he is best known as the author of a "Catalogue of the Languages of the known Nations, with their Divisions and Classes," 6 vols, 8vo, which forms a part of his "Idea del Universo," (in Spanish,) the first edition of which was published at Cesena, in 1784. This catalogue, besides an introduction, contains a geographical survey of languages, treating of those of America, and

afterwards of those of the South Sea Islanders, of the Asiatics, and of the Europeans, reserving for the conclusion those of the Africans. Hervas has furnished a considerable mass of materials towards the composition of a systematic treatise on the languages of mankind; but he displays little of that clear and correct classification which the title leads us to expect; he has likewise introduced much itinerary and statistical information but little connected with his subject.—*Adelung's Mithridates*.

HEYM (JOHN) a German lexicographer, born in Lower Saxony in 1759. He was naturalized in Russia, and died in 1821 at Moscow, where he was inspector of colleges and institutes, and rector of the university. Among his works are "A complete Russian and French Dictionary," Moscow, 1796—97, 2 vols, 4to; and "An Essay towards a Geographical and Topographical Encyclopædia of the Russian Empire," Gotting, 1796, 8vo.—*Ann. Necrol. Biog. Univ. Class.*

HIGGONS (BEVIL) younger son of sir Thomas Higgons, was born in 1670. He received his education at both the universities, and then removed to the Middle Temple. He was a zealous adherent of James II. He died in France in 1735. He wrote "Historical and Critical Remarks on Burnet's History of his own Times," 8vo; "A short View of English History," 8vo; "A Poem on the Peace of Utrecht;" "The Generous Conqueror," a tragedy.—*Wood*.

HILDERSHAM (ARTHUR) a puritan divine, whose father was a near relation of cardinal Pole, was born at Steckworth, in Cambridgeshire, in 1563. He obtained a fellowship at Trinity-hall, and in 1593 he was presented to the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. He died in 1631. His works are, "A Treatise on the Lord's Supper;" "Lectures on John," 1628, folio; "Lectures on Psalm LI," folio.—*Clark's Lives*.

HILL, AM. (ROWLAND) was the sixth son of sir Rowland Hill, bart, the first of his family who was raised to that title. The subject of this article received his education at Eton school and St Edmund Hall, Oxford; but having at an early age adopted the principles of Calvinistic methodism, he engaged in practices inconsistent with the discipline of the established church, and was, in consequence of this conduct, expelled from the university, in 1768, together with five other students, who were charged with the same offence of assembling to pray and preach at prohibited times, and in improper places. He then procured admission into St John's College, Cambridge, where he finished his studies. Like Whitfield and Wesley, he obtained episcopal ordination; but without submitting to the discipline of the establishment. In 1783 he erected a chapel in Blackfriars Road, Surrey, and there he usually officiated during his residence in the metropolis, where he spent a part of each year, having a country-house and chapel at Wotton-under-edge, in Gloucestershire. His death took place at his

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house in Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars, April 11, 1833, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was married to Miss Mary Tudway, the sister of Clement Tudway, Esq, formerly MP. for the city of Wells; and had no children by that lady, who died before him. His publications were numerous; and among the most popular may be mentioned his "Village Dialogues."—*Evang. Mag.*

HODGES (WILLIAM) a landscape painter, was born in London in 1744, and was a pupil of Wilson. He accompanied captain Cook in his second voyage as draftsman. He afterwards visited the East Indies, where he made some fine drawings, which were engraved and published with descriptions. He had realized a good fortune, which he lost by unfortunate speculation, which preyed so deeply upon his mind that in 1797 he committed suicide.—*Pikington.*

HOFFMANN (ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, OF AMADEUS) a celebrated German novel writer, who held an office at Berlin, under the Prussian government. His works are generally distinguished by an extravagance of manner which scarcely admits of description, but of which a notion may be obtained from his "Elixiers des Teufels, nachgeclassene Papiere des Bruders Medardus eines Capuziners," Berlin, 1815, 2 vols, 12mo, of which there is an English translation, entitled "The Devil's Elixir," by R. P. Gillies; and other examples of his composition may be found in Carlisle's "Specimens of German Romance." This highly talented writer was unhappily attached to festive pleasures to such an extent as proved injurious to his health, and at length occasioned his death. "The order of his life from 1816 downwards," says his biographer, "was this: on Mondays and Thursdays he passed his forenoon at his post, in the Justice chamber; on other days at home, in working; the afternoons he regularly spent in sleep, to which in summer he added walking; the evenings and nights were devoted to the tavern. Even when out in company, while the other guests went home, he retired to the tavern, to await the morning, before which time it was next to impossible to bring him home. Strangers who came to Berlin went to the tavern to see him; the tavern was his study, and his pulpit, and his throne; here his wit flashed like an aurora borealis, and the table was for ever in a roar; and thus, amid tobacco smoke, and over coarse, earthly liquor, was Hoffman wasting faculties which might have seasoned the nectar of the gods." Notwithstanding his dissipation, his official duties were to the last punctually and irreproachably performed. He wrote more abundantly than ever; no magazine editor was contented without his contributions, and he exerted himself powerfully to supply such demands. One of his most extraordinary productions is entitled "Fantasiestucke in Callots Manier, Blatter aus dem Tagebuche eines reisenden Enthusiasten"—Fancy Pieces in the Manner of Callot, Leaves from the Journal of a travelling Enthusiast,

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of which an edition was published at Bamberg, in 1819, with a preface by John Paul Richter. Subsequently to the original publication of the preceding work appeared his "Nachtstucke" (Night Pieces,) herausgegeben von Verf der Fantasiestucke in Callots Manier," Berlin, 1817; two years afterwards, "Klein Zaches," a satirical production; and, between 1819 and 1821, appeared in four successive volumes, the "Serapions-bruder," containing most of his smaller tales connected together by dialogues of the Serapion-brethren, a club of friends which for some time met weekly at Hoffman's house. The "Prinzessin Brambilla," 1821, is properly another fantasy-piece; and in 1820, he published "Lebens Ansichten des Katers Murr, nebst fragmentarischer Biographie des Kapellmeisters Johannes Kreisler"—Tom-cat Murrs Philosophy of Life, which was meant as the author's master work, and a second part was printed in 1821, but the conclusion of this somewhat incomprehensible production is still wanting. Meanwhile Hoffmann's tavern orgies continued, and his health at last sunk under them. In 1819, in consequence of a renewed attack of gout, he visited the Silesian baths, which afforded him relief. After a long illness, accompanied with great suffering, which he bore with firmness and even gaiety of temper, he at length died June 24, 1822.—*Encycl. Amer. Biog. N. des Contemp. Carlsle.*

HOLLOWAY (THOMAS) an ingenious engraver, born in Broad Street, London, in 1748. He was apprenticed to a seal engraver, under whom he learnt engraving on steel; but after the termination of his indentures he applied himself to working on copper also. He then attended at the Royal Academy, where he practised drawing and modelling in wax, chiefly from the antique, availing himself at the same time of the advantage of hearing lectures of the professors, and of the use of the library belonging to that institution. At length he adopted the art of line engraving on copper, as his peculiar profession. At first he was chiefly employed on portraits and embellishments of magazines, or other subjects of inconsiderable importance; but his works were distinguished for correctness, and as he frequently made the designs for his engravings, he acquired an accuracy of eye and exactness of judgment that never failed him. The earliest undertaking of importance in which he engaged was that of making engravings to illustrate an English translation of Lavater's "Essays on Physiognomy." But his reputation is chiefly founded on his admirable engravings from the Cartoons of Raffaele, in which he was assisted by some of his pupils; and after having been engaged in the execution of this work for several years, he had nearly brought it to a conclusion at the time of his death, which took place at Coltishall, near Norwich, in February 1827. Among the productions of his skill were some elaborate engravings of portraits, particularly those of Dr Richard Price and Dr Joseph

Priestley; and he likewise exercised his talents in illustrating the publications of Boydell, Macklin, and Bowyer. He occasionally painted portraits, both in oil and crayons, and with considerable success.—*Memoir of Holloway, by one of his Executors.*

HOME (sir EVERARD, bart) sergeant surgeon to his Majesty, surgeon to Chelsea hospital, honorary professor of anatomy and surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, VPRS, and FSA. He was the son of Robert Home, Esq., of Greenlaw Castle, county of Berwick, himself a practitioner of eminence. At an early age he adopted the profession of surgery, which he studied under the celebrated John Hunter, who was his brother-in-law; and he practised with great success in the metropolis for more than forty years. His professional publications are voluminous, and are held in high repute. Among them are his "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 1811, 2 vols, 4to, in which are described the preparations in the Hunterian collection, illustrated by 171 engravings. His other works consist of "A Dissertation on the Properties of Pus," 1788, 4to; an "Hunterian Oration," in honour of surgery, and in memory of those practitioners by whose labours it has been advanced, delivered in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, February 14, 1814; "Practical Observations on the Treatment of Ulcers on the Legs, considered as a branch of Military Surgery," 1797, 8vo; "Observations on Cancer," 1805, 8vo; "Practical Observations on the Treatment of Stricture in the Urethra and in the Oesophagus," 1803, 2 vols, 8vo; and "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Prostate Gland," 1811, 8vo. Sir Everard Home likewise contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions, and produced a variety of ably-written articles for the medical periodicals of the day. He was raised to the dignity of a baronet in January, 1813, by his Majesty George IV, who also conferred on him the appointment of sergeant surgeon, in which office he was continued by the present king. For many years he was president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He died at his apartments in Chelsea College, August 31, 1832, aged seventy-six. Sir Everard married in 1792 Jane, daughter and co-heiress to the Rev. Dr. Tunstall, and widow of Stephen Thompson, Esq., by whom he had two sons and four daughters.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Ann. Biog.*

HONORIUS DE SANCTA MARIA, or BLAISE VAUZELLE, a Carmelite at Toulouse, was born at Limoges in 1651, and died in 1729. He wrote "Les Traditions des Pères et des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques sur la Contemplation," 3 vols, 12mo; "Traité des Indulgences et du Jubilé," 12mo; "Réflexions sur les Règles et sur l'Usage de la Critique," 3 vols, 4to; "Dissertations Historiques et Critiques sur les Ordres Militaires," 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

HOOGVEEN (HENRY) a schoolmaster, was born at Leyden in 1712. In 1732 he became under-master of the school at Gorcum,

whence he removed to Woerden. He then resided severally at Culembourg, Breda, Dort, and Delft, where he died in 1794. His principal works are, "Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ," 2 vols, 4to; an edition of Vigerus de Idiotismis Linguæ Græcæ.—*Hartes de Vitæ Philologorum.*

HOPE (sir THOMAS) a lawyer, was born at Edinburgh, and in 1627 became king's advocate. He was secretly attached to the covenanters, but was created a baronet by Charles I. He died in 1646. He wrote some Latin poems, and an account of the earls of Mar; also "Minor Practices," and "Decisions."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

HOPE (THOMAS) a gentleman distinguished for his attachment to literature and the fine arts, which he cultivated with great success. He was descended from a Scotch family long settled at Amsterdam, noted for wealth, liberality, the splendour of their establishments, and their extensive and valuable collections of works of art. Possessing an ample fortune, he travelled, during the early part of his life, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and having acquired a facility in drawing, he brought home a considerable quantity of sketches of architecture, sculpture, and scenery. Returning from his travels, he settled in London, where he published "A Letter addressed to F. Annesly, Esq., on a Series of Designs for Downing College, Cambridge," in which he criticised, with some severity, the designs for the erection of the college produced by Mr Wyatt, which were consequently rejected. Having purchased a large house in Duchess-street, Portland-place, Mr Hope employed his taste in finishing and fitting up the interior from his own drawings, and partly in imitation of the best specimens of art both ancient and modern. He had a country mansion at Deepdene, in Surrey, whither he removed a great number of his pictures, works of sculpture, and books, having built for their reception a library, a gallery, and an amphitheatre. In 1805 he published a folio volume, entitled "Household Furniture and Internal Decorations," illustrated with engravings from the drawings which he had made for the furniture and fitting up of his town mansion. This work was the subject of severe criticism in the Edinburgh Review; notwithstanding which it produced all the effect which the author could have expected, in occasioning an improvement of taste and design in the upholstery and interior decoration of houses. Mr Hope was a munificent patron of art and artists, and even of the humble mechanic; for he has been known to traverse obscure lanes and alleys to find out and employ men of skill and talent who were previously unknown. Among the artists whom he patronized were Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, and our own Flaxman and Chantrey. The instances of his liberality were numerous, but in one instance his patronage was repaid by an act of the basest ingratitude and malicious insult. A French artist, named Dubost, being dissatisfied at the objections which

were made to a painting which he had executed, and the price which he had demanded for it, he, in revenge for his disappointment, exhibited a caricature painting, drawn by himself, which he called "Beauty and the Beast," representing a scene from a fairy tale, in which Mrs Hope, a very beautiful woman, was depicted in the character of beauty, and her husband, whose person was remarkably plain, as the beast, laying his treasures at her feet. This picture attracted such numerous spectators, that from twenty to thirty pounds a day is said to have been taken at the doors, until at length the exhibition was terminated by Mr Beresford, Mr Hope's brother, having cut the picture in pieces. For this, Dubost brought an action against him, laying his damages at 10000; but he obtained a verdict for 50 only, as the worth of the canvas and colours. In 1809 Mr Hope published "The Costumes of the Ancients," in 2 vols, royal 8vo; and in 1812, "Designs of Modern Costumes," in folio. But his pen was devoted afterwards to subjects of a more intellectual nature, and in his "Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek," an historical and geographical romance, in 3 vols, he has presented a most accurate and interesting picture of the customs, manners, and countries of the Turks and Greeks, which evinces at once the general knowledge, the fancy, and the powers of the author. He died February 3, 1831. Since his death has been published, a curious metaphysical treatise, "On the Origin and Prospects of Man," which affords additional proof of the vigour of his mind, and the extent and profundity of his knowledge. Mr Hope married, April 16, 1806, the hon. Louisa Beresford, the daughter of lord Decies, archbishop of Tuam, by whom he has left three sons.—*Ann. Biog.*

HOPKINSON (FRANCIS) an American writer, born in Pennsylvania, in 1738. He became judge of the admiralty in his native province, and afterwards judge of one of the courts of justice in the United States. He died in 1791. Besides some political pamphlets in favour of republicanism during the war of independence, he was the author of some ludicrous poems, and of papers in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. His "Miscellaneous Works" appeared in 1792, 3 vols, 8vo.—*Reuss. Biog. Univ. Class.*

HORBERG (PEREN) an eminent Swedish painter, who died at an advanced age in 1814. He was the son of a peasant in Sudermania; and native taste having induced him to apply himself to the study of the fine arts, he went to Stockholm, where his talents procured him efficient patronage. Gustavus IV gave him a pension of 150 rix-dollars.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HOUËL (J. P. L. L.) a painter and engraver, born at Rouen in Normandy in 1735. He studied painting in the school of Casanova, and engraving under Le Mire. Among his works are "Le Voyage Pittoresque de Sicile, de Malte, et de Lipari," with 264 plates

engraved by him, 4 vols, folio; and "Histoire Naturelle des deux Eléphants, mâle et femelle, du Muséum de Paris," with 18 plates, 4to. This artist, who was a member of the Academy of Painting, died at Paris in 1813.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HOWARD (SAMUEL) a musical composer, was brought up in the chapel royal. He took his degree of doctor at Cambridge in 1768. His ballads, for which he is chiefly distinguished, were once very popular. He died in 1783.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

HUBER (JOHN) a member of the council of two hundred at Geneva, was born in that city in 1722. He manifested from his youth a taste for the arts of design; but neglecting the more important departments of those arts, he attached himself to the study of one in which he was not likely to encounter much rivalry. This was the art of cutting profiles. After having acquired an extraordinary degree of dexterity in forming profiles, he studied the art of painting, and with so much success as to have united in his compositions the truth and nature of Vandyck with the dramatic conception of Greuze. The most important of Huber's designs relate to Voltaire, with whom he was intimate, and whose private life and manners he has illustrated by his pencil. He seems to have been an eccentric character, and was fond of amusing himself by contriving mystifications at the expense of his acquaintance. Among the schemes which occupied his attention was a project for guiding the course of air balloons by the flight of large birds, on which he published a tract, with plates designed by himself, in 1784. His death took place at Geneva in 1790.—*Biog. Univ.*

HUE (FRANCIS) born at Fontainebleau in 1757, was, at the commencement of the French Revolution, first valet-de-chambre to the dauphin, and he distinguished himself by his inviolable fidelity to the royal family under the most trying circumstances. He lived in the family of the duke of Angouleme from 1795 to 1814, when Louis XVIII made him his first valet-de-chambre. He died in 1819. He was the author of a work entitled "Dernières Années du Règne et de la Vie de Louis XVI," which has been translated into English.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HUMBERT (—) a French general, was born about 1765, at Rouvroy, in Lorraine. He belonged originally to one of the lowest classes in society, and owed his elevation to his talents. After having acquired distinction as commander of a brigade, under the orders of general Hoche, in the expedition against Ireland in 1798, he joined the army sent to St Domingo under general Leclerc, when he made himself master of Port au Prince. The following year he returned to France with the widow of the commander-in-chief, Pauline, the sister of Napoleon. The report of his extreme intimacy with that lady, and the independence of his political opinions, gave offence to the French emperor, who banished Humbert to Brittany, whence he made his

escape to the United States of America. He subsequently acted an important part in the insurrection of the Spanish colonies, and commanded a party of the insurgents in 1816. His death took place at New Orleans, in the beginning of 1823.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HUME (PARRICK) earl of Marchmont, a distinguished Scottish statesman, who was born in 1641. Before he was raised to the peerage, he was a member of parliament in Scotland, in 1665, and having opposed the tyrannical measures of the earl of Lauderdale, he was thrown into prison. Subsequently becoming connected with some of the persons who were involved in what was called the Rye-house plot, he consulted his own safety by taking refuge, with his family, in Holland, where he remained, in poverty and exile, till the death of Charles II. He then joined in the invasion of Scotland under the earl of Argyre; and on the failure of that ill-concerted plan, he was fortunate enough again to make his escape to Holland. He continued there till the revolution of 1688; and he then became a member of the Scottish convention that gave the crown of Scotland to William III, in addition to that of England. For his services, he was made lord chancellor of Scotland, and created earl of Marchmont. This skilful and active politician was afterwards one of the most influential agents in carrying into effect the Union between England and Scotland. His death took place in 1724. He was the author of a narrative of the expedition under the earl of Argyre; and his correspondence has also been published.—

HUME (ALEXANDER) earl of Marchmont, son of the preceding, was born in 1675, and was educated for the Scottish bar. He became a lord of Session before he had obtained the age of thirty, and for some years he was actively engaged both in judicial and political affairs. In the rebellion of 1715 he raised a battalion of foot, and two troops of horse, and was soon after employed as a diplomatist, in which post he continued for many years. In 1733 he joined the opposition against Robert Walpole, on his excise scheme, chiefly with the view of obtaining the removal of lord Ilay from the government of Scotland; but the affair terminated in the loss of his own seat as a representative peer, at the next election. He died in 1740. This nobleman was distinguished as one of the friends and correspondents of Pope, Swift, and other celebrated persons.—**HUME (HUGH)** the third earl of Marchmont, was born 1708. During the life of his father, the subject of the preceding article, while he held by courtesy the title of lord Polwarth, he had a seat in the House of Commons, where he actively opposed the measures of Walpole, who regarded him as one of his most formidable adversaries. His succession to the earldom prevented him from sitting in the lower house of parliament, and some years elapsed before he could get returned as one of the sixteen Scottish peers. The formation of what was called the broad-bottomed Administration, in 1744, removing

all impediments, he soon came into office, and was finally made keeper of the great seal in Scotland, and continued in parliament till 1784. This nobleman died in 1794; and bequeathed the papers belonging to his family to the right hon. George Rose, by whose son, sir George Rose, bart. they have been recently published, in 3 vols, 8vo.—*Month. Mag.*

HUMPHREYS (JAMES) an eminent lawyer and juridical writer, who was a native of Montgomeryshire. He was articled to an attorney at Worcester, and, on quitting the office, he entered at Lincoln's-inn, and became a pupil of Mr Charles Butler, the celebrated conveyancer. Commencing practice for himself, he soon acquired reputation, and was employed in affairs chiefly relating to property in Wales and in the west of England, seldom being applied to in metropolitan cases. His political opinions were of a liberal cast, and he was intimate with many of the popular leaders, as Fox and Romilly, Henry Clifford and Horne Tooke; and he was a member of the Fox club, and likewise of Brookes's. He established his reputation by the publication of his "Observations on the English Law of Real Property," 1826, which however involved him in a long and acrimonious controversy, in the course of which he published a "Letter to Sir Edward Sugden;" and a "Letter to the Editor of the Jurist." He likewise wrote the article "Devise," in the Supplement to Viner's Abridgement of English Law; and he delivered lectures at the London University. His death took place November 29, 1830.—*Law Mag. Gent. Mag.*

HUNTINGFORD (GEORGE ISAAC) a learned prelate, distinguished as a classical scholar, who was a native of Winchester. He received his education at Winchester College, and New College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of MA. in 1776; and he subsequently became an assistant under Dr Joseph Warton, in the seminary in which he had been educated. In 1781 he printed for private circulation "Greek Odes," which he was induced to publish the following year, under the title of "Metra Monostrophica," 8vo; and he also produced a very useful work, entitled "An Introduction to the Writing of Greek," in two parts, 8vo. At this period he held a fellowship at New College, in 1789 he was appointed warden of Winchester College, and in 1793 he accumulated the degrees of BD. and DD. Through the patronage of lord Sidmouth, who had been his pupil at Winchester, he was promoted in 1802 to the bishopric of Gloucester, whence in 1815 he was translated to that of Hereford. Dr. Huntingford, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, died at Winchester College, April 29, 1832, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Among his published works, besides those already noticed, are "An Apology for the Monostrophics," 1784, 8vo; "Ethic Sentences, by the writing of which Boys may become accustomed to the Greek characters," 1788, 4to; "Twelve Discourses on different Subjects," 1795, 8vo; a second volume of

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"Discourses," 1797; "A Call for Union with the Established Church," 1800, 8vo; "The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered, in a Charge delivered at the Triennial Visitation in June, 1810," 8vo; and a number of single sermons.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

HUSKISSON (WILLIAM) an eminent statesman and political writer, who was the eldest son of a gentleman possessed of landed property in Staffordshire. He was born in 1770, and his father becoming a widower, and marrying a second time, the son, at the age of thirteen, was consigned to the care of his relation, Dr Gem, a physician retired from practice, who resided at Paris. Huskisson's early studies were superintended by that gentleman, whose instructions were well seconded by his own activity and diligence. He necessarily imbibed something of the spirit of the times, and of the society in which he was placed, the character of which was much influenced by his uncle's acquaintance with the American minister Jefferson, and other friends of freedom. Huskisson was present at the taking of the Bastille, and he became a member of the club of 1789, the specific object of which was the support of a constitutional monarchy; and this circumstance appears to have given rise to the imputation of his having been a member of the Jacobin Club. In the society to which he belonged, he distinguished himself by a speech, denouncing the consequences likely to occur from an excessive issue of assignats, which effort of oratory brought him into general notice, before he had reached the age of twenty. In the same year (1790) he obtained an introduction to the marquis of Stafford, then lord Gower, who was English ambassador at Paris, and in a few months he was appointed private secretary to that nobleman, with whom he remained till 1792, when the occurrences in the month of August that year obliged him to quit Paris. Returning to England with the ambassador, he became known to Pitt and Dundas, and he was soon after placed at the head of the Alien Office, for the management of which he was well qualified, by his acquaintance with the French language, and the general information which he had obtained during his residence abroad. After a close attention to the duties of his post for nearly three years, he was removed to that of under secretary in the war and colonial department, where he succeeded sir Evan Nepean. From this period he devoted himself wholly to politics, and the following year he was brought into parliament for the borough of Morpeth. About this time he succeeded, on the death of his uncle, Dr Gem, to an estate at Eartham, in Sussex, which had been the property of Hayley the poet. In 1799 he married Eliza Emily, the daughter of admiral Milbanke; and in 1801, Mr Dundas procured for that lady the reversionary grant of a pension of 615*l.* per annum. On Mr Pitt's retirement from office, Huskisson also withdrew, with a pension of 1200*l.* a year.

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At the general election in 1802, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Dover; but in 1804, he obtained a seat for the borough of Liskeard. At a later period he was returned for Chichester, through the influence of the duke of Richmond. In the House of Commons he frequently spoke on financial affairs, concerning which his information was extensive, if not profound. When Mr Pitt returned to office, in May 1805, Huskisson was again actively employed in the public service. He brought up the report of the loyalty loan bill, the postage duty bill, and the additional house duty bill; and he was appointed joint secretary of the treasury, which office he quitted on the death of Mr Pitt, but resumed it on the resignation of the Whig ministry, to whose overthrow he contributed. In 1809 he retired from office with Mr Canning; but when that gentleman went to Lisbon, he accepted the post of surveyor general of the Woods and Forests. When Mr Canning was appointed to the government of India, Mr Huskisson succeeded him as member of parliament for Liverpool; and he was placed at the head of the board of trade, when the latter became prime minister. Under the duke of Wellington, he for a time held the office of colonial secretary of state, which he was obliged to resign, in consequence of his vote against the minister, relative to the transfer of the elective franchise from the borough of East Retford to the hundred of Bassetlaw. His death, which took place September 15, 1830, was the result of a most shocking accident, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road, when a vast concourse of people had assembled, among whom was the duke of Wellington; for whom and other distinguished persons locomotive carriages were prepared to convey them along the rail-way. At Park-field, seventeen miles from Liverpool, the carriages stopped for a short time, for a fresh supply of fuel, when Mr Huskisson and others having alighted, that gentleman, who was standing on the road, was knocked down by one of the steam carriages in its passage, and the wheel going over his thigh, occasioned a dreadful compound fracture, which caused his death in the course of the following night. His funeral, which was attended by a great number of persons, took place at Liverpool, on the 24th of the same month. Mr. Huskisson was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined," 1810, 8vo. And his very able speeches, with an account of his life, have been published in 3 vols, 8vo.—*Life aforesaid. Month. Mag. Georgian Era.*

HUTCHINS (THOMAS) geographer to the United States, was born at New Jersey about 1730. He entered into the British army in the American war, and distinguished himself against the Indians in Florida. After having obtained the command of a regiment, he went to London, to vindicate himself against the charge of having corresponded with Dr Franklin, then American agent in France. After

recovering his liberty, he joined the army of general Green, at Charlestown. He was nominated geographer-general to the United States; and he died at Pittsburgh in 1789. He published "An Historical Sketch of the Expedition of Bouquet against the Indians of Ohio in 1764;" "A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Carolina," with maps, London, 1778; "An Historical Account and Topographical Description of Louisiana, West Florida, and Philadelphia," 1784.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

HUTCHINSON (THOMAS) a native of Boston, in North America, who became lord-chief-justice of the province of Massachusetts, and then lieutenant-governor, from 1758 to 1770. He was afterwards governor, and was superseded by Gage in 1774, when he went to England. He died at Brompton in 1780. Governor Hutchinson was the author of a "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from the first settlement thereof in 1628, to the Year 1750," Boston, 1760—67, 2 vols, 8vo, reprinted in 1775; "A Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts," 1769, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

HUTCHINSON (JOHN HELEY) earl of Donoughmore, born May 15, 1757, was the second son of the Right Hon. John Heley Hutchinson, Secretary of State for Ireland. After being educated at Eton, where he had the advantage of a private tutor, he repaired to the college of Dublin, of which his father had been provost. In 1774, he was appointed cornet in the 18th dragoons; in 1775, a lieutenant; and in 1776, he was promoted to a company in the 67th regiment of foot. In 1777, captain Hutchinson was elected a member of the Irish parliament for Cork, when he distinguished himself as a public speaker. In 1781, he obtained a majority; and in 1783, a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 77th. Having studied tactics at Strasburgh, he now visited the continent with the enlarged views of one to whom fortune seemed to promise extensive public employment. At the commencement of the French revolution, he found means for obtaining access to the French camp at its most interesting period, when he saw Lafayette compelled to leave those troops of which he had been the favourite, and seek safety in flight. Having scrutinized the state of the French army, he then had the fortunate opportunity to examine that which was marching to oppose it, under the duke of Brunswick, and to calculate upon the result. At the commencement of hostilities with France in 1793, he raised a regiment, and, in 1794, obtained the rank of colonel. He served during the campaign in Flanders as extra aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and subsequently in Ireland during the rebellion; and he was second in command at the battle of Castlebar. Having been commander in the

Connaught district, the inhabitants presented him with a valuable sword, in acknowledgment of their gratitude and esteem. In 1796 he obtained the rank of major-general; and in 1799 served as such in the expedition to the Helder, when lord Craven being disabled, major-general Hutchinson led on his brigade in a gallant style against the enemy, on which occasion he was wounded. In the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, he was appointed second in command to Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The British army landed in Egypt on the 8th of March in that year, and after a contest with the French troops on the 13th, the British took a position about four miles from Alexandria. On the 21st of the same month they were attacked by the French under general Menou, whose force amounted to eleven or twelve thousand men. In the battle of Alexandria, which followed, the French were defeated with the loss of more than 3000 men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, while one of their general officers fell in the field, and two died of their wounds shortly after. But the British general Sir R. Abercrombie was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the seventh day afterwards. The command of the army consequently devolved on major-general Hutchinson, who receiving reinforcements, gradually advanced upon the enemy, and having pursued them to Cairo, a capitulation took place, and the expedition terminated in an agreement on the part of the French to evacuate Egypt. For his gallant and able services in this campaign, the general twice received the thanks of both houses of parliament; was nominated a knight of the bath, on the 30th of May 1801; and raised to the peerage as baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, by patent dated December 16, in the same year, with the annual pension of 2000*l.* attached to the title. In November 1806, he was despatched on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies; afterwards to the court of Petersburg; and, at a later period of his life, to meet queen Caroline at St Omer's, as the personal friend of the late king, who, many years before, appointed him one of his council as prince of Wales. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1803; in 1811, made colonel of the 18th regiment of foot; and in 1813, he became a full general. In August 1825, he succeeded his brother as earl of Donoughmore, viscount Surdale, and baron Donoughmore, in Ireland, and viscount Hutchinson in the peerage of the united kingdom, all which titles had been conferred, with remainder to her descendants, on his mother, Christiana baroness Hutchinson. The earl of Donoughmore's death took place at his seat of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, July 6, 1832.—*United Service Journal. Gent. Mag.*

IBBETSON (AGNES) a lady distinguished for her researches concerning natural history and other branches of science. She was the daughter of Andrew Thomson, Esq. of London, and was married to Mr Ibbetson, a barrister, by whom she was left a widow. Having received a liberal education, and gained a knowledge of the French and Italian languages, she devoted her leisure to the study of nature, and her attention was directed to the sciences of astronomy, geology, mineralogy, and botany, the last mentioned of which, and especially that department of it relating to the physiology of plants, formed the favourite object of her inquiries. She made some interesting microscopical experiments on the structure of vegetables, which led to discoveries of which she published an account in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, whence they have been transferred to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia; and she also was a contributor to the Annals of Philosophy and other scientific journals. Her death took place at Exmouth, in Devonshire, in February 1823, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.—*Gent. Mag.*

INNES (LOUIS) a Catholic priest, of a Scottish family, born about 1650. He became principal of the Scotch college at Paris, and held that office when James II sought an asylum in France. Innes was made almoner to the queen, and secretary of state to the expatriated monarch. To him is ascribed the composition of the "Memoirs" of James II, published by Dr J. S. Clarke, London, 1816, 2 vols, 4to, and which were translated into French.—

THOMAS INNES, brother of the preceding, succeeded him at the Scotch college, and died in 1744. He was the author of "A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain," London, 1729, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

INVEGES (AUGUSTIN) a jesuit, and professor of philosophy and theology, was born at Siacca in Sicily in 1595. He quitted his order, and died at Palermo in 1677. He was the author of "Historia Paradisi Terrestria," 4to; "La Cartagine Siciliana," 4to; "The History of Cacamo, in Sicily," 4to; "The History of Palermo," 3 vols, folio. In the History of Cacamo he applauds the Sicilian vespers as a patriotic and glorious act.—*Diet. Hist.*

IRAIL (AUGUSTIN SIMON) canon of Marischal, was born at Puy, in Velay, in 1719, and died in 1794. He was the author of a tragedy in prose, entitled "Henri IV et la Marquise de Verneuil;" "Histoire de la Réunion de la Bretagne à la France;" "Querelles Littéraires, ou Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Révolutions de la République des Lettres," 4 vols.—*Ibid.*

IRNERIUS or **WERNERUS**, a civilian, was a native of Bologna in the eleventh century. He acquired great reputation as a teacher of the law, and had a number of disciples, who were called glossators, Irnerius himself having the title of *Lucerna Juris*. Through his means the Justinian code was restored, and he first introduced the form of creating doctors into the universities. He died about 1145.—*Moreri.*

J A C

JACKSON (ARTHUR) a nonconformist divine, was born in 1593 at Little Waddingfield in Suffolk, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. On taking orders he was lecturer of St Michael's, Wood-street; he afterwards had the living of St Faith under St Paul's, but was ejected in 1662. He was the enemy of Cromwell, and was imprisoned for refusing to give evidence on the occasion of Love's plot. He died in 1666. He wrote "Annotations on the Bible," 4 vols, 4to.—*Calamy.*

JACKSON, RA. (JOHN) an eminent portrait-painter, born at Lastingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, May 31st, 1778, whose father was a tailor, and he was apprenticed to the same trade. Very early in life he evinced a strong taste for painting, and before the term of his indentures expired, he found opportunities for the indulgence of his propensity for the art, and had sketched some portraits, which exhibited a talent beyond

J A C

what might have been expected from one entirely self-taught. These displays of his abilities procured him the protection of Sir George Beaumont, by whose means he was released from his apprenticeship, and encouraged to devote himself to painting. Sir G. Beaumont also advised him to make an attempt to paint in oil, and furnished him with a portrait as a model to copy from. He succeeded in the attempt, and after making some portraits of members of the family of lord Mulgrave, he removed to London, to study at the Royal Academy; and during the period of his attendance there he was supported by the liberality of his former patron. Having accomplished the term appropriated to study, he commenced portrait-painter in the metropolis. For some years, however, his productions obtained for him no great distinction, the field which he had chosen being preoccupied by Hoppner, Beechey, Opie, Owen, Phillips, Lawrence, and other artists of high reputation.

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APP. BIOG. DIOT.

At that period, Jackson, though not distinguished as a painter in oil, was much noted for the excellence of his portraits in water colours, and his practice in this department was extensive and productive of a very handsome income. Many of the heads engraved in Cadell's splendid publication, "Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Eighteenth Century," were from drawings by Jackson. He determined, however, to make himself master of painting in oil, and, relinquishing the practice of water colours, soon accomplished his object. The tact with which Mr Jackson copied the works of the old masters surprised his contemporaries: his imitations were facsimiles of their productions. Among his works of the highest order may be mentioned portraits of the Marquis of Chandos, represented in the costume of an officer of the hussars; a whole length of Earl Fitzwilliam; portraits of the bust of Thomas Stothard, Henry Bone, John Flaxman, two portraits of John Soane, one of the Rev. W. Holwell Carr, and a fine portrait of Baron Denoyers. On the 6th November, 1815, Mr Jackson was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and on the 10th February 1817 a Royal Academician. In 1816 he accompanied general Phipps in a tour through Holland and Flanders; and in 1819 he travelled through Italy to Rome, with Mr Chantrey, the sculptor. At Rome he was chosen a member of the academy of St Luke. This distinguished artist died June 1st, 1831, at his house at St John's Wood, near London. He was twice married, and left children by both his wives. Jackson, says a writer in the *Athenæum*, occupies a place between the fine elegant detail of Lawrence and the vigorous generalities of Raeburn; or as others word it, though perhaps less truly, he is a disciple of the school of Reynolds, and one of the cleverest of its followers. Where thought and intelligence were required he readily supplied them; he rose and fell with his subject, and may be considered as one of the most honest of all the children of flattery. He had an uncommon readiness and skill of hand, a rapid felicity of finish, which enabled him to dash off at a few sittings whatever he undertook; his colouring was deep, clear, and splendid; and in this he more resembled Reynolds than any artist since his day.—*Ann. Biog.*

JACKSON (JOSEPH) a letter-founder, was born in 1733 in London. He served his apprenticeship to Caslon, but making great improvements in casting types he was enabled to set up for himself in Dorset-street, where he died in 1792. He cast the types for the Alexandrian New Testament, and for the Domesday Book.—*Nichols's Bowyer.*

JACKSON, MD. (ROBERT) inspector of military hospitals, and for many years chief of the medical department of the army in the West Indies. Having completed his professional education, he went to Jamaica in 1774, where he employed with success cold affusion in the cure of fever. In 1778 he served as a regimental surgeon in North America, and on

returning to England he settled as a physician at Stockton in the county of Durham. On hostilities with France taking place in 1793, he again engaged in the army service, and was employed for many years on the continent and in the West Indies. At length he retired with a pension of 200l. a-year. His death took place at Thursty, near Carlisle, April 6, 1827, at the age of seventy-six. He was the author of several important medical works, among which are a treatise "On the Fevers of Jamaica, with Observations on the Intermittents of America," 1795, 8vo; "An Outline of the History and Cure of Fever, Endemic and Contagious," 1798, 8vo; "Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army," 1803, 8vo; and "An Exposition of the Practice of affusing Cold Water on the Body as a Cure of Fever," 1808, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

JACOBI (FREDERIC HENRY) a distinguished German philosopher, who was born at Dusseldorf, in 1743. He was the son of a respectable merchant, and was himself designed for a mercantile employment; and after having studied at Geneva he returned home with reluctance to take the charge of his father's business. After a time he obtained an appointment at court, which enabled him to relinquish commercial pursuits. In 1779 he was sent to Munich, where he fell into disgrace, in consequence of his exposure of abuses in the Bavarian system of commercial taxation. He had married a lady of Aix-la-Chapelle, to whom he was much attached, and her death interrupted the happiness which he had for a time enjoyed at his country seat at Pempelfort. He then visited Weimar, where he saw Goethe and Herder, and he subsequently resumed his studies. In 1785 he published "Letters on Spinoza," and from that period he was much occupied with speculations on metaphysical theology. In 1794 he removed from Dusseldorf to Holstein, in consequence of the effect produced on the country by the French revolution. In 1801 he went to Paris, but soon returned to Holstein, where he intended to pass the remainder of his life, but in 1804 he received an invitation to go to Munich, where he was appointed president of the newly founded Bavarian Academy. He retired from this office at the age of seventy, retaining however his salary; and he died March 10, 1819. Jacobi has been termed the "German Plato;" his views were alike opposed to those of the dogmatic Mendelssohn, the critical Kant, the idealizing Fichte, and the pantheistic Schelling. Among his writings are "Woldemar, a philosophical novel," 1794; "David Hume on Belief, or Idealism and Realism;" and "Sendschreiben an Fichte," Hamb. 1799.—**JACOBI (JOHN GEORGE)** brother of the preceding, an eminent poet, who was born in 1740. He studied theology in 1758 at Gottingen and afterwards at Helmstadt; and became professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Halle, where he published the "Iris," a periodical for ladies, 1774—76. Joseph II appointed him professor of the

belles lettres in the university of Freyburg in the Brisgau in 1784. From 1795 to 1800 he published the "Ueberflussiger Taschenbuch;" and from 1803 to 1807, the *Iris*. He died January 4, 1814. A complete edition of his works appeared at Zurich, 7 vols, 8vo.—*Encycl. Amer.*

JACQUES (MATTHEW JOSEPH) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in 1736. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Lons le Saulnier, and afterwards at Besançon. In 1791 he emigrated, and did not return to France till after the Concordat. He died in 1821, professor of theology in the university of Lyons. Among his works are, "Prælectiones de Deo;" "Prælectiones de Gratia;" and "Prælectiones de Scriptura Sacra;" "Preuves Convaincantes de la Vérité de la Religion;" besides treatises on grammar and mathematics.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

JAMES (JOHN THOMAS) bishop of Calcutta, was born 1786. He received his early education, partly under his father, at the grammar school of Rugby, and partly at the Charter-house. While young he displayed a strong taste for drawing, and in 1803 he obtained from the Society of Arts a prize medal for a draught of Winchester cathedral. His inclination would have led him to devote himself to the sea service, but in compliance with the wishes of his friends, he was induced to adopt the clerical profession, and in 1804 he entered at Christchurch college, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship. He took the degree of BA. in 1807, that of MA. in 1810, after which he acted for some time as a college tutor; but in 1813 he left the university to make the tour of the north of Europe with Sir James Riddell. On his return to England he published an account of his travels, under the title of "A Tour through Germany, Sweden, Russia, and Poland, in 1813—14," 1819, 2 vols, 8vo; and some time afterwards he published illustrative sketches of scenery, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1816 he visited Italy, to study the works of art in that country; and the result of his observations afterwards appeared in his account of the Italian school of painting, which was followed by another publication on the French, Dutch, and German schools of painting. He meditated the composition of a similar work relative to the state of painting in Spain, France, and England, but circumstances prevented him from executing it. Having taken holy orders soon after his return from Italy, he obtained the small vicarage of Flitton cum Selsoe, in Bedfordshire; and in 1826 he published a tract entitled the "Semi-Sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered." On the death of bishop Heber he was raised to the see of Calcutta, and having received the degree of DD. from the university of Oxford, he embarked for India, in July 1827. Like his predecessors, he soon fell a victim to the insalubrity of the climate, and the fatigues of the episcopal duty of his extensive diocese, his death having taken place August 23, 1829.—*Memoirs of Bp. James of Calcutta. Georgian Era.*

JAMES (WILLIAM) an industrious writer who employed his talents on an important portion of our national annals. He published successively parts of a valuable work, which was reprinted under the title of "The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Declaration of War by France in February 1793 to the Accession of George IV in January 1820; a new edition, with considerable additions and improvements, including Diagrams of all the principal actions," London, 1826, 6 vols, 8vo. The materials for this work were procured from the collection of ships' log-books, preserved at Somerset House, from the private journals of various naval officers, and from other more accessible sources. This history is rendered peculiarly useful through the industry and research of the writer, but being too free and unguarded in respect to circumstances which bore hard upon the professional character of many living naval officers of reputation, the author was involved in one action at law, and much controversy of a very unpleasant nature. He derived a very inconsiderable emolument from his labours, and died in embarrassed circumstances, May 28, 1827.—*Gent. Mag.*

JARDINE (GEORGE) professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, died January 28, 1827, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was appointed to the professorial chair in 1774, soon after which he introduced into the mode of public teaching improvements which rendered his class a model of academical instruction, and communicated interest to a subject usually reckoned among the most uninviting branches of study. Professor Jardine was the author of a treatise on the philosophy of mental operations, 8vo.—*Edinburgh Mag. Lit. Gaz.*

JENKINSON (ROBERT BANKS) earl of Liverpool, son of the first earl of that title, an English statesman, who was born June 7, 1770. He was educated at the Charter-house school, and Christchurch college, Oxford, where he became acquainted with George Canning. After quitting the university, he visited the continent, and was at Paris in 1789, at the time of the destruction of the Bastille. Returning to England in 1790, he was elected a member of Parliament for the borough of Rye, some months before the attainment of his majority. The interval between his election and his taking his seat, in 1791, was occupied in another continental tour. On the 27th February 1792, he delivered his maiden speech, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr Whitbread, respecting the war between the Russians and the Turks; and he is said to have displayed on this occasion profound knowledge of the subject, strength of argument, and perspicuity of language. In April 1793 he was appointed commissioner of the Board of Control for the affairs of India; in 1794 he was made commander of the Cinque Ports Cavalry; and in 1796 he became master of the mint, a privy councillor, and one of the commissioners for trade and plantations. He was an advocate

for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; he defended a grant of 300,000*l.* to Portugal; and he advocated the liberties of Switzerland. After having held the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs under Mr Addington, he removed to the home department when Mr Pitt returned to power, in 1804. He was summoned to the House of Peers by writ, as baron Hawkesbury in 1806, during the life of his father; and he contributed greatly to the passing of the Additional Force Bill, by the Lords, shortly after. On the death of Pitt, he was offered the premiership, which he declined; but on the dismissal of the ministry which had been formed under Fox and Grenville, he resumed his former station. In December 1808 he succeeded to the earldom of Liverpool, and on the assassination of Mr Percival, in 1812, he, at the request of the Prince Regent, became prime minister. During this part of his political career, he opposed the claims of the Roman Catholics, though he was willing to make concessions to the dissenters. He had the good fortune to be at the head of affairs at the period of the successful termination of the long war with France; but he exposed himself to a considerable share of obloquy by his proceedings against queen Caroline, in 1820,—his attempt to carry a Bill of Pains and Penalties against her being as much condemned by her partisans, as his subsequent abandonment of that measure was by her enemies. He continued to hold his high office till 1827, when he was attacked with a fit of apoplexy, which so incapacitated him for business, that it was thought necessary to appoint a successor, and Mr Canning, accordingly, was made premier April 10. After lingering some months in a state of mental weakness, lord Liverpool died December 4, 1828. The earl of Liverpool was more celebrated for calm good sense, moderation, and the art of qualifying opposing politics into a species of practical compromise, than for great or commanding talent. Under his premiership, however, many strong opinions were, like that of Catholic emancipation, gaining great strength, a result often produced by systems of political neutralization, which, as dependent upon persons, can only be temporary while the movement of events and opinions is incessant, and must necessarily in the end prevail.—*Month. Mag. Georgian Era.*

JEUFFROY (R. V.) an engraver of gems, member of the French Institute, who was born in one of the lowest classes of society at Rouen, in 1749. In his earliest studies he had no other assistance than his own taste, and while very young he succeeded in perfecting a very exact imitation of an engraved precious stone which had accidentally come into his possession. He acquired skill in designing; and travelling to Italy for improvement, he remained for some years at Rome, where he became an assistant to Pickler, who sold the productions of the young artist as antiques. Returning to Paris, he was made director of the school of gem engraving, at the institution

for the deaf and dumb. His death took place near St Germain-en-Laye in September 1826. Jeuffroy excelled especially in engraving female heads. His principal works include portraits of madame Despremier, as Minerva; madame Regnault de St Jean d'Angely; and Mrs Cosway, coiffée en Bacchante; a head of Regulus; and the portraits of Mirabeau and Dancarville. In the royal cabinet are an engraved gem, said to have been executed in one night, the subject of which is entitled *Le Vainqueur buvant dans une Coupe*; and a Medusa, en creux, on an amethyst, imitated from the ancient work of Solon. He also engraved medals, among which are the heads of the three consuls, the Venus de Medicis, and the prison of the Temple.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

JODRELL (RICHARD PAUL) a dramatic writer and classical critic. He was born in 1745, and was the son of a gentleman who filled the office of solicitor-general to Frederic prince of Wales. He was educated at Eton school and Hertford college, Oxford; and some of his early compositions appeared in the "*Musæ Etonienses*." Among his dramatic productions may be mentioned "*A Widow and no Widow*," a farce, 1780, 8vo; "*Seeing is Believing*," in one act, 1786; "*The Persian Heroine*," a tragedy not acted; and "*The Disguise*," a comedy. He was also the author of "*Illustrations of Euripides*," 1781—1790, 2 vols, 8vo. In 1772 Mr Jodrell was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1784, he was also created DCL. at Oxford in 1793. He was a member of the club at the Essex Head in the Strand, founded by the friends of Dr Johnson. He died January 26, 1831.—*Ann. Biog. Cabinet Ann. Reg.*

JOHNSTONE, DD. (BRYCE) an eminent Scottish divine, was born at Annan, in Dumfriesshire, in 1747. His father, John Johnstone, Esq. repeatedly filled the office of provost, or chief magistrate, and was much respected for his fidelity and uprightness in that station. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Howie, minister of Annan, by whom he had eight sons and two daughters. Bryce, the youngest of the sons, received the elementary principles of his education at the parochial school. In 1762 he entered on his academical studies at the university of Edinburgh. In 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood. In 1786 he published a sermon, entitled "*The Purpose for which Christ came into the World*;" and in the same year the university of Edinburgh unanimously conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1794 appeared his "*Commentary on the Revelation of St John the Divine*," 2 vols, 8vo. In 1797 he published a sermon "*On the Divine Authority and Encouragement of Missions from the Christians to the Heathens*;" and in 1801 "*An Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government*." Dr Johnstone was among the first to second Sir John Sinclair's patriotic views in drawing up the statistical account of Scotland; and from the materials furnished by him the account of

Holywood was prepared, which, with those of three other parishes, were circulated as specimens of the intended publication. In the year 1794 he drew up for the Board of Agriculture "A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Dumfries, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement." He was also consulted by them on the best means of preventing a return of those calamities which had been felt in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801. As a landed proprietor being associated with the freeholders of his native country, he had opportunities of promoting its general improvement and good government. He died in 1805, leaving a volume of sermons prepared for the press, which were published at Edinburgh in 1807, with an account of the life, character, and writings of the author, by his kinsman the Rev. John Johnstone.—*Life prefixed to Sermons. Gen. Biog. Dict.*

JOHNSTONE (JOHN) nephew of the subject of the foregoing article, was born at Edinburgh in 1757. He received his education at the school and university of his native city, after which he became minister of Crossmichael, in the stewardry of Kircudbright. Two of his productions appeared in the Scots Preacher, a collection of sermons written by the most eminent divines of the last age. He was the author of various occasional discourses, printed in a separate form, some of which have been collected and reprinted since his death, and form part of a volume of his sermons, published at Edinburgh in 1825. He also edited the sermons of his uncle, the late Dr Bryce Johnstone, to which he prefixed a judicious and spirited memoir of the author. He died in 1820, in the sixty-third year of his age.—*Murray's Literary History of Galloway.*

JOHNSTONE (JOHN) an eminent comic actor, distinguished for the performance of Irish characters. He appears to have been born in Kilkenny in 1749; and at the age of twelve he was articled to an attorney at Dublin, where he continued some years, and then entered into the army, as a cadet. He left it in consequence of a quarrel with an officer, and went upon the stage, making his first appearance in Dublin as Lionel, in the opera of "Lionel and Clarissa." His reception was flattering, and his merit procured him a profitable and permanent engagement. At this time he married Miss Poitier, an actress and singer of considerable ability. In October 1783, he and his wife removed to London, and for several seasons were engaged at Covent Garden theatre. There he devoted himself to the study of Irish characters, in the representation of which he succeeded beyond most if not all his contemporaries. Johnstone was one of the performers who, in 1800, remonstrated with the proprietors of Covent Garden theatre respecting some new regulations, which they had made unfavourable to the interests of the dramatic corps; notwithstanding which his engagement was renewed. In 1803 he quitted Covent Garden for Drury Lane, on obtaining an augmentation of salary; and in the summer of that year he visited

Dublin, and by his talents attracted the warm admiration of his countrymen. He closed a theatrical career of half a century by the performance of the part of Dennis Brulgruddery, at Covent Garden theatre, in 1820; and his death took place in London, December 27, 1828.—*Theat. Dict. Month. Mag.*

JOLY (PHILIP LOUIS) a learned philologist, who died at Dijon, his native place, in 1755. He is only known on account of his writings, among which are "Remarques Critiques sur le Dictionnaire de Bayle," 1748, 2 vols, folio, "Traité de la Versification et des Ouvrages en Vers;" and papers in periodical journals.—*Biog. Univ.*

JOLY DE BEVY (LOUIS PHILIBERT JOSEPH) president à mortier of the parliament of Dijon, before the French Revolution, died in that city in 1822, at the age of eighty-three. He was distinguished as a learned lawyer and profound theologian; and he published several works against the Concordat of 1807. Among his more important productions are, "Le Parlement Outragé," 1762, 4to; and "De la Nouvelle Eglise de la France," 1816, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

JONES, LL.D. (JOHN) a unitarian divine and learned philological writer, who was a native of Carmarthenshire. He was educated at the dissenting new college, Hackney, and became tutor of an academy in South Wales. Thence he removed to Plymouth-dock, as pastor to a unitarian congregation; and he subsequently held a similar situation at Halifax in Yorkshire. At length he took up his residence in London, where he employed himself in literary pursuits and private tuition. His death took place January 10, 1827. Among his numerous publications are, "A Development of Remarkable Events calculated to restore the Christian Religion to its original Purity, and to repel the Objections of Unbelievers," 2 vols, 8vo; "Ecclesiastical Researches, or Philo and Josephus proved to be Historians and Apologists of Christ, of his Followers, and of his Gospel," 8vo; "Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and his Evangelists," 8vo; a Greek and English Lexicon; Greek and Latin Grammars, and other works on education.—*Monthly Repository.*

JONES (STEPHEN) an industrious compiler and editor of literary works, born in London in 1763. He was educated at St Paul's school, and afterwards placed under an eminent sculptor, with whom he stayed but a short time, and was then apprenticed to a printer in Fetter-lane. At different periods of his life he was employed in various printing-offices; but his chief occupation was writing for the press. In 1791 he published an abridgement of Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution; and in 1797 he became editor of the Whitehall Evening Post, and afterwards of the General Evening Post. He was a member of the society of Freemasons, and was concerned in the Freemasons' Magazine. One of his principal undertakings was a new edition of the Biographia Dramatica, 4 vols 8vo, which was

severely animadverted on by Mr Octavius Gilchrist in the Quarterly Review, in reply to whom Mr Jones published a pamphlet entitled, "Hypercriticism Exposed." One of his works is a small Biographical Dictionary, which has passed through numerous editions. He died in December, 1827.—*Month. Mag. Edit.*

JOUBERT (FRANCIS) a French priest, was born in Montpellier in 1689, and died in 1763. He was for some time imprisoned in the Bastille, on account of his religious opinions, which were those of Jansenism. He wrote "Lettres sur l'Interprétation des Saintes Ecritures;" "Caractère essentiel aux Prophètes;" "The History of Joseph;" "Explanations of the Prophets," 8 vols, 12mo.—*Diet. Hist.*

JOURDAN (ATHANASIVS JOHN LEGER) a French lawyer, born in 1791. He applied himself when young to the study of Roman jurisprudence, history, and philosophy; and in 1812 he was admitted a doctor of law of the faculty of Paris. With a view to the improvement of the science he cultivated, he engaged in a correspondence with the most learned professors of the universities of Germany; and about 1820 he received a commission to go to England, in order to study the organization of the police, when he formed connexions with many of the most distinguished English lawyers. He died at Deal, in Kent, August 27, 1826, just as he was about to return from a subsequent visit to this country. He was one of the conductors of the legal journal, *La Thémis*, and the author of "Relation du Concours ouvert à la Faculté de Droit de Paris pour la Chaire de Droit Romain," Paris, 1819, 2 vols, 8vo; besides other works.—*Annales Biographiques*, tom. i. *Biog. Univ. Class.*

JOUVENET (JOHN) a painter, was born at Rouen in Normandy in 1644. He studied under Poussin. He was employed at Versailles, the Trianon, and the hospital of the Invalids at Paris; at the latter place he painted the twelve apostles, of colossal stature. He was afflicted by a stroke of the palsy, which took away the use of his right side, and he succeeded in painting with his left hand. He died in 1717.—*D'Argenville.*

JOYNER or LYDE (WILLIAM) a Roman Catholic writer, was born at Oxford in 1622, and became a fellow of Magdalen college, which, however, he quitted in 1644, and changed his religion. Forty-three years afterwards he was restored to his fellowship by James II, but was soon afterwards expelled. He died in 1706. His works are "Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole;" "The Roman Empress," a comedy; "Latin and English Poems."—*Wood.*

JUBE (AUGUSTUS) baron de la Pérelle, maréchal-de-camp, was born at Leuville, near Montlhéry in France, in 1765. He was first employed in the administration of the Marine at Cherbourg, and then successively became chief of the first legion of the national guard of La Manche, inspector, and afterwards in-

spector-general of the coasts. (1794) In 1796 he was made an adjutant-general, and on the 18th Brumaire, in the year VIII, he had the command of the guard of the Directory. He afterwards became a member of the Tribunal, and occupied alternately the prefectures of La Doire and Du Gers. After the Restoration Jube was attached as historiographer to the dépôt-general of war; and he retired from active service with the rank of maréchal-de-camp and the cordons of the legion of honour and St Louis. He died in 1824. General Jube published "Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des Français en Italie," 1805, 7 vols, 8vo, in conjunction with general Servan; "Le Temple de la Gloire, ou les Fastes Militaires de la France, depuis le Règne de Louis XIV, jusqu'à nos jours," 1819, 2 vols, folio; and "Histoire Générale des Guerres de la France depuis Louis XIV."—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

JUNCTIN or GIUNTINO (FRANCIS) an eminent astronomer, was born at Florence in 1523. He entered the order of Carmelites, which he left and professed Protestantism, but returning to the Catholic religion he remained in it till his death, which took place at Lyons in 1590. He published "Speculum Astrologium," 2 vols, folio; "Commentaries on the Sphere of Sacrobosco," 2 vols, 8vo; "A Treatise on the Comet of 1577;" "A Work on the Reformation of the Calendar."—*Moreri.*

JUNG (JOHN HENRY) a German writer of considerable talent and eccentric character, who laid before the world an account of his own remarkable life, under the title of "Henry Stilling's Biography." He was born in 1740, and destined for the employment of a charcoal burner, but he chose rather to be a tailor. Having an ardent thirst of knowledge, he acquired some share of learning, by his own exertions, during his leisure hours. He then offered himself as a candidate for the office of master of a school, but failing in his attempt to secure it, he was obliged to return to his trade, from which, however, he was occasionally called, to act as a private teacher in families. He subsequently became a physician, and a professor; and at the time of his death he was a counsellor of state at Baden. He is said to have been a man of a most amiable and open character; and his account of his own life is supposed to be one of the most veridical works of the kind which was ever written. His piety was of a fervent, but at the same time of a visionary cast: he believed in the intercourse of departed spirits with the living, and his peculiar doctrines on this subject were adopted by many of his countrymen and contemporaries. In his biography are preserved some curious old German ballads; and besides that work, he published "Theorie der Geisterkunde," 1808, 8vo; and a "Pocket-book for the Friends of Christianity, for the year 1813."—*London Mag.*

KAPNIST (—) a Russian dramatic poet, born about 1758. He was a relation and friend of the celebrated Derjavine, and he enriched the theatre of his native country with many productions, remarkable for force of sentiment and elegance of expression. In his style he is said to have been a successful imitator of Horace. His comedy, entitled "Iabeda"—Chicane, has been regarded as one of the best plays belonging to the Russian stage. He died in 1824.—*Bioy. Univ. Class.*

KARAMSIN (NICOLAI MIKHAILOVITCH) a celebrated Russian historian, born in the government of Simbirsk in 1765. He served for some time in the imperial guard; he afterwards travelled abroad in 1789—1791, and on his return to Moscow he devoted himself entirely to literature, and especially to the study of history. He was considered by his countrymen as holding the highest rank among their public writers, when, by order of the emperor Alexander, he engaged in composing "The History of the Russian Empire," published at Petersburg, 1816, &c. 11 vols, 8vo. The emperor Nicholas, by a ukase of May 25, 1826, gave permission to Karamsin to travel abroad for the benefit of his health, and bestowed on him a pension of 50,000 rubles, with a reversion to his widow and children. He died on the 3d of June following, at the palace of Taurida. A French Translation of the Russian History has been published at Paris. He was the author of many other works, including "Letters of a Russian Traveller;" "A Collection of Novels;" "The Pantheon of Russian Authors;" "The Pantheon of Foreign Literature;" and "Researches concerning the History of Russia." He also conducted various political and literary journals, and translated the tales of Marmontel and of madame de Genlis.—*New Necrology of Germans. Bioy. Univ. Class. Revue Encyc.*

KEAN (EDMUND) a celebrated dramatic actor, especially distinguished as a tragedian. His mother was the granddaughter of Harry Carey, the reputed author of "God save the King," but though that song, both as to the words and the music, appears to have been improperly attributed to him, he certainly wrote several popular songs of superior merit, and also some burlesque dramas, which still keep possession of the stage. The son of this gentleman, George Saville Carey, was likewise a dramatic writer and a performer; and the daughter of the latter became the mother of the subject of this article. Mr Kean was also more indirectly connected with the stage through the family of his father, Aaron Kean, who, though not himself a professor of the histrionic art, was the brother of Moses Kean, who obtained some notoriety as an actor in low comedy, and still more by his talents as a mimic and ventriloquist. Edmund Kean was born in Castle-street, Leicester-square, London; but the date of his birth is somewhat

uncertain. In a biographical sketch of this celebrated performer, published by Mr F. Phippen, soon after his first appearance in the metropolis as a tragedian, in 1814, it is stated that his birth took place November 4, 1787; while he himself, we are told, always asserted that he was born on the 17th of March, (St Patrick's day,) 1790; and another authority fixes his birth to the day of the month last mentioned, but in the year 1788. He trod the stage almost as soon as he could walk alone, being employed in processions and other exhibitions of still life, for which his size and figure was adapted. When John Kemble was in the zenith of his glory at Drury Lane, the infantile actor, destined to be his future rival, was imperceptibly acquiring the rudiments of his theatrical education. A whimsical though trifling accident at this time led to his temporary dismissal from the stage. Kemble, then manager, when about to appear in the character of Macbeth, directed that in the scene where Hecate and her sister witches, summoned by Macbeth to declare his future fate, are introduced performing their infernal incantations around the magic caldron, a number of children, in grotesque habits, to represent imps from the lower regions, should dance in a circle about the weird sisters, to add to the effect of the exhibition. Among the children selected for this occasion was Kean, who, at the instant of Macbeth's entrance into the witches' cavern, made a false step, from which, wearing manacles on his legs, he could not recover himself, and falling against the boy next to him, he also was thrown against his neighbour, and the consequence was that the whole circle was laid flat on the ground; and thus what should have been not merely grave but awful, was turned to farce. The confusion thus occasioned displeased Mr Kemble, who gave orders that children should not be thus introduced again, either as devils or angels, and regarding Kean's mischance as a violation of the discipline of the stage, he discharged him. The young aspirant bore the misfortune with philosophical indifference, alleging in his own defence, that he had never before acted in tragedy. Returning to the stage, at the Haymarket theatre, he delivered messages, and performed trifling parts, with no great advantage to himself, to the company, or to the audience; and he was chiefly remarked on account of the silence and shyness with which he took his seat in the green-room. Miss Tidswell, an actress long known on the metropolitan stage, and said to have been a relation, assisted Kean in his juvenile efforts to advance in his profession; and at the age of thirteen, through letters of recommendation from that lady, he was engaged by the manager of a small theatre in Yorkshire. He played there under his mother's name of Carey, and is said to have obtained much applause in the parts of Hamlet, Lord Hast-

ings, and Cato. He also distinguished himself by his talents for recitation; and his delivery of *Satan's Address to the Sun*, from *Milton's Paradise Lost*, and the first soliloquy of *Richard III.* in *Shakspeare's* tragedy, having been highly applauded, he repeated his recitations at Windsor, where persons belonging to the royal family were present. The marks of genius which he displayed attracted the notice of Dr Drury, who sent him to Eton school, where he remained three years. He improved the opportunity thus afforded him so as to obtain a tolerable acquaintance with the Latin language, and especially with the works of Virgil and Sallust, which he studied with great pleasure; and he also devoted much of his attention to the writings of the Roman orator Cicero, as affording in abundance both precepts and examples relative to eloquence of style and the art of speaking in general. On quitting Eton he procured an engagement at the Birmingham theatre, where he played *Hamlet* and *Shylock* with some success; but it is said that he did not receive those enthusiastic tokens of approbation to which he had been accustomed when on the stage before he went to Eton. His professional skill, however, was not overlooked by those who ought to be good judges of the abilities of an actor; for the manager of the Edinburgh theatre having seen him perform at Birmingham, immediately engaged him for twenty nights, on twelve of which, successively, he played *Hamlet* at the Northern Athens, to crowded houses. At that time he was about sixteen, and he still retained the name of Carey. From Edinburgh he went to Sheerness, and acted at the theatre there, then under the management of Mr Jerrold, the father of a successful dramatist of the present day. The next place at which he appeared was Sevenoaks, where he exhibited his talents in tragedy, comedy, and pantomime; and thence he went to Tunbridge Wells, and at the theatre there he made his first appearance in the part of Lord Hastings, and his efforts excited high anticipations of future excellence. When he was at the age of about eighteen he was engaged by Mr Cherry, the manager of the Swansea and Waterford theatres. From Swansea he went with the manager to his Irish theatre. He now cultivated his talents for music; and he did not disdain to pay some attention to the art of mimicry. He was between eighteen and nineteen years of age when he went to Ireland, and he made his début at Waterford in the character of Douglas, for which he was then well qualified by his figure and general appearance. While in this situation he married the lady who is now his widow, and by whom he had one son, who survives him. After continuing a member of Mr Cherry's company during two years, he quitted it, and joined a company at Weymouth, where he played for some time with great success. From this last place he proceeded to Exeter, and in that city he became a great favourite. Having played in many country theatres, he revisited Weymouth,

where he endeavoured to increase his scanty income by becoming a teacher of the art of fencing as well as a dramatic performer. From Weymouth he went to Taunton, and at length to Dorchester, where he surprised and delighted the frequenters of the theatre by his acting in tragedy, comedy, opera, and pantomime, and in the latter his feats of activity are said to have been wonderful; and they certainly excited the wondering admiration of the spectators. This was the critical period of his life, and he was now destined to experience a most agreeable reverse of fortune. Dr Drury, to whom he had been so much indebted for the means of improving his talents, had not been unobservant of his theatrical career, and having had an opportunity of witnessing his performance at Exeter, he conceived that Kean possessed powers which could not fail to be duly appreciated in the metropolis. He therefore wrote to Mr Pascoe Grenfell, a member of the committee under whose management the affairs of Drury Lane theatre were then placed; and in consequence of Dr Drury's recommendation, Mr Arnold was despatched as the agent of the committee to Dorchester, where Kean was then acting. The delegate of the Drury committee had taste enough to appreciate fairly the abilities of the young performer, and invited Kean to breakfast with him the following morning. After some negotiation he was engaged to perform at Drury Lane theatre for three years, at a rising salary of eight, ten, and twelve guineas a week for each successive year. Kean's first appearance on the stage in pursuance of this contract has been most impressively described by a writer who must have been present on the occasion. It was on the evening of January 26, 1814; and the character he assumed was that of *Shylock*, in the *Merchant of Venice*: "The house was empty of nearly all but critics and those who came in with oranges or orders; and the listlessness of the small spiritless audience at the first night of a new *Shylock* was 'the languor which is not repose.' There came on a small man with an Italian face and fatal eye which struck all. Attention soon ripened into enthusiasm; and never perhaps did Kean play with such startling effect as on this night to the surprised few! His voice was harsh, his style new, his action abrupt and angular; but there was the decision, the inspiration of genius, in the look, the tone, the bearing; the hard unbending Jew was before us, in the full vigour of his malignity; the injuries upon him and upon his tribe saddened his eyes, but through them you could trace the dark spirit of revenge, glaring in fearful imperishable fury. That night was the starting-post on the great course on which he was destined to run his splendid race." To trace the fortunate career of this gifted performer through the long range of characters in which he shone at Drury Lane, including *Richard the Third*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, the noblest conceptions of *Shakspeare* and other master minds, would be inconsistent with the limits to which this biographical sketch must

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be confined. Mr Kean after several seasons passed at Drury Lane, while he visited other English theatres, or those of Scotland or Ireland in the summer, at length went to America; and on his return to his native country, his portrait was engraved in the costume of an Indian chieftain, and exhibited in the print-shops, to commemorate his having been fraternized or naturalized in some tribe of trans-Atlantic savages. This was at least a harmless piece of vanity; but there are other circumstances of his private life and character deserving of a far severer sentence, and more decidedly marked reprobation; but they are already known to the public, and further allusion to them here would answer no useful purpose whatever. He at length became manager of the theatre at Richmond in Surrey, where he died after a protracted illness and severe suffering, May 15, 1833. His funeral took place on the 25th of the same month, when a great number of actors and other persons connected with the theatres, as well as many other friends and admirers, attended. He was interred in the cemetery belonging to the old church at Richmond, near the grave of the poet Thomson, and of Richard Burbage, a contemporary of Shakspeare, and the original representative on the mimic scene of Richard the Third. The great misfortune of Kean was his too sudden success. He was the Massaniello of the stage, and could not bear his prosperity. From the moment his superiority was admitted he was never mentally sober. Kean's life may be deemed a study for those who like to trace the operation of excitement upon quick and lively temperaments. It is something more in a moral point of view, forming one of the finest lessons on the subject of ordinary good fellowship that was ever supplied. In his circle he was usually king of all, the paymaster of all, and reigned supreme in all sorts of Comus-like performances. The result, as all the world know, has been very melancholy. He was the dupe of the drunken fool, the low hanging-on, or flattering fool, and indeed of every sort of fool; and for the implied supremacy thus afforded him, sacrificed the most respectable connexions and society, and was willing to sacrifice them. His conduct, as respects the other sex, was equally reckless and disreputable, and his social history, altogether, illustrates a truth which has often been propounded—that the gift of happy personal assimilation, like many other gifts of a peculiar kind, while not inseparable from strong general powers of mind, is by no means a proof of their existence. On the whole, few have more tried the constancy of that admiration independent of all moral considerations, which is so frequently bestowed on those great native aptitudes which are usually termed genius than this distinguished actor, who to the last received marks of attention from many who could be guided by no other feeling. This is as it should be; something is due to positive value received, whatever may qualify or alloy our moral estimation of the medium

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through which it is afforded.—*New Monthly Mag.*

KEITH (GEORGE) a native of Aberdeen, took his degree of master of arts at that university. He then turned Quaker, and went to Pennsylvania; here he became dissatisfied with Penn's sect, and endeavoured to model one of his own, but his efforts proving vain, he entered the church of England, and obtained some preferment. He wrote several works for and against the Quakers; among the latter "Reasons for renouncing that Sect," 8vo, 1700. He died about 1715.—*Burnet's Own Times.*

KERVERSAU (FRANCIS MARIE de) a French writer, who died in 1825. He was one of the principal authors of "Histoire de la Révolution de France, par deux Amis de la Liberté," Paris, 1792, &c, 20 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

KESSEL (JOHN van) a portrait painter after the manner of Vandyck, was born at Antwerp in 1626, and died in 1690. He particularly excelled in his representation of fruit, flowers, and insects. His son Ferdinand was honoured with the patronage of John Sobiesky.—*Houbraken.*

KETEL (CORNELIUS) a Dutch artist, came to England in the reign of Elizabeth, whose likeness he took. He returned to Holland, and in an eccentric fit he commenced painting with the tops of his fingers, laying entirely aside the use of pencils. He then tried to paint historical pictures with his toes. He died in 1600.—*Granger.*

KHERASKOFF (—) a Russian poet, who was born in 1733. His principal production is entitled "Rossiada"—The Russiad, an epic poem, founded on a very interesting portion of the history of his native country, the destruction of Casan, the seat of Tatar dominion, by John Basilowitz II, in 1552, and the consequent annihilation of the power of those formidable oppressors of Russia, the Tatars. The plan of this work is well conceived, the machinery introduced is appropriate and ably managed, there is no deficiency of incident or interest, and many of the scenes and episodes are forcibly delineated; but the author is not always successful in the execution of his design, his style being unequal, occasionally tame, and often degenerating into bombast. In spite of its faults, it may however be characterised as a powerful and striking, though not a masterly performance. Kheraskoff displayed great industry and versatility of talent, for besides the Russiad, and a poem in sixteen cantos, entitled "Vladimir," he was the author of several tragedies, odes, and other compositions. He died September 27, 1807.—*Depré de St Maur Anthologie Russe. For. Rev.*

KIESEWETTER (CHRISTOPHER GOTTFRIED) an eminent musician and performer on the violin, born at Anspach in Germany in 1777. He came to England in 1821, and first performed at the Philharmonic concert, where he established his reputation as a concerto and solo player. He was the first who

introduced into this country the compositions of Mayseder; and in the season of 1824 he performed at the spiritual and other concerts in London. He died in great Portland-street, London, September 28, 1827.—*Gent. Mag.*

KIRCH (GODFREY) an astronomer, was born at Guben, in Lower Lusatia, in 1640. He was educated at Leipsic, where he distinguished himself by his almanacs; and when the Academy of Sciences was established at Berlin, he was chosen a member, and appointed astronomer in ordinary. He died in 1710.—His wife, **MARY MARGARET WINKELMAN**, born near Leipsic in 1670, surpassed her husband in her astronomical talents, and after his death maintained her family by the composition of almanacs. In 1711 she published "Preparations for observing the Conjunctions of Saturn, Jupiter, &c." In 1716 she was appointed astronomer to the academy at Berlin. She died in 1720. Several of her observations were published in the memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences.—Their son, **CHRISTIAN FREDERIC**, also published several astronomical works. He died in 1740.—*Hutton.*

KIRKPATRICK (JAMES) a major-general in the British service, who passed a great part of his life in Hindostan, where he was employed by the East India company. He became a skilful Orientalist, and published a "Biography of Persian Poets;" a "Description of the Kingdom of Nepal," London, 1811, 4to; and a "Selection of the Letters of the Sultan Tippoo Saib," 1811, 4to. His death took place in 1812.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

KITCHENER (WILLIAM) a physician and miscellaneous writer, who died in London in February 1827. Among his works are "The Cook's Oracle;" "Practical Observations on Telescopes;" a collection of songs with music; and "The Traveller's Oracle." Dr Kitchener excited much attention from some rather intellectual eccentricity, and a happy vein of humour enlivened by all the arts of good fellowship, and what is called the *savoir vivre*. He was greatly liked in his circle.—*Ann. Biog.*

KITE (CHARLES) an eminent surgeon, who died at Gravesend in Kent about 1811. Besides some articles in the London Medical Journal, he was the author of a treatise "On the Recovery of Persons apparently Dead from Drowning, &c.," 1788, 8vo, for which he obtained a prize offered by the Royal Humane Society.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

KLOSE (F. J.) an ingenious music composer and professor, who was a native of London, where his father followed the same profession. Having been instructed in the elements of music by his father, he studied composition and the piano-forte under the famous Francesco Tomich, and other musicians. He became a performer in most of the orchestras of London, including that of the King's Theatre, and the concert of Ancient Music; all which, except the last, he resigned, to devote himself exclusively to teaching and composition. As an instructor on the piano-forte he was peculiarly skilful, and as

a composer, his works are distinguished for facility and elegance. Besides instrumental pieces, including ballets and other music for the King's theatre, he has set to music with great taste and feeling some pathetic and sentimental ballads of Cowper, lord Byron, and lady Caroline Lamb. He died in London, March 8, 1830.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Month. Mag.*

KNIAJENIN (JAMES BORISSOVITCH) counsellor of the court, and member of the Russian Academy, was born in 1742. He was educated under the poet Sumorokof, whose daughter he married, and he devoted himself to the study of the dramatic literature of France and Italy. He died in 1791, leaving a considerable number of poems and plays, in which he has occasionally imitated the finest passages of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire. The style of this writer, who was at one time very popular in Russia, is cold and sometimes inflated. A complete collection of his works was published at Petersburg in 1802, 5 vols, 8vo, containing six tragedies, four comedies, five operas, and one melo-drama, besides odes, fables, &c.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

KNIGHT (GOWIN) an English philosopher, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where in 1742 he took his degree of bachelor of physic. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and practised in London; but falling into distress, he applied to Dr Fothergill, who generously extricated him from his difficulties. He published "An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion," 4to, 1748.

KNIGHT (THOMAS) an actor and dramatic writer, who was a native of Dorsetshire. His father was a person of respectability, who gave him a liberal education, with a view to the profession of a barrister; but having received lessons in oratory from Macklin, his inclination led him to the stage, and he made his first appearance as an actor at York, where he performed five seasons with considerable success. He afterwards acted at Bath, whence in 1796 he removed to Covent Garden; and by his correct representation of rustic characters and flippant coxcombs, he became a favourite with the public. In 1797 he displayed his talents as a writer in his farce of "The Honest Thieves," altered from the old comedy of The Committee. He afterwards produced a musical entertainment, called "The Turnpike Gate," 1799; "Tag in Tribulation," an interlude; and "What would the Man be at?" a prelude, 1801. He was one of the succeeding performers who, with Mr Holman, opposed the managers in 1800. His death took place in 1820.—*London Mag. Biog. Univ. Class.*

KNIGHT (EDWARD) a distinguished comedian, born at Birmingham in 1774. He was intended for the profession of an artist, but on the death of the person to whom he was articled he went on the stage. After having performed in North Wales and in Staffordshire, he became a member of Tate Wilkinson's company at York. In that situation

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he remained seven years, and then procured an engagement at Drury Lane, where, and at the Lyceum, he continued to be a very popular actor, till illness obliged him to retire from his professional duties. He died at his house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, February 21, 1826. His powers as a comic actor were very considerable; there was an odd quickness, and a certain droll play of the muscles of his face that prepared the audience for the jest that was to follow. His *Sim*, in *Wild Oats*, has been esteemed the most chaste and natural of stage exhibitions.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

KNOLLIS or **KNOWLES** (sir FRANCIS) vice chamberlain and treasurer to queen Elizabeth, was born at Grays, in Oxfordshire. Having distinguished himself by his zeal for the Reformation, in the reign of Edward VI, on the death of that monarch he left England. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, and rose high in her favour, being created a Knight of the Garter. He died in 1596. Sir Francis wrote "A Treatise against the Papal Usurpation;" and a "General Survey of the Isle of Wight."—*Wood.*

KNORR a **ROSENROTH** (CHRISTIAN) a learned German, was born in 1636, and became chancellor to the count palatine of Sulzbach. He rendered himself celebrated by a curious work, entitled "Kabbala denudata seu Doctrina Hebræorum transcendentalis et metaphysica atque theologica," 3 vols, 4to. He died about 1700.—*Moreri.*

KNOX (HENRY) a major-general in the army of the United States of America, who died at Thomastown in 1806. He first commanded an independent company at Boston; and when that place was besieged by the British troops, Knox directed the artillery employed for its defence in quality of brigadier-general. In 1785 he was called to the office of secretary at war, and he retained that post under Washington till 1794, when he resigned, and withdrew entirely from the management of public affairs.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

KOIALOWICZ (ADALBERT) a Polish historian, who was born in 1609. He composed, in elegant Latin, a "History of Lithuania," which was translated into German by the celebrated A. L. von Schloezer, who says that "Koialowicz is, beyond dispute, one of the best historians of the seventeenth century; as respects his manner of writing, his selection of materials, the wisdom of his views, and his critical judgment."—*Rev. Encycl.*

KOLLMANN (AUGUSTUS FREDERICK CHARLES) an eminent musician and musical composer, who was organist of the German chapel at St James's Palace, London. He was born 1756, at Angelbostel, a village near Hanover, where his father was organist and schoolmaster. He learnt Latin while young, and at the age of fourteen was admitted into the Gymnasium at Hanover, where he was a pupil two years. He then passed five years, partly with his parents and partly at Hanover, where he learnt music of J. C. Boettner, organist to the principal church there. In

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1779 he was received into the academy for intended schoolmasters, in the electorate of Hanover, where he learnt a systematical method of teaching, which he afterwards found extremely useful when he engaged in musical tuition. In 1781 he went to Lune, where he was appointed organist and schoolmaster to a Protestant establishment, or convent for noble ladies, near Luneberg, where he remained about a year, when he removed to London, in consequence of his having obtained the situation already mentioned at St James's. Though he devoted himself industriously to the duties of his office, as organist and schoolmaster at the royal chapel, he found time to prepare for publication several musical treatises and compositions, including an "Essay on Musical Harmony," 1796, folio; a "New Theory of Musical Harmony," 1806, second edition, 1812; an "Essay on Practical Composition," 1799, second edition, 1812; a "Practical Guide to Thorough Bass," 1807, folio; and "Remarks on the new Musical System of Logier;" besides which he produced Fugues, Concertos, and other pieces of instrumental music. His death took place on Easter Sunday, 1829.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

KOSTROW (ERMIILUS IVANOVITSCH) the son of a peasant in the environs of Viatka, in Russia, who studied at a seminary in that city, and in 1771 entered into the university of Moscow, where, seven years after, he took his bachelor's degree. He obtained an employment in the provincial administration, and died in 1796. Kostrow obtained celebrity in his native country by an elegant Russian translation of the poems of Ossian, and an imperfect version of Homer's Iliad. His original poetry was published at Petersburg in 1802.—*Revue Encycl.*

KOTTER (CHRISTOPHER) a religious enthusiast, was born at Sprottow in Silesia in 1585. He took the side of the Protestants, and fancying himself prophetically inspired, he published his visions for their encouragement. Becoming very troublesome, in 1627 he was banished the imperial territories. He then went into Saxony, where he died in 1647. His prophecies were published at Amsterdam in 1657, by Comenius, with the title of "Lux in Tenebris."—*Moreri.*

KREUTZER (RODOLPH) a celebrated violin player and musical composer, who was born at Versailles, in 1767. He was the son of a musician in the king of France's band; and at a very early age he evinced considerable talent for music. He received instructions on the violin from Anthony Stamitz, and when only thirteen, he played in public at the Concert Spirituel, with great success, a concerto of his master's composition. At the age of nineteen, he had composed two complete operas, which were performed before the whole court. He subsequently travelled in Germany, Holland, and Italy, and established his fame as one of the first violinists in Europe. He was at length appointed first violin player to the private chapel of Buona-

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parte, head of the orchestra at the grand opera at Paris, and professor of instrumental music at the conservatory. It may be considered as a remarkable proof of his talents that Buonaparte has been heard to declare that his time was too precious to be spent in listening to instrumental music *except when Kreutzer was playing a concerto on the violin*. He died at Geneva, February 6, 1831, at the age of sixty-three. His works, besides numerous pieces for the violin, consist of the music for the operas of Joan of Arc, 1790; Lodoiska, 1791; Paul and Virginia, 1791; Charlotte and Werter, 1792; Harmodius and Aristogiton, 1794;

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The death of Abel, and some others.—*Biog. Dict. of Music. Cab. Ann. Reg.*

KRONEGK (JOHN FREDERIC baron von) an eminent German dramatist and lyric poet, who was gentleman of the bed-chamber to the margrave of Anspach. He was the author of a tragedy which displayed the promise of great future excellence, but this piece has the defect of being written in Alexandrine verse, and it is therefore now never exhibited on the stage. He died at an early age in 1758. His writings were published at Leipsic in 1770, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Zopf.*

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LABEY (JOHN BAPTIST) a French mathematician, who was a native of the department of Calvados. He became professor of mathematics at the military school at Paris, afterwards at the central schools of the Seine, and then at the polytechnic school and the Napoleon Lyceum. He died in 1825. He published "*Traité de Statique*," Paris, 1812, 8vo; and Euler's Letters to a German Princess; and his Introduction à l'Analyse Infinitésimale, 1799, 2 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

LABORIE (J.B.P.) a French physician and medical writer, born at Montpellier in 1797, and died in 1823, professor of physiology in that city. He published "Dissertation sur le Tétanos Traumatique," Montpellier, 1820, 8vo; "Pronostics d'Hippocrate, commentés par A. Piquer, &c. trad. de l'Espanol," Paris, 1822, 8vo; and "Eclaircissemens Analytiques sur la Doctrine Physiologique de Barthez."—*Ibid.*

LACAZE (Louis de) a physician, born in 1703, in the country of Bearn, and died at Paris in 1765, physician in ordinary to Louis XV. Among his works are "Specimen Novi Medicinæ Conspectus," 8vo; "Institutiones Medicæ ex Novo Medicinæ Conspectu," 12mo; and "Idée de l'Homme Physique et Morale," 1755, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

LACOMBE (JAMES) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1724. His works are, "Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ancienne," 8vo; "De l'Histoire du Nord;" "De l'Histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal;" "Le Salon;" Révolutions de l'Empire de la Russe;" "Histoire de Christina, Reine de Suède;" "Le Spectacle des Beaux Arts;" "Dictionnaire portatif des Beaux Arts."—His brother, HONORE LACOMBE DE PREZEL, was born at Paris in 1725, and published three dictionaries: "Dictionnaire de Jurisprudence," 3 vols, 8vo; "Dictionnaire de Citoyen," 2 vols, 8vo; "Dictionnaire de Portraits et d'Anecdotes des Hommes Célèbres," 2 vols.—Another author of this name, FRANCIS LACOMBE, compiled

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a dictionary of old French, 1765, 8vo. He died in 1793.—*Dict. Hist.*

LACRETELLE, aîné (PIERRE LOUIS) a French writer, born at Metz in 1751. He appeared with distinction at the bar, and became connected with the most celebrated among his contemporaries. He was a counsellor of parliament, one of the editors of the Grand Répertoire of Jurisprudence, and of the *Mercur de France*; and in 1767 he was appointed member of a committee charged with the reformation of the penal code. When the Revolution took place, Lacretelle embraced its principles with moderation, and sat in the Legislative Assembly, where he defended the constitution of 1790. He was obliged to retire from public duty after August 10, 1792; and he did not issue from his retreat till after the fall of Robespierre. Elected one of the jurors of the high national court, he entered into the legislative body in 1801, but voting against the plans of the new government, he obtained no official situation. He succeeded Laharpe as a member of the French Academy; and during the imperial government he devoted his time to the cultivation of literature. In 1817 he became associate-editor of the *Minerve*, and inserted in that journal some articles advocating independent principles. When the law passed relative to the censure of the press, Lacretelle endeavoured to evade it by turning bookseller, and publishing a continuation in the form of distinct pamphlets. For this he was summoned before the correctional police, and condemned to a month's imprisonment; but on account of his age and respectability the royal clemency was extended towards him. He was engaged in preparing a new edition of his works when he died in 1824. Among his writings are, "Eloquence Judiciaire et Philosophie Législative;" "Roman Théâtral;" "Portraits et Tableaux;" and he left unpublished "Les Etudes sur la Révolution," and "Mes Soirées à Malesherbes." He was a contributor to the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*.—*Biog. Novv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LAENNEC (R. T. H.) physician to the ducress of Berry, lecturer and royal professor of medicine at the college of France, member of the Royal Academy of Paris, was a native of Quimper in Brittany. He studied at Nantes, under his uncle, who was chief physician to the hospitals in that city. Having become a student at Paris in 1799, he gained in 1802 two grand prizes for medical and surgical dissertations offered by the Institute; and he soon after raised himself to eminence as one of the most skilful anatomists of his time. He is principally known on account of an invention which he published in a treatise, entitled "*De l'Auscultation Médicale, ou Traité du Diagnostic des Maladies des Poux-mons et du Cœur*," Paris, 1819, 2 vols, 8vo. In this work he develops the experiments he made by means of an instrument styled a stethoscope, in which the vibrations of a rod are supposed to afford pathological indications of the state of the cavities of the body and their contents, in health and disease. Laennec died at Kerlouarnec, in the department of Finistère, August 13, 1826.—*Revue Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LAFFON DE LADEBAT (ANDREW DANIEL), a French statesman and political writer, who was descended from a respectable family, and was born at Bordeaux, in 1746. He completed his education at the university of Franequer, in Holland; and on his return to Bordeaux he was admitted into partnership with his father, who was then at the head of a great commercial establishment. In 1775, on his marriage he retired to an estate near his native place, and devoted his leisure to the study of political economy, agriculture, and the fine arts. He published a work "On the Freedom of the Commerce of India." He was one of the founders of the Academy of Painting, at Bordeaux; and he became a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in that city, and also of the Agricultural Society of Paris. In 1791 he was returned as a member of the legislative assembly, in which he presided over the committee of finance during a whole session. On the 10th of August, 1792, when Louis XVI and his family took refuge in the hall of the assembly, M. Laffon was president of that body, and in the horrid massacre in September following, he saved the life of the abbé Sicard. He was subsequently himself exposed to great danger, but having survived the proscriptions of the reign of terror, he was chosen, in September 1795, a member of the Council of Ancients, for the department of the Seine. He spoke, on many occasions, on financial affairs; and showed himself, as in the legislative assembly, the friend of moderation. The party which he opposed having gained the ascendancy in the state, in consequence of the events of the memorable 18th of Fructidor, (September 4, 1797,) he was condemned to deportation, and was conveyed to Cayenne. One of the first acts of the consular government was the recall of the exiles. Several of the departments, after his return, gave their suffrages in favour of Laffon, as a

member of the senate, but Buonaparte refused to confirm his election. After his long services in the financial department, his administration of the public revenue was attacked by his enemies; but after a severe and protracted investigation, he was, in 1813, most honourably acquitted. In 1815 he visited England, and collected much information concerning its finances, commerce, and public institutions. After his return, he presented to Louis XVIII an interesting work on the finances of France. He did not subsequently engage in politics, but he took an active part in the management of several religious and charitable institutions. The latter part of his life was embittered by a succession of private and domestic calamities; and at length he expired, after a short illness, in 1829.—*Month. Mag.*

LAFONTAINE (AUGUSTUS HENRY JULIUS) a celebrated German romance writer, who was born at Brunswick, February 6, 1756. He was descended from a family of French protestant refugees, and was the son of a professor of the art of painting. Being destined for the church, he was sent to study theology in the university of Helmstadt; but feeling no disposition to enter into holy orders, he in 1786 accepted the office of tutor to the children of the Prussian general Theden. Through the influence of that officer he was appointed in 1789 almoner to a regiment, and as such he accompanied his patron in the incursion of the Prussians into Champagne in 1792. After the conclusion of the treaty of Basle he returned to the university of Halle, where he afterwards principally resided. Among the numerous romantic productions of his pen may be mentioned "Blanche and Minna, or the Manners of the Burgers;" "Moral Systems, or Ludwig of Eisach;" "Raphael, or the Life of Peace;" "Charles and Emma, or the Infant Friends;" "Emilia in the World;" "Walther, or the Child of the Battle-field;" "Henrietta Bellman;" "The Baron de Flemming, or the Rage for Titles;" "Family Pictures, or the Journal of Charles Engelmann;" "The Country Clergyman, or New Family Pictures;" and "Clara du Plessis and Clairaut, or the History of two Lovers." Most of these works have been translated into French by Mad. de Montolieu. In the "Family Pictures" are found portraits attractive from their originality, a mild and tolerant philosophy, and a spirit of criticism seldom bitter and often gay and lively. Besides these compositions he published the Agamemnon and Choephore of Æschylus, with Notes, Halle, 1821, 2 vols. Lafontaine also wrote dramatic pieces in the German language entitled "Die Tochter der Natur;" and "Die Prüfung der Treue." His death took place in 1831.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Encycl. Amer.*

LAING (ALEXANDER GORDON) a celebrated but unfortunate African traveller. He was born at Edinburgh, December 27, 1794; and his father kept an academy in that city, where he received his early education. In his fifteenth year he became an assistant to Mr

Bruce, an eminent teacher at Newcastle, with a view to his adopting the profession of tuition. Inclination however induced him to relinquish the prospect of succeeding his father, and in 1810 he obtained an ensigncy in the prince of Wales's Edinburgh volunteers. The following year he went to Barbadoes, and after serving in the West Indies and America, and having been made a lieutenant, he returned to Scotland, in ill health. In 1819 he was sent to Sierra Leone, as lieutenant and adjutant; and early in 1822 he was despatched by the governor, Sir Charles M'Carthy, on an embassy to Gambia and the Mandingo country, after his return from which he was ordered to join his regiment on the Gold Coast. An account of his expedition was published in London, and the work was translated into French by MM. Eyriès and de Larenauvière, under the title of "*Voyage dans le Timanni, le Kouranko, et le Soulimana*," Paris, 1826, 8vo, with a prefatory essay on the progress of discovery in Africa. After the death of Sir C. M'Carthy, Mr Laing was sent to England; and after visiting his friends in Scotland, he returned to London in 1824. The following year, having been promoted to the rank of major, he was employed by government in an expedition to explore the course of the river Niger. He reached Timbuctoo in August 1826; and on his return towards the coast, he was murdered by the African barbarians.—*New Month. Mag. Ann. Reg. Rev. Encycl.*

LALLY TOLLENDAL (Marquis de) the son of count Lally, the unfortunate victim of popular prejudices. (See DIOR.) He was born at Paris in 1751, and was educated at the college of Harcourt, where he was distinguished for the number of prizes which he gained during the period of his studies. The expenses of his education were defrayed by his cousin the countess Dillon, and by Louis XV, who thus endeavoured to make some atonement for the misfortunes which he incurred through the fate of his father. At the age of fifteen he wrote a Latin poem on the story of John Calas, who had been sacrificed to the fury of a mob, a subject to which he had been manifestly directed by filial feeling; and when he had attained a more mature age he warmly exerted himself to retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father, in which his endeavours were ultimately crowned with success. The judgments passed by the parliament on his father were reversed by four decrees of the council, and in 1783 he regained possession of his paternal estates. Previously to the Revolution, he was captain in the regiment of cuirassiers; and in 1789 he was nominated deputy from the nobility of Paris to the States General. He soon became one of the most popular members of the Constituent Assembly, he gave his support to the declaration of the Rights of Man proposed by Lafayette, and subsequently suggested as an amendment that all citizens should be eligible to public employments, which was adopted by acclamation. His notions of liberty, however, were not quite so extensive as those of many of his

coadjutors, as he proposed the British constitution as a model of government; and perceiving that principles prevailed repugnant to his sense of justice he resigned his seat in the assembly, and retired into Switzerland with his friend M. Mounier. He published a work entitled "*Quintus Capitolinus*," in which he retraced the operations of the National Assembly, pointed out the faults of the constitution, and condemned the suppression of the higher orders of the state. Having returned to France in 1792, he was arrested and sent to the Abbaye, but having fortunately escaped amidst the massacres which took place in the prisons in September, he subsequently effected his retreat to England, where he obtained a pension from the government. On the trial of Louis XVI he wrote to the Convention to offer himself as the official advocate of that prince, and he composed a speech in his defence which he afterwards published. In 1796 he produced a "*Defence of the Emigrants*," in which the question of emigration was treated with considerable address. When Buonaparte became consul, he returned to France, where he resided, in literary retirement, till the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814. He accompanied Louis XVIII to Ghent as one of the members of his privy council, and he is supposed to have written the manifesto of the king to the French nation. In the new arrangement of the chamber of deputies, M. de Lally had a seat as a marquis. He died in 1830. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote an "*Essay on the Life of the Earl of Strafford, the Minister of Charles I.*" and a tragedy on the fall of that nobleman.—*Dict. des Hommes Marquans du 18me S. Month. Mag.*

LAMARQUE (—) a distinguished French military officer and statesman, who was born at St Sever, in 1772. He entered into the army as a private, and soon became a captain of grenadiers, in the famous corps commanded by Latour D'Auvergne, first grenadier of France. At an early age he was made an adjutant-general, and had obtained high reputation. He served in the wars of the republic, and in the campaigns of Austerlitz, the Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram. Having rendered himself famous throughout Italy by the capture of Caprea, he was selected to proceed to the reduction of Calabria; and immediately afterwards he was sent to Spain, where he was engaged in the most arduous services. In the battles of Alta Julia, Tarragona, Ripouil, Col Sacro, Baguelas, and Salad he added greatly to his reputation. He did not return to France till 1814; and he was not employed under the government after the first restoration. But on the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he gave Lamarque the command of Paris, and then that of a division on the Belgian frontier, and in the month of May nominated him general in chief of the army of La Vendée. On the second restoration he was placed on the list of the proscribed of the 24th of July, 1815. After his re-entrance into France in 1818, he published a work on the "*Necessity of a Per-*

manent Army," exhibiting the traces of deep reflection and extensive experience. He employed his pen, as he had before his sword, in the service of his country; and of late years he furnished a number of articles for the patriotic journals, chiefly relating to foreign politics. In 1826 he was called by the voice of his fellow-citizens to the Chamber of Deputies. After the revolution of 1830 he became one of the most prominent members of that which has been termed the movement party, and as such he often opposed the measures of government under the ministry of Perrier. He died at Paris, June, 1, 1832.—*Le Constitutionnel*.

LAMB (Lady CAROLINE) a lady distinguished for her literary taste and talents, who was the only daughter of Frederick the third earl of Besborough. She was married June 3, 1805, to the hon. William Lamb, now lord Melbourne, by whom she had a daughter who died in infancy, and a son George Augustus Frederic, the godson of his late majesty. She was a woman of a strong and decided character, and several years since she made herself conspicuous by canvassing personally the electors of Westminster, when her brother-in-law, the hon. George Lamb, was a candidate for the representation of that city in Parliament. She wrote poetry with ease and elegance, and some of her poetical pieces were published in the newspapers and periodical journals; but the most considerable productions of her pen are the novels of "Glenarvon;" "Graham Hamilton;" and "Ada Reis." She enjoyed the friendship of some celebrated literary men, as Rogers, Moore, and lord Byron, the last mentioned of whom addressed to her ladyship some beautiful lines a short time before he quitted this country. She died at Whitehall, London, January 26, 1828, aged forty-two.—*Gent. Mag.*

LAMBERT (CHARLES FRANCIS) a French ecclesiastic, but he afterwards quitted this profession, and coming to Paris he wrote for the booksellers. His works are, "Memoirs of a Woman of Quality," 3 vols; "History of all Nations," 14 vols; "The New Telemachus," in 3 vols. He died in 1765.—*Dict. Hist.*

LAMOTTE (WILLIAM) a celebrated surgeon and accoucheur, was born at Valogne in Normandy, and studied at Paris. His works are, "Dissertation sur la Génération, et sur la Superfétation," 1718; "Traité complète de Chirurgie;" "Traité des Accouchements Naturels, Non-naturels, et Contre-nature," 8vo, 1715.—*Eloy. Haller.*

LAMOTTE FOUQUE (CAROLINE baroness de) an ingenious and popular German novelist or romance writer, who was the wife of the author of "Undine," a romance which has been translated into English, and other pieces of a similar kind. Among the productions of her pen may be mentioned "Rodrich," 1810, 2 vols; "Die Frau des Falkensteins," 1810; "Briefe über die Griechische Mythologie für Frauen"—Letters on the Grecian Mythology, for Females, 1812; "Magie der Natur," 1812; "Feodora," 1815, 3 vols; "Das Heldenmädchen aus der Vendée," 1816,

2 vols; "Die früheste Geschichte der Welt"—The earliest History of the World, 1818, 3 vols; and "Die Herzoginn von Montmorency," 1822, 3 vols. This lady died at her paternal estate, near Rathenow, July 31, 1831.—*Orig.*

LANDON (C. P.) a painter and biographical writer, who died in 1826. He was a correspondent of the fourth class of the Institute, keeper of paintings at the Museum, and member of many learned societies. His publications are very numerous, including "Annales du Musée et de l'Ecole Moderne des Beaux Arts," (1re collect. 1801—10, 17 vols, 8vo; 2de collect. 1810—17, 12 vols, 8vo); to which may be added, "Paysages et Tableaux de Genre," 1805, 4 vols, 8vo; "Vies et Œuvres des Peintres les plus célèbres," 1803—17, 22 vols, 4to; and "Galerie Historique des Hommes les plus célèbres de tous les Siècles et de toutes les Nations," 1805—9, 12 vols, 12mo. He also executed some paintings of considerable merit.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

LANDUS (BASSIANUS) a native of Placentia, studied physic at Padua, where he took his doctor's degree in 1554. He was assassinated at Placentia by a soldier, in 1562. He wrote "Iatralogia," 4to; and "De Humana Historia, vel de singularum Hominis Partium Cognitione," 8vo.—*Moreri.*

LANE (Sir RICHARD) an English judge, was a native of Northamptonshire, and studied at the Middle Temple. He was made chief baron in 1648 by Charles I, who also knighted him. He was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and on the death of Edward lord Lyttleton he succeeded him in the charge of the great seal. His Reports in the Exchequer were printed in 1657, folio. He died at Jersey in 1651.—*Wood.*

LANG (JOHN MICHAEL) a Protestant divine, was born at Ezelwangen, in the duchy of Sultzbach, in 1664, and was professor of theology at Altorf. He died in 1731. He is the author of "Dissertationes Botanico-Theologicæ," 4to; "De Fabulis Mohammedicis," 4to; "Philologia Barbaro-Græca," 4to.—*Moreri.*

LANGHAM (SIMON de) a native of Langham in Rutlandshire, was originally a monk, and then abbot of St Peter's, Westminster. In 1360 he was made lord high treasurer, and the following year he was chosen bishop of London, but he preferred the see of Ely, which was offered him at the same time. In 1364 he was made chancellor, and two years afterwards he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, where he distinguished himself by his violence against Wickliff. In 1368 he was made a cardinal, which so offended Edward III that he seized the temporalities of his see. Langham repaired to the papal court, where he was fully recompensed, and employed until his death in 1376. His body was brought to England and buried in Westminster abbey, to which he had been a liberal benefactor.—*Wharton's Anglia Sacra.*

LANGRISH (BROWNE) an English physician, and a member of the Royal Society. He

distinguished himself as a clever physiologist. He died in London in 1759. His works are, "A Treatise on the Small-Pox," 8vo, 1758; "Modern Theory of Physic," 8vo, 1738; "Croonian Lectures on Muscular Motion," 8vo, 1747; "A New Essay on Muscular Motion," 8vo, 1733; "Physical Experiments on Brutes," 8vo, 1745.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

LANJUNAIS (count JOHN DENIS) a French statesman and man of letters, born at Rennes in 1753. He was educated for the bar, and became professor of law at his native place. In 1779 he was chosen one of the counsellors of the states of Brittany, and in 1789 he was a deputy from the Tiers Etat to the States General. He took an active part in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly, and after the session was over he resumed his chair at Rennes. In September 1792 he entered the National Convention, in which he acted as the friend of rational liberty; and on the trial of the king he voted for his reclusion, and banishment on the restoration of peace. He was afterwards proscribed by the jacobins, and having remained in concealment during the reign of terror, he returned to his seat in the Convention in 1795. On the creation of the two legislative councils, he became a member of that of the Ancients; and he was admitted into the senate on the double presentation of the legislative body, March 22, 1800. Lanjuinais opposed the establishment of the consulship for life; notwithstanding which he was made a count of the empire, and a commandant of the legion of honour. He voted in the senate for the abdication of Napoleon; and on the restoration of the king he was comprised in the first organization of the chamber of peers, where he continued after the second restoration. He died January 13, 1827, leaving the character of an enlightened patriot and independent man. Among his numerous works, chiefly relating to politics, is a treatise entitled "Constitutions de la Nation Française, précédées d'un Essai Historique et Politique sur la Charte," Paris, 1819, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Revue Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LAPLACE (marquis PIERRE SIMON) a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer, born at Beaumont-en-Auge in 1749. He became professor of mathematics in the military school of his native place, whence he removed to Paris, where he was patronised by the president Saron, and other persons of influence. In 1784 he succeeded Bezout as examiner of the royal corps of artillery; and in 1796 he was president of a deputation which presented to the Council of Five Hundred an account of the labours of the Institute from the time of its creation. After the revolution of the 13th Brumaire, 1799, he was made minister of the interior, but was removed in about six weeks to make room for Lucien Buonaparte. He was then admitted into the senate, of which he became president in 1803; and the following year he made a report to that body concerning the necessity of abandoning the republican calendar and restoring the Gregorian. In 1814 Laplace, who had voted for

the deposition of Napoleon, was comprised in the first organization of the chamber of peers, and received from the king the title of marquis. When the French Academy, in the session of January 1827, resolved to petition the king against the project of the law for repressing the transgressions of the press, the marquis Laplace, who occupied the chair as director, opposed the resolution of his brethren, and quitted his seat. He died shortly after, March 6, 1827. The principal works of this geometer are, "Théorie du Mouvement et de la Figure Elliptique des Planètes," 1784, 4to; "Théorie des Attraction des Sphéroïdes et de la Figure des Planètes," 1785, 4to; "Exposition du Système du Monde," 1796, 2 vols, 8vo, 1824, 5me édit.; "Traité de Mécanique Céleste," 1799, &c. 5 vols, 4to, in which his profound application of the analytical processes produced most remarkable conclusions; "Théorie Analytique des Probabilités," 1812, 4to; "Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités," 1814, 4to. Laplace was grand cordon of the legion of honour and of the order of reunion, count of the empire, member of the French Academy, the Academy of Sciences, the bureau of longitude, and many other scientific associations.—*Revue Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LARIVE (—) a celebrated French tragedian, who was born at Rochelle, in 1749. He made his first appearance on the stage at Lyons; and in 1771 he went to Paris, and exhibited his talents at the theatre Français, under the patronage of mademoiselle Clairon. The warm eulogy which that distinguished actress bestowed on him had the effect of lowering Larive in the estimation of the public; but at length his fine person, and his powers of declamation extorted general admiration, and for many years he stood on a level with Le Kain. He quitted the theatre at an earlier age than is usual with those performers who have obtained so high a degree of popular favour. By some his retirement was attributed to the severe criticisms of the journalist Geoffroi; but it may with more probability be ascribed to a feeling of alarm at the prospect of being supplanted in his sovereignty as a tragic hero by Talma. He afterwards repaired to Naples, on the invitation of Joseph Buonaparte, by whom he was treated with much liberality. He died at Montignon, in 1827, at the age of seventy-eight. M. Larive published a drama entitled "Pyramus and Thisbe;" "Reflections on the Histrionic Art;" "A Course of Declamation;" and other works.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Ann. Reg.*

LASSALA (MANUEL) a Spanish jesuit, was born in 1729, at Valentia, and died at Bologna in 1798. His works are "An Account of the Castilian Poets;" "An Essay on general History," 3 vols, 4to; a Hebrew Translation of Lokman's Fables; a Latin Poem on the Inundation of the Rhine; Tragedies, in Italian.—*Dict. Hist.*

LASSELS, or LASCELLES (RICHARD) a Roman Catholic clergyman, was a native of Yorkshire, and was educated at Oxford. He

became a secular priest at Douay, and took the situation of travelling tutor to some young noblemen. He died at Montpellier in 1668. He wrote an entertaining description of Italy, in 2 vols, 8vo.—HENRY LASSELS, who assisted Charles II in his escape after the battle of Worcester, was of the same family.—*Wood.*

LAVATER (Louis) a Swiss divine, was born in the canton of Zurich in 1527. He was one of the canons of his native place, and had the offer of the chair of theology, which he refused. He died in 1536. He wrote "La Vie de Henri Bullinger," whose daughter he married; "Vita Conradi Pellitani;" "De Ritibus et Institutis Ecclesiæ Tigurinae;" "Cometarum Catalogus;" "Commentarii in Lib. Josue;" "A Treatise on Spectres," which has been translated into English, &c.—*Melch. Adam.*

LAVERAUX (JOHN CHARLES THIBAUT de) a philological writer, born at Troyes, in France, in 1749. He became professor of literature at Berlin, whence he removed to Strasburgh, where he edited a political journal. In August 1792 he went to Paris, and became chief conductor of the "Journal de la Montagne," which he at last relinquished to devote himself to the belles lettres. He died at Paris, March 15, 1827. Among many useful works which he published, are "Nouveau Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," 1820, 2 vols, 4to; and "Dictionnaire Raisonné des Difficultés Grammaticales et Littéraires de la Langue Française," 1822, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Revue Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LAWRENCE (Sir THOMAS) a celebrated portrait painter, was born in 1769, at Bristol, where his father kept an inn, and from which place he removed to Devizes, in Wiltshire. It does not appear how he first acquired a taste and talent for drawing, but he began to attempt the art at so early an age, that when not more than six years old his ability in sketching likenesses had attracted great notice. At the age of nine, it is said, without the instruction of any master, he was capable of copying historical pictures very cleverly, and that he had succeeded also in compositions of his own, especially in one of Peter denying Christ. His father, having failed as an innkeeper at Devizes, relinquished business and retired to Bath, where the son for a time studied under Mr Hoare, an eminent painter in crayons. There he executed crayon likenesses, at half a guinea and a guinea each, by which means he is said to have supported his father and family. In 1783 young Lawrence obtained from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, the prize of a silver palette, and five guineas, for a copy in crayons of the Transfiguration of Raffaele. At the age of fifteen he went to Salisbury, where he was warmly patronised by Dr Hancock, at whose recommendation, he soon after removed to London, and took up his residence in Greek-street, Soho. For some time after his arrival in London he painted heads at three guineas each; and in 1787 he exhibited seven pieces at Somerset House, among which was a portrait of Mrs

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Esten, the actress, in the character of Belvidera. In 1788 he had six portraits in the exhibition; in 1789, among thirteen of his pictures, were portraits of the duke of York, and three ladies of quality; and in 1790 he exhibited portraits of the queen, the princess Amelia, and a whole length of Miss Farren, afterwards countess of Derby. Among the earliest and most liberal of his patrons was the late lord De Tabley, of whose lady he executed a beautiful portrait, in the character of Hope, which has been regarded as one of his finest productions. In 1792 he exhibited a portrait of George the Third, at which period he was principal painter in ordinary to his majesty; and his fame and fortune at this time became established. Few artists ever painted so many portraits of his sovereign as Lawrence produced of George IV, with whose personal friendship he was honoured, and who gave him the order of knighthood. After the peace of 1814 he painted the portraits of generals Blücher, Platoff, and Wellington, the statesmen Metternich, and Castlereagh; subsequently those of Louis XVIII, and several members of the royal family at Paris, the allied sovereigns, and the then ministers at Vienna, the pope, cardinal Gonsalvi, and others at Rome; and more recently that of Charles X of France, by whom he was invested with the order of the legion of honour. On the death of Mr Benjamin West, in 1820, Sir Thomas Lawrence, who had when very young been admitted into the Royal Academy, was elected president of that institution. He was then at Rome, engaged in painting the portrait of the pope, but he speedily returned to England. Though from circumstances almost exclusively confined to portrait painting, Lawrence's genius would have led him to cultivate with success the higher branches of the art: this appears from the noble style of his portraits in character, among which may be particularized his picture of John Kemble, in Coriolanus; his Lucifer, his Hamlet, and many others. In portraits he displayed the high merit of presenting the most exquisite likenesses, while at the same time he heightened the beauty and characteristic expression of his originals. Lawrence obtained high prices for his productions: 600l. for a whole length, a moiety of which was required to be paid on the first sitting. His professional income has been estimated at from 10,000l. to 15,000l. a year, notwithstanding which he is said to have died poor, and even in embarrassed circumstances, his involvements having arisen chiefly from his liberal and profuse expenditure in the purchase of scarce and valuable works of art. The collection which he left of drawings, etchings, &c. were valued at 50,000l. His death took place January 7th, 1830, in consequence of an internal inflammation, occasioned by ossification of the vessels of the heart. Sir Thomas Lawrence was considered so extremely handsome in early youth, that Mr Hoare is reported to have said, that if he had to choose a head for a picture of Christ, he would fix upon Lawrence as his model: and

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he retained, in a great degree, these personal advantages through life. His remains were interred in St Paul's cathedral; the funeral, which was public, being attended by the members of the Royal Academy, and the Societies of Painters in Water Colours, and British Artists, besides many persons of rank and eminence.—*Williams's Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Knt. Ann. Biog. Month. Mag.*

LEAKE (Sir JOHN) the son of Mr Richard Leake, a naval officer, was born at Rotherhithe in 1656. At the Revolution he was intrusted with the command of a seventy-gun ship; he was present at the battle off La Hogue, and in 1701 was made first captain of the *Britannia*, under the earl of Pembroke, lord high admiral of England. The next year he commanded a squadron sent against Newfoundland, and on his return he was made an admiral. In 1703 he was knighted, and distinguished himself at the capture of Gibraltar, the garrison of which he afterwards relieved when nearly surrendered. He repeated this service at Barcelona. He then took Carthage and Minorca, and being appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet, he distinguished himself greatly in the Mediterranean. He died loaded with honours, August 1, 1720.—*Biog. Brit.*

LE CENE (CHARLES) a Protestant clergyman, was born at Caen in 1646. He came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and died here in 1703. He was the author of a French version of the Scriptures, printed by his son at Amsterdam, in 2 vols, folio, which caused much disappointment to those who had previously seen his prospectus, entitled "Projet d'une nouvelle Version Française de la Bible." This prospectus, without being acknowledged, was translated into English by Henry Ross, and went through two editions.—*Dict. Hist.*

LECLERC (VICTOR EMANUEL) a French general, born at Pontoise in 1772. He entered into the army in 1791 as a volunteer, and passing with the rank of sub-lieutenant into a regiment of cavalry, he became aide-de-camp to general Lapoype. At the siege of Toulon, in 1793, he was made a captain; and on the surrender of that place, promoted to be chief of a battalion in reward of his services. After having been employed in the army of the Alps, and at Marseilles, he was removed in 1796 to the army of Italy, under the command of Buonaparte; and he subsequently occupied the post of sub-chief of the staff. Promoted to the rank of general of a brigade in 1797, and married the same year to one of the sisters of Buonaparte, he became chief of the staff of general Berthier, who commanded the army of Italy after the treaty of Campo Formio, and who being succeeded by general Brune, Leclerc retained his station. In 1799, Buonaparte, having become the head of the government, made him general of a division, and gave him the command of the army of the Rhine. He held other employments previously to his being appointed chief of the expedition

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intended for the conquest of St Domingo. He sailed from Brest in December 1801, and arrived with his forces at cape François, in February 1802; but being seized with the yellow fever a few months afterwards, he died at his head-quarters, November 1, 1802.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LEGAY (LOUIS PIERRE PRUDENT) a French writer, born at Paris in 1744. Before the Revolution he was employed in the vic-tualling office, and was afterwards attached to the ministry of ecclesiastical affairs. He was a member of several French literary societies, and perpetual secretary to the Society of Emulation at Liege. His death took place at Paris, January 3, 1826. His works, amounting in number to thirty-two, consist of elementary treatises and romances; and M. Barbier attributes to Legay a work entitled "*Mes Souvenirs*," 1785, 8vo, reprinted in 1788, 2 vols.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

LEGEN-DRE (ADRIEN MARIE) professor of mathematics at the military school at Paris, member of the French Academy of Sciences, and a knight of the legion of honour, whose scientific researches entitle him to be ranked among the first mathematicians of the present age. In 1787 some doubts having arisen relative to the respective positions of the observatories of Paris and Greenwich, Legendre, in conjunction with Cassini and Mechain, was charged by the French government with the execution of the necessary processes for ascertaining the extent of a degree of the meridian between Dunkirk and Boulogne, while corresponding operations were carried on in England under the direction of commissioners from the Royal Society of London. The new and more exact methods of observation, which were employed on this occasion, on both sides of the English channel, enabled philosophers to obtain more accurate estimates of the relative situations of the two great national observatories than before; and thus the object of these investigations was fully attained. An account of the labours of the French commissioners was published in 1790, under the title of "*Exposé des Opérations faites en France en 1787, et Description d'un nouvel instrument propre à donner la mesure des angles à la précision d'une seconde.*" In 1794, M. Legendre published "*Mémoire sur les Transcendentes Elliptiques*;" and "*Elémens de Géométrie.*" This last-mentioned work, which is of the highest authority, had passed through eleven editions in 1817; and it has been translated into English, and published in the United States of North America. He distinguished himself by very important and profound researches concerning the attraction of elliptic spheroids; and he was the first who demonstrated that the ellipse is the only figure in which the equilibrium of a homogeneous fluid mass can be preserved under the influence of rotatory motion, and that all its component molecules would be mutually attracted in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distances. This inquiry, which he commenced in 1782, was followed by another, not less important,

on the relation of the spheroids to each other. In 1794, he was employed, with M. Prony, in the construction of trigonometrical tables for the decimal division of the circle. The men of science who cooperated in this important work were arranged in three classes, according to the three kinds of operations which the formation of the tables required. M. Legendre presided over the class to which the more abstruse operations of mathematical analysis were intrusted; and he contrived most elegant formulæ for determining the successive differences of sines. In 1795 he was a member of the temporary agency of weights and measures; and he continued to exercise the functions of the agency till it was connected with the ministry of the interior. On the formation of the institute he became a member of that body; and under the imperial government he was, in 1808, nominated a counsellor for life of the university of Paris. After the reestablishment of the royal government, in February 1815, he was made an honorary member of the council of public instruction; and in 1816, conjointly with M. Poisson, examiner of candidates for the polytechnic school. Besides the works which have been mentioned he was the author of "Nouvelle Théorie des Parallèles," 1803, 8vo; "Nouvelles Méthodes pour la Détermination des Orbites des Comètes," 1805, 8vo; "Essai sur la Théorie des Nombres," 1798; "Supplément à l'Essai sur la Théorie des Nombres," 1806; and "Exercices de Calcul Intégral," 1807, 4to; together with valuable contributions to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. In 1824, Legendre, at the age of seventy-two, was deprived of his pension of 3000 francs, because he refused to give his vote to the ministerial candidates for admission into the academy. He died in 1832.—*Biog. des Contemp. Encycl. Amer.*

LEMAN, FSA. (THOMAS) an episcopal clergyman and distinguished antiquary, who was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He devoted his talents to the investigation of British and Roman antiquities remaining in this country, and particularly to inquiries respecting ancient roads, &c. He was chosen a fellow of the Antiquarian Society in 1788. It does not appear that he published any distinct work, but among his contributions to the works of others may be mentioned an account of Roman roads in Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire; an essay "On Roman Roads and Stations," in Nichols's Leicestershire; a learned and ingenious memoir concerning "The Primæval Inhabitants of Hertfordshire, and the Roads and Earthworks which formerly existed in it, whether of British or Roman Origin," in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire; and maps and observations published in Sir R. C. Hoare's Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis, and his Ancient Wiltshire. Mr Leman died at Bath, where he had long resided, in 1827, aged seventy-six.—*New Month. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

LEMONTÉY (PETER EDWARD) a member of the French Institute, and of the Academy of Lyons, where he was born in 1762.

He adopted the profession of an advocate, and after having been attorney of the commune of Lyons, he was chosen a deputy to the first legislative assembly, in which he distinguished himself by his moderation and the wisdom of his views, as well as by his legal knowledge. Returning to his native place, he took arms in its defence when besieged by the troops of the Convention, and he was afterwards obliged to flee into Switzerland. In 1795 he was made administrator of his district, and was also employed in various missions. After having consecrated several years to the cultivation of literature, Lemontéy was, in 1804, nominated chief of the commission for the censure of pieces for the theatre, which delicate office he filled with great ability. In 1819 he succeeded the abbé Morellet as a member of the French Academy or Institute, and he died June 27, 1826. Among his works are "Palma, ou le Voyage en Grèce," an opera; "Raison, Folie, chacun son Mot, petit Cours de Morale à la Portée des Vieux Enfants," 1801, 8vo, reprinted in 1816, 2 vols, 8vo; "Thibault, ou la Naissance d'un Comte de Champagne," 1811, 12mo; "Essai sur l'Etablissement Monarchique de Louis XIV.," 1818, 8vo; "Eloge Historique de Vicq d'Azyr," 1825, 4to. He also left in MS. "Histoire Critique de la France depuis la Mort de Louis XIV."—*Biog. Univ. Class. Annales Biograph.*

LEMOT (FRANCIS FREDERIC) a French statuary, who was a knight of the legion of honour, and of the order of St Michael. He was born at Lyons in 1773, and died at Paris, May 8, 1827. He studied the elements of architecture at the academy of Besançon, and going to Paris about 1786, he became a pupil of Dejoux, a sculptor. At the age of seventeen he obtained a prize for a bas-relief, representing "The Judgment of Solomon;" and he was then sent to Rome, where he remained two years. Returning to Paris to solicit assistance from the government for the French students in Italy, he was drawn as a military conscript, and being sent to the army of the Rhine, he served for some time in the artillery under general Pichegru. In 1795 he was ordered to Paris, to assist in the execution of a statue of Henry IV, to be placed on the Pont Neuf. Among the numerous works which he subsequently produced, may be particularized the bas relief of the tribune of the chamber of deputies; a statue of Lycurgus; that of Leonidas, placed in the Hall of Deliberations of the Chamber of Peers; that of Cicero, in the old hall of the tribunate; the colossal bust of Jean Bart, in the arsenal at Dunkirk; a figure of Hebe; a statue of Murat; the grand front of the colonnade of the Louvre; and equestrian statues, in bronze, of Henry IV at Paris, and Louis XIV at Lyons. Lemot also published "Voyage Pittoresque dans le Bocage de la Vendée, ou Vues de Clisson et de ses Environs, dessinées par C. Thiénon, avec une Notice sur le Château et la Ville de Clisson," Paris, 1817, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

LENG (JOHN) a learned prelate, was born at Norwich in 1665. He was educated at St Paul's school and at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. In 1708 he obtained the rectory of Beddington in Surrey, and in 1723 was made bishop of Norwich. He died of the small-pox in 1727. His works are "A Course of Sermons at Boyle's Lecture;" an edition of Terence, 4to; a volume of "Sermons;" two of the Comedies of Aristophanes.—*Gen. Biog. Diet.*

LEON (FRAY LUIS de) a Spanish ecclesiastic distinguished as a lyric poet. He was born in 1527, and died in 1591. His ode entitled "La Profecía del Tago"—The Prophecy of the Tagus, a splendid and powerful composition, has been translated into English by Mr Wiffen, and published at the end of his translation of the poems of Garcilaso de la Vega. The subject of this piece is the fatal passion of the Gothic King Roderic, and the irruption of the Moors into Spain, on which Southey has founded his epic, entitled "Don Roderic." The odes of Fray L. de Leon on the Ascension and on Night, are in force, elevation, and grave beauty of sentiment and expression little inferior to the prophecy. This learned, devout, and highly talented writer, during the reign of the bigot Philip II, was exposed to a tedious, judicial process and imprisonment, on suspicion of heterodoxy.—*Mauvy Espagne Poétique. For. Rev.*

LESBONAX, a philosopher of Mitylene, in the first century of the Christian era. A treatise ascribed to Lesboux, "De Figuris Grammaticis," was printed at Leyden in 1739; and there are two Greek orations bearing his name, printed by Aldus in 1513.—*Moreri.*

LESCAILLE (JAMES) a printer and poet, was born at Geneva in 1610, and settled at Amsterdam, where his press became distinguished for the beauty of its productions. He died in 1677.—His daughter Catharine obtained the name of the Dutch Sappho. She died in 1711, and her poems were published in 1728—*Ibid.*

LESLIE (Sir JOHN) a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, who was born in Fifeshire, N.B. in April 1766, and was destined by his parents to follow the humble, though respectable occupations, connected with a small farm and mill. But before he had reached his twelfth year, he had attracted considerable notice by his fondness for calculation and geometrical exercises; and he became known to Professor John Robinson, of Edinburgh, and through him to Professors Playfair and Dugald Stewart. After some previous education, his parents were induced, in consequence of strong recommendation, and of obtaining for him the patronage of the earl of Kinnoul, to let him enter as a student at the university of St Andrew's. After some time passed there, he removed to that of Edinburgh. Whilst a student of the latter university, he was introduced to Dr Adam Smith, who engaged him to assist the studies of his nephew, Mr Douglas, afterwards lord Reston. Disliking the ecclesiastical profes-

sion, for which he had been designed by his parents, after finishing his studies, he proceeded to London, with the intention of supporting himself by writing for the press. His earliest employment in the capital, as a retainer of literature, was derived from Dr William Thomson, the author of the Life of Philip III of Spain, and by him he was engaged to write or compile notes for a Bible with a commentary. But Mr Leslie's first undertaking of any importance was a translation of Buffon's "Natural History of Birds," which appeared in 1793, 9 vols, 8vo. The profits of this publication formed the basis of that pecuniary independence which he subsequently attained. Some time afterwards he proceeded to the United States of America, as a tutor to a member of the distinguished transatlantic family of the Randolphs; and after his return, he engaged with the late Mr Thomas Wedgwood, to accompany him to the continent, various parts of which he visited with that accomplished individual, whose early death he ever lamented, as a loss to science and to his native country. At what precise period Mr Leslie entered on that grand field of inquiry, in which he so conspicuously distinguished himself by his masterly experiments and striking discoveries, concerning the nature of radiant heat, and the connexion between light and heat, cannot be exactly ascertained; but the invention of his differential thermometer (one of the most admirable and delicate instruments that inductive genius ever contrived to assist experimental research, and which rewarded its author by its most important aid in the performance of his finest experiments) must have taken place at least as early as the year 1800, when it was described in a periodical journal. In 1804 appeared his celebrated "Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat;" which work was honoured in the following year by the unanimous adjudication to its author, by the council of the Royal Society, of the Romford medals, appropriated to the reward of discoveries in that province, whose nature and limits he had so much illustrated and extended. It was in that year (1805) that he was elected to the mathematical chair in the university of Edinburgh; and the Scottish ecclesiastical courts were disturbed and contaminated by an unwarrantable attempt to annul that election, but the invidious proceedings happily failed of producing its intended effect. In 1810, through the assistance of another of his ingenious contrivances, his hygrometer, he succeeded in making the discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial freezing or consolidation of fluids, which enabled him to congeal mercury, and convert water into ice by evaporation. Mr Leslie exchanged the professorship of mathematics for that of natural philosophy in 1819, on the death of Professor Playfair. He had previously published his "Elements of Geometry," and an "Account of the Experiment and Instruments depending on the Relation of Air to Heat and Moisture." Of his "Elements of Natural

Philosophy," afterwards compiled for the use of his class, only one volume has been published. Besides the works now mentioned, he was the author of some admirable articles in "The Edinburgh Review," and several very valuable treatises on different branches of physics, in the supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His last, and certainly one of his best and most interesting compositions, was a "Discourse on the History of Mathematical and Physical Science during the Eighteenth Century," prefixed to the seventh edition of that national encyclopædia. He received the honour of knighthood in 1832, through the suggestion of the present lord chancellor. The last illness of this distinguished philosopher is said to have originated from a slight cause, the effect of which was aggravated by his inattention and habitual contempt of medical assistance. A neglected cold, and exposure to wet, in superintending some improvements at his country seat, brought on erysipelas in one of his legs, and the progress of disease was so rapid, that though he was out in his grounds on the last day of October, 1832, his death took place on the 3rd of November following, at his residence at Coates, near Largo, in Fifeshire, which was the place of his nativity. 'Sir John Leslie displayed a high degree of inventive genius, strength of intellect, and extensive knowledge, which his active curiosity, his various reading, and his happy memory had enabled him to attain. Some few of his contemporaries in the same walks of science may have excelled him in profundity of understanding, in philosophical caution, and in logical accuracy; but it may be questioned if any surpassed him in that creative faculty which leads to important discoveries, or in that subtility and reach of discernment which seizes the finest and least obvious relations among the objects of science, elicits the hidden secrets of nature, and ministers to new combinations of her powers. His character, however, was not without its defects. He strangely undervalued some branches of philosophical inquiry of high importance in the cycle of human knowledge; and his credulity, to say the least of it, was as conspicuous as his tendency to scepticism in science. Hence he was betrayed into some absurdities by pursuing remote or fancied analogies between principles possessing no common points of comparison; as when he finds a similitude between circulating decimals and the lengthened cycles of the seasons. In all his writings, except perhaps his last considerable production, the "History of Mathematical and Physical Science," there is a constant effort to display "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," and a partiality for abstract, figurative, and novel modes of expression, which has exposed him to the just censure of impartial critics. But though his more airy speculations may be consigned to neglect, his exquisite instruments, and his original and beautiful experimental combinations, will ever attest the fertility of his genius, and lead to further discoveries in the vast field

of knowledge. His reading extended to every branch of information, not excepting the most obscure, which books contain. He was a lover too, and that in no ordinary degree, of what is commonly called anecdote. Though he did not shine in mixed society, and was, in the latter part of his life, unfitted, by a considerable degree of deafness, for enjoying it, yet his conversation, when seated with a friend or two, was highly entertaining. It displayed no wit, little repartee, and no fine turns of any kind, but it had a strongly original and racy cast, and was replete with striking remark and curious information. His faults were far more than compensated by his many good qualities; by his constant equanimity, his cheerfulness, his simplicity of character almost infantile, his straightforwardness, his perfect freedom from affectation, and, above all, his unconquerable good nature. He was indeed one of the most peaceable of human beings; and if, as has been thought, he generally had a steady eye in his worldly course, to his own interest, it cannot be denied that he was, notwithstanding, a warm and good friend, and a relation on whose affectionate assistance a firm reliance could ever be placed. In private life no man was ever more thoroughly sincere and honourable. There was not a shadow of hypocrisy or assumption in his character: he said at all times exactly what he thought, and never dreamed of disguising or modifying any opinion. Hence he was supposed by some, who only knew him imperfectly, to have foibles from which he was quite as free as most other men, the only thing which he lacked being the art to conceal or varnish defects. It is a circumstance highly creditable to his character as a man of science that he formed the finest and most complete set of philosophical apparatus in the kingdom, for that department of the university over which he presided.—*New Month. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

LETTICE (JOHN) a divine, and poetical writer, who was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1737. His father was a clergyman, and he was related to Dr William Cleaver, bishop of St Asaph, and Dr Euseby Cleaver, archbishop of Dublin. He received his early education at Oakham Grammar School, and in 1756 he was admitted a member of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In consequence of the death of his father he became possessed of a small estate at Kimbolton, which enabled him to prosecute his academical studies with advantage, and having distinguished himself by his talents and industry he was chosen a fellow of his college. He was subsequently appointed to the office of public tutor, and was also constituted a select preacher by the university. He took his first degree in 1761; and in 1764 he obtained the Seatonian prize for a poem on the "Conversion of St Paul;" and he translated into blank verse the Latin poem of Mr Hawkins Browne on the "Immortality of the Soul," which he subsequently published with a valuable commentary. In 1768 he

quitted the retirement of his college, to accompany Sir Robert Gunning, bart, as chaplain and secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen. He afterwards spent several years as a private preceptor to young persons of distinction, and, among others, to the present duchess of Hamilton, (Miss Beckford,) and he visited several parts of the continent. "The Antiquities of Herculaneum," he published jointly with his friend Professor Martyr, in 1773; and in 1792 he produced a "Tour through various Parts of Scotland," in a series of letters. He was presented to the living of Peasemarsch, in Sussex, in the patronage of Sidney College, in 1785; and he was also a prebendary of Chichester cathedral. His death took place at Peasemarsch, October 18, 1832. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "Fables for the Fireside," 1812, 2 vols, 8vo; "Strictures on Elocution;" "Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects in Prose and Verse;" Sermons and Tracts; and he translated from the Danish, Baron Holberg's Parallel Lives of Famous Ladies, after the manner of Plutarch.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Ann. Biog.*

LEVIS (duke de) a French nobleman who distinguished himself by his literary productions. He was the son of the maréchal de Levis, descended from one of the most ancient families in France. At the beginning of the French Revolution he was chosen as a deputy to the States General, by the nobility of Dijon, but neither there, nor in the Constituent Assembly, did he act a conspicuous part. Though a friend to reformation of the state, he was by no means disposed to cooperate in the overthrow of the monarchy; and after the occurrences of the 10th of August, 1792, he became an emigrant, and entered into the royalist army; and subsequently he engaged in the expedition to Quiberon Bay, in which he was wounded. He then resided in England till the establishment of the consular government under Buonaparte, when he returned to his native country. He did not however accept of any office under that ruler, but passed his time in retirement, devoting himself to literary pursuits. In 1806 he published "Maxims and Reflections on different Subjects," and among his subsequent productions may be mentioned "The Travels of Kanghi, or new Chinese Letters," 1812, 2 vols; "Recollections and Portraits," 1813; "England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century," 1815; and "Moral Considerations on the Finances," 1816. On the restoration of Louis XVIII, he was comprised among those who were first promoted to the peerage; and in 1816 he was admitted a member of the French academy. His death took place at Paris, in March 1830.—*Month. Mag.*

LEVRAULT (FRANCIS XAVIER) a French writer, born in 1763. He became rector of the academy of Strasburgh, and member of the municipal councils of that city, where he established a library. He published an extensive work, entitled "Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles," Paris and Strasburgh, 1816, &c.

His death took place in 1821.—*Revue Encycl. Annuaire Nécrolog. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LEVRIER (—) lieutenant-general of the bailiwick of Meulen, before the Revolution, died at Amiens in 1823. He was a native of Geneva, and became a member of the academy of Orleans, and a correspondent of the third class of the Institute. Besides articles in periodical works, he was the author of "Chronologie Historique des Comtes de Genève jusqu'à l'Etablissement de la Réformation en 1535," 1787, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

LINGLEBACH (JOHN) a painter, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1625, and died in 1687. He is distinguished for the admirable manner in which he painted ruins, sea views, naval fights, fairs, mountebanks, &c.—*D'Argenville.*

LOLLI, or LOLLY (ANTONIO) a celebrated preformer on the violin, who was born at Bergamo, in Italy, in 1728. From 1762 to 1773 he was concert master to the duke of Wirtemberg, and he afterwards went to Russia, where he excited the admiration and experienced the liberality of the empress Catharine II. In 1785 he visited England and afterwards Spain, whence he proceeded to Paris, and in 1788 he returned to Italy, and while there he assumed the title of concert master to the empress of Russia. In 1791 he went to Berlin, with his son, a child only eight years old, who attracted admiration by his correct performance on the violoncello; and he afterwards performed at Copenhagen. In 1794 both the father and son were at Vienna, where the former styled himself first concert master to the king of Naples; only the son, however, performed in public. He died at Naples in 1802, after a lingering illness. Lolli, for a considerable period, displayed extraordinary ability as a violinist; he possessed a wonderful command over that instrument; but in the latter part of his life not a trace was left of the wonderful skill which had established his fame. Some collections of his solos have been printed at Berlin and Vienna; and editions of his "Ecole pour le Violin" were published at Paris and Offenbach.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

LOW (GEORGE) an English naturalist, born in 1746, and died in 1795. He was a minister of the Scottish kirk in the isle of Pomona, one of the Orkades. (Orkney Islands.) He was the author of "Fauna Orcadensis," London, 1813, 4to, edited by Dr Leach; besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

LOWITZ (GEORGE MAURICE) a German astronomer, born in 1722, near Nuremberg. He made a great progress in the study of physics and mathematics without a master, and in 1755 he became professor of practical mathematics at Gottingen. Being dissatisfied at not obtaining the direction of the Observatory after the death of Dopplemayor, he resigned his chair in 1762. He then went to St Petersburg, where he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, appointed to observe the passage of Venus over the sun's

disc, and charged with the taking levels for the construction of a canal to join the rivers Don and Volga. He was thus employed when he fell under the power of the rebel Pugatscheff, by whom he was cruelly put to death, August 24, 1774. He published "An Account of new Terrestrial Globes," Nuremberg, 1746, folio; "An Explanation of two Astronomical Charts," 1748, 4to, and other works, besides papers in the memoirs of the academies of Gottingen and Petersburg.—**TOBIAS LOWITZ**, son of the preceding, born at Gottingen, became professor of chemistry at Petersburg, and a member of the Imperial Academy. He travelled on foot in Italy, France, and England, and collected a great number of observations on natural history, which he published in Crel's Chemical Annals, and in the Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburg. He died in 1804.—*Biog. Univ.*

LUCCHESINI (JOHN VINCENT) an Italian ecclesiastic and nobleman, was born at Lucca in 1660. He was canon of St Peter's at Rome, and secretary to the pope. He wrote a valuable history of his own times, in 3 vols, 4to, and translated Demosthenes into Latin. He died at Rome in 1744.—*Dict. Hist.*

LUCE DE LANCIVAL (JOHN CHARLES JULIAN) a French poet, born in Picardy in 1764. He became professor of rhetoric at the college of Navarre at Paris, at the age of twenty; and after having passed the stormy period of the Revolution in literary retirement, on the re-organization of the university he was appointed professor of the belles lettres at one of the new lycées at Paris. He died in 1810. He wrote six tragedies, one of which, entitled "Hector," was very successful. Among his other works are "Achille à Scyros," an imitation of Statius; and "Poèmes sur le Globe." His works were published in 1826, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

LUISINO (FRANCIS) an Italian writer, secretary to the duke of Parma, was born at Udina in 1523, and died in 1568. He wrote "A Latin Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry;" a treatise "De Compescendis Animi Affectibus;" "Parergon."—**LOUIS LUISINO**, a physician of Udina, published "The Aphorisms of Hippocrates," in Latin hexameters, with other works.—*Moreri.*

LOMAZZO (JOHN PAUL) an Italian painter of the sixteenth century, who, becoming blind at an early age, turned author, and wrote "A Treatise on Painting," 4to, and "Idea del Tempio della Pittura," 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

LOMBARD (JOHN LOUIS) an engineer, was born in Strasburgh in 1723. He was originally intended for the law, but turning his attention to military mathematics, he became professor of artillery at Mentz, whence he removed to take the conduct of the school at Auxerre. He died in 1794. His works are "Aide-mémoire à l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France," 2 vols, "Tables du Tir des Canons et des Obusiers;" "Instructions sur la Manœuvre et le Tir du Canon de Ba-

taille;" "Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles;" "Translation of Robin's Principles of Gunnery."—*Dict. Hist.*

LORT (MICHAEL) a native of Pembroke-shire, was born in 1725. He became fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of divinity, and was appointed Greek professor. This chair he resigned on being preferred to the rectory of St Matthew in Friday-street. In 1789 he obtained that of Fulham. He died in 1790. He wrote some sermons and poems, and a short comment on the Lord's Prayer.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

LOUVET (PETER) an advocate, was a native of Reinville, near Beauvais. He wrote "Nomenclatura et Chronologia Rerum Ecclesiasticarum Diocesis Bellovacensis;" "Histoire de Beauvais;" "Hist. des Antiquités du Diocèse de Beauvais;" "Remarques sur la Noblesse Beauvoisine et de plusieurs Familles de France." He died in 1646.—Another writer of the same name and place taught rhetoric and geography at Montpellier, and wrote some works on the antiquities of Languedoc and Provence, likewise "Le Mercure Hollandois," 10 vols, 12mo.—*Moreri.*

LOVAT (SIMON FRAZER), commonly called lord, a Scottish statesman, born in 1657. He was educated in France, among the jesuits, and returning to his native country, he entered into the army, and in 1692 he was a captain in the regiment of Tullibardine. After having committed some acts of violence in taking possession of his hereditary estate, he fled to France, and gained the confidence of the old pretender, which he made use of on his return to Scotland, in order to ruin his personal enemies. He again went to France, where he was imprisoned in the Bastille, and was liberated only on condition of taking religious orders, in pursuance of which engagement he is said to have become a jesuit. In 1715 he a second time betrayed the pretender, and he was rewarded by the government of George I with the title of Lovat, and a pension. Notwithstanding these favours, he engaged in the rebellion in 1745, for which he was tried, condemned, and executed in April 1747. A volume of autobiographical memoirs, by this restless and unprincipled politician, was published in 1797, 8vo.—*Monthly Review. Biog. Univ. Class.*

LVOFF (PAUL YUREVICH) a Russian historian, who died June 11, 1825, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the author of several historical narratives and tales, among which that entitled "Msislaff I, Grand Duke of Novogorod," is regarded as his masterpiece. This piece so strongly excited the admiration of the celebrated poet Derschawin, that he formed the design of giving it a poetical dress, but ill-health prevented him from executing his purpose. Lvoff's most considerable production in point of extent is his "Russian Temple of Fame," comprising a series of historical portraits, from the time of Gostomisl to the accession of the house of Romanoff. All his compositions of this class display an enthusiastic spirit of pa-

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triotism, and great elegance of style.—*For. Rev.*

LYNAR (ROCH FRADERIC, count de) born in Lower Lusatia, in 1708, was successively ambassador of the king of Denmark in Sweden, judge of the supreme tribunal of Gottorp, grand-bailli of Steinburgh, chancellor of the regency of Holstein at Gluckstadt, ambassador at Petersburg, and governor of the duchy of Oldenburg. He assisted at the convention of Closterseven, and retired from the

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Danish service to his estate at Lubbenau, in his native country, where he died in 1781. He was the author of "Travels in Upper Lusatia, Westphalia, &c.;" "Political Reflections and Negotiations;" and a "Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels."—HENRY CASIMIR GOTTLÖB, count de LYNAR, son of the preceding, wrote the life of his father, and other works, for the use of the Pietists, or Moravians. He died in 1796, aged forty-eight.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

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MAC CORMICK (CHARLES) an ingenious writer, who devoted himself to literature as a profession. He was a native of Ireland, and at the age of eighteen he visited London, and afterwards Paris; and he then returned to England, and entered as a student at the Middle Temple. The death of his father, just as he was about to be called to the bar, reducing his pecuniary resources, he employed himself in writing for the press, and his first productions appeared in periodical publications. He compiled and translated many works, which though well received by the public, were productive of more wealth and fame to others than to himself. The principal productions of his pen which appeared under his own name were "The Secret History of King Charles II.;" "The Reign of George III to the year 1783;" a "Continuation of Rapiu's History of England;" "Night Reading for Leisure Hours," and the "Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke." He had also collected many valuable materials for a history of Ireland, which he intended to execute under the patronage of lord Moira, (marquis of Hastings,) a nobleman to whose beneficence he had been indebted on various occasions. But he had scarcely commenced this undertaking when he was attacked by a dropsical complaint, which occasioned his death July 29, 1807, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.—*Aikin's Athenæum.*

MACDONALD, FRAS. (JOHN) was the only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who assisted prince Charles Edward Stuart so materially in evading the English soldiery, in 1746. He entered young into the service of the East India Company, in which he passed many years, and attained the rank of captain in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment. In 1798 he communicated to the Royal Society a continued series of observations on the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, which he had carried on at St Helena, and at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1800; about which time he returned home, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal Clan-

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alpine regiment, and commandant of the royal Edinburgh artillery. He was for some time stationed in Ireland. In 1803 he published "Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry, issued August 1, 1791, translated from the French, with explanatory notes, and illustrative references to the British and Prussian systems of Tactics," &c. &c. 2 vols. 12mo; and in the following year a similar work, entitled "The Experienced Officer; or, Instructions by the General of Division, Wimpffen, to his Sons, and to all young Men intended for the Military Profession; being a series of Rules laid down by General Wimpffen, to enable Officers of every Rank to carry on War in all its branches and descriptions, from the least important enterprises and expeditions, to the decisive battles which involve the fate of Empires, with notes and an introduction," 8vo. Being chief engineer at Fort Marlborough in 1807, he published two more volumes, translated from the French, with explanatory notes, of "Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on Actual Service." His last translation of this nature was entitled "The Formations and Manœuvres of Infantry, by the Chevalier Du Teil," 1810, 12mo. He published in 1811 an "Essay on Harmonics," under the title of "A Treatise explanatory of the Principles constituting the Practice and Theory of the Violoncello," in folio. In 1808 he produced "A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political," in which he proposed a new telegraphic system; and in 1816 he issued a Telegraphic Dictionary, extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences. But the favourite subjects of his scientific researches were magnetism, the magnetic poles, and the variation of the magnet; relative to which he contributed no less than sixteen letters to the Gentleman's Magazine. In that miscellany he also wrote on the kindred subjects of the immensity of the universe; theories of the earth; a description of the remarkable water-spout which he witnessed near Prince Edward's Island; on growth in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and on the increase of cold above the clouds. Col. Macdonald was deeply

impressed with religious sentiments, as is apparent in most of his writings, and particularly in letters on the repairs of churches and cathedrals, and the decorum of public worship in the Gentleman's Magazine. He was a Parliamentary Reformer, and described his plan of Reform in the same miscellany; and his last communication to it was on the ballot. Among his contributions also were letters on Ireland, written when quartered there; on his own country, and the Celtic language; and on Ossian. He likewise addressed Mr Urban on the forgery of bank notes; the public funded debt; a suggested improvement in the sailing of ships; experiments on bread; tribute to the memory of the duke of York; deficiency of measure in wine bottles; the distresses of the manufacturing and labouring classes; the court of chancery; the Thames tunnel; Mr Owen's projects and machinery; and the constabulary force. Col. Macdonald resided for more than twelve years at Exeter, and he died at his residence at Summerland-place, in that city, August 16, 1831, aged seventy-two. His remains were interred in Exeter cathedral. He married Miss Chambers, daughter of Sir Robert Chambers, chief justice of Bengal, by the only daughter of Mr Joseph Wilton, the sculptor.—*Gent. Mag. Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

MAC EN CROE (DEMETRIUS) an Irish physician, who resided at Paris in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was the author of a Latin poem, *De "Connubiis Florum,"* first published at the beginning of the Botanicon Parisiense of Sebastian Vaillant, and reprinted in 1728, Paris, 8vo, under the name of Demetrius de la Croix, which is a French translation of the author's Irish name. A new edition of this truly elegant production was published in London, with notes by Sir Richard Clayton, subsequently to the appearance of Dr Darwin's *Loves of the Plants*, the idea of which was probably borrowed from the "*Connubiis Florum.*" Dr Mac en Croe also wrote "*Calamus Hybernicus;*" and "*Petro Desmaretz Abbati Carmen,*" 8vo.—*Rev. Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

MACHA-ALLAH, or MESSAHALA, an Arabian astronomer and astrologer of the eighth century, who professed the Jewish religion. He lived in the reigns of the caliphs Mansour and Mamoun, and obtained great reputation for his skill in mathematics and astrology. He was the author of a great many works, of which a list is given by Casiri in his *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispanica*. There is extant a Hebrew translation of his "*Treatise on Eclipses;*" and the following pieces were published in Latin at Nuremberg in 1549; "*De Elementis et Orbibus Cœlestibus;*" "*De Revolutione Annorum Mundi;*" "*De Significatione Planetarum;*" "*De Receptione.*" A Hebrew version of his "*Astrological Problems,*" by Abenezra, is to be found in the Bodleian Library.—*Biog. Univ.*

MACHIN (JOHN) an English astronomer and mathematician of the eighteenth century, who was professor of astronomy at Gresham

college, and secretary to the Royal Society of London. He was the author of a treatise on the "*Laws of the Moon's Motions,*" published with Newton's *Principia Mathematica*; a Latin memoir, "*On the Curve of quickest Descent in a given Case;*" and "*A Solution of Kepler's Problem on the Motion of Bodies in an Elliptic Orbit,*" in the *Philosophical Transactions*, besides other works.—*Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham College. Biog. Univ. Class.*

MACK (general baron von). This unfortunately distinguished officer, of whom an account has been previously given in the *Biographical Dictionary*, in which he is stated to have died in obscurity, was however living at the time of the publication of that work. Like some other persons, who at one period of their existence have attracted great public attention, general Mack was so completely forgotten, after his release from imprisonment, as already related, that it was generally supposed his death had taken place. It appears, however, that after being imprisoned two years, he was pardoned, and from that time he lived in retirement on a small estate in Bohemia, and is said to have had a pension from the Austrian court. Subsequently he took up his residence at Vienna, where he died October 22, 1828. General Mack published a memoir in justification of his conduct, but the most favourable judgment that can be passed concerning him, perhaps, is, that though he was no traitor, his military skill and genius were not such as to render him capable of fulfilling the duties he had undertaken.—*Month. Mag.*

MACKAY, LL.D. (ANDREW) an eminent mathematician, who was the author of a treatise on the longitude, 2 vols, 8vo; and a contributor to Rees's *Cyclopædia*. He died August 9, 1809.—*Edinb. Ann. Reg.*

MACKENZIE (GEORGE) a Scottish biographer of the seventeenth century, who practised as a physician at Edinburgh. He was the author of a work of considerable research and authority, entitled "*The Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation, with an Abstract and Catalogue of their Works, their various Editions, &c.*" 1708, 1711, 1722, 3 vols, folio.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

MACKENZIE (HENRY) an ingenious essayist and writer of works of fiction, who was born in 1745, at Edinburgh, where his father was an eminent physician. After being educated at the high school and university in his native city, he was articled to an attorney, in order to acquire a knowledge of the practice of the court of exchequer; and in 1765 he went to London, to continue his professional studies. On his return to Edinburgh he became a partner, and afterwards the successor, of Mr Inglis, in the office of attorney for the crown. Attention to his professional duties did not prevent him from cultivating literature, and, in 1771, he published, anonymously, a novel, entitled "*The Man of Feeling;*" which was in a few years followed by another, called

"The Man of the World;" and he subsequently produced a third, "Julia de Roubigné, in a series of Letters." He next distinguished himself as a writer of periodical essays, after the manner of the Spectator, in which he was assisted by several gentlemen, chiefly members of the legal profession, who belonged to a society which subsisted at Edinburgh in 1778, called the Mirror Club. Hence originated the series of essays published under the title of "The Mirror," of which Mr Mackenzie was the editor, as well as a principal contributor. This paper was succeeded by "The Lounger," a work of a similar character. On the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he became one of its members, and published several papers in the transactions of that association. He was also an active member of the Highland Society, in whose transactions he published a view of the controversy respecting Ossian's poems, the authenticity of which he advocated. He likewise appeared as a dramatic writer, but with indifferent success. Among his productions were tragedies, entitled "The Spanish Father," and "The Prince of Tunis;" and two comedies, "The Farce of Fashion" and "The White Hypocrite," besides which he altered Lillo's "Fatal Curiosity." He published a political tract entitled "An Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of 1784," which introduced him to the notice of Mr Pitt; and some years after he was appointed to the office of Comptroller of the Taxes for Scotland. In 1808 Mr Mackenzie published a complete edition of his works in 8 vols. 8vo. including Lives of Dr Thomas Blacklock and John Home, esq. He died January 14, 1831.

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MACKENZIE (JAMES) an ingenious English physician and medical writer who died in 1761. He was the author of a popular treatise on "The Art of Preserving Health," 1758, 8vo, which was translated into French.

—*Orig.*

MACKINTOSH (Sir JAMES) a celebrated British statesman and lawyer, who was born at Dore, in Invernesshire, N.B. in 1766. He was the son of John Mackintosh, esq. of Kellachie, a military officer; and he received his education at a school at Fortrose and King's College, Aberdeen. Thence he removed to Edinburgh, where he remained three years as a student of medicine in the university, and in 1787 he took the degree of M.D. But the death of his father leaving him at liberty to consult his own inclinations, he relinquished the idea of becoming a physician, and turned his attention to general literature. Going to London, in 1789, when the regency question occupied the public, he wrote a pamphlet in support of the claims of the prince of Wales, but it attracted no notice, and the author, discouraged by his failure, resumed his medical studies. To prepare himself for entering on professional practice he went to Paris. The French Revolution, which had then just commenced, gave a new impulse to his mind, and politics and legisla-

tion became the paramount objects of his attention. He had adopted liberal principles, and he made the first display of his talents in a work entitled "Vindiciæ Gallicæ, or a Defence of the French Revolution and its English Admirers against the Accusations of Edmund Burke, including some Strictures on the late Productions of Calonne," 1791, 8vo. This publication not only procured him literary fame, but also the friendship of Mr Fox, and other distinguished persons belonging to the same party. Probably through their advice he entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, in 1792. After a time he proposed delivering a course of lectures on the Law of Nature and of Nations, and having, after some demur, obtained permission from the benchers, he executed his purpose; and he published the introductory lecture, which gained the approbation of Mr Pitt. Having been called to the bar, he was employed, in 1803, as the advocate of M. Peltier, who was prosecuted for a libel on Buonaparte; and though unsuccessful for his client, he obtained high reputation for himself by his powerful exhibition of eloquence on that occasion. Soon afterwards he was appointed to a judicial office in India, (the recordership of Bombay,) where he remained till 1811, and then returned to England in ill-health. Sir James Mackintosh (for he had received the honour of knighthood) entered the House of Commons as representative of the Scottish county of Nairn, in July, 1813. His early speeches in parliament are said to have disappointed expectation; but on the occasion of the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, he delivered one of the most splendid harangues ever heard in the senate. As a member of the legislature he distinguished himself by his efforts towards the amendment of our criminal code, a task which had been commenced by Sir Samuel Romilly. Among other topics which exercised his talent may be mentioned, the Droits of the Admiralty, the affairs of Naples, the Congress of Laybach, the state of the Catholics in Ireland, the oppression suffered by the Greeks, the introduction of the jury-law into Scotland, and the government of New South Wales. He was gratified at the extension to the Catholics of privileges which had so long been injuriously withheld, nor did he the less readily promote the measure because it was carried by his political opponents. When his own friends attained power, he warmly cooperated with them in the grand project for the reformation of the House of Commons; and he had the satisfaction to be assured of its success, though he died before the bill in question had actually passed. His death occurred on the 30th of May, 1832, at his house in Langham-place, London. Sir James Mackintosh, after his return from India, announced his having undertaken the composition of a history of England, from the Revolution, as a supplement to Hume's history; but no part of it was ever published. Besides the works mentioned above, he was the author of an abridgement of English history, and *Memoirs of*

Sir Thomas Moore, for Dr Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia and Library; and of a Dissertation on the History of Moral Philosophy, prefixed to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia; besides which he was a contributor to the Monthly and the Edinburgh Reviews. In 1822 he was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, as he also was the following year.

MACLAURIN (JOHN) lord Dreghorn, son of Colin Maclaurin, was born at Edinburgh in 1734. He became a member of the faculty of advocates in 1756; and in 1787 he was raised to the bench, and created lord Dreghorn. His works were collected in two volumes, octavo, 1799; they are "A Collection of Criminal Cases;" "An Essay on Literary Property;" "Essay on Patronage." He died in 1796.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MACLEOD, MD. (JOHN) a medical practitioner and voyager, born about 1782, at Bunnhill, in the county of Dunbarton in Scotland. He entered into the navy as a surgeon, and after several expeditions he accompanied the embassy to China under lord Amherst. Returning to England he published "The Voyage of the Alceste to the Island of Lewchew, &c." He died November 9, 1820.—*Lit. Gaz.*

MACNAB, MD. (HENRY GREY) physician in ordinary to the duke of Kent, was born about 1762. He became professor of rhetoric at the university of Glasgow. On the sudden occurrence of hostilities after the peace of Amiens, happening to be in France, he was detained as a hostage, and he remained there till the Restoration. Being habituated to the manners of the country, he returned and fixed his residence at Paris, where he died in 1823. He was the author of "A Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Elocution," 1787, 8vo; "An Impartial Examination of the New Views of Mr Robert Owen," which was translated into French by M. Lafont de Ladebat, and various political tracts.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

MACNALLY (LEONARD) an Irish lawyer and dramatic writer, who was born in Dublin in 1752. He entered as a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Irish bar in 1776, but he afterwards removed to London. He subsequently returned again to his native country, and died at Dublin in 1820. Among his theatrical productions are, "Retaliation," a farce, 1782; "Robin Hood, or Sherwood Forest," a comic opera, 1784; "Fashionable Levities," a comedy, 1785; and "Richard Cœur de Lion," an opera, 1786. He also wrote in the Public Ledger, and other journals; and he was the author of "The Rules of Evidence," 1803, 2 vols, 8vo; and "The Irish Justice of the Peace," 1808, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Theat. Dict. Biog. Univ. Class.*

MADERNO (CARLO) a distinguished Italian architect, born in 1556, at Bissona, in the diocese of Como in Lombardy. After being employed in the construction of various ecclesiastical buildings, he was appointed architect of St Peter's at Rome, and ordered by pope Paul V to complete that magnificent edifice, in the execution of which undertaking he is

charged by Milizia with having committed some important errors. He obtained, however, many other engagements, and there are said to be few public buildings at Rome of the age in which he flourished, for which he did not furnish designs. The Maffei palace is reckoned the finest among the works of this architect. He died at Rome in 1629.—*Orlandi Abeced. Pitti.*

MADERNO (STEPHEN) a sculptor, born in Lombardy in 1576. He copied the chef-d'œuvres of antiquity; and executed several original works of great merit, particularly a bas-relief, representing a battle, in the church of St Maria Major, and the model of a bas-relief in bronze, exhibiting the history of the foundation of that church. He died in 1636.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

MADRID (J. F. de) a Columbian diplomatist, who distinguished himself by the cultivation of literature. He was for several years minister from the republic of Columbia to the government of this country, which post he held at the time of his death, in 1830. He acquired the reputation of having been one of the most successful imitators of the great poets who made the Spanish language the vehicle of their noble productions. He was the author of "Atala," a tragedy, the subject of which has been rendered familiar to European readers by the similarly entitled tale of Chateaubriand; "Guatimoq, or Guatimozin," a tragedy, published at Paris in 1827, founded on the affecting history of the last emperor of Mexico; and various poetical compositions of a lighter kind, displaying harmony of style and command of language; besides a Spanish translation of the abbé Delille's poem entitled "Les Trois Règnes de la Nature."—*Rev. Encycl. Edit.*

MAGEE (WILLIAM) a learned divine and theological writer. He was born in humble life, and was admitted as sizer at Dublin university, of which he was afterwards the distinguished ornament. He was for some time assistant professor of the oriental languages. About 1806 he became a senior fellow of Trinity College, and professor of mathematics. His talents as a writer, and his theological research, were rewarded with high preferment in the church. In 1801 he published his celebrated "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice," 2 vols, 8vo. This work, which was dedicated to lord Plunket, now lord chancellor of Ireland, consists of two sermons with notes, particularly directed against the opinions of the Unitarians. The style is peculiarly striking, and the notes, which are lively, terse, and elegant, have been compared with those which are appended to The Pursuit of Literature. In consequence of the reputation which this work procured him, Dr Magee was, in 1818, advanced to the deanery of Cork; in 1819 he was consecrated bishop of Raphoe; and in 1822 he was translated to the see of Dublin. He died of palsy, August 18, 1831, aged sixty-six, at Redesdale-house, near Stillorgan, in the county of Dublin. Besides the works

already mentioned, he published "A Thanksgiving Sermon on the delivery of this Kingdom from Invasion, 1797; "A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Earl of Clare," 1802; and a "Memoir of Thomas Percival, MD, FRS, and SA."—*Ann. Biog. Cap. Ann. Reg.*

MAGEOGHEGAN (JAMES) an Irish historian, born in 1702, and died in 1764. He was a priest of the church of St Mery at Paris, and was the author of an "Ancient and Modern History of Ireland," Paris, 1758—63, 3 vols, 4to. This work concludes with a "Sketch of the History of the Four Stuarts on the British Throne."—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

MAGNÆUS or MAGNUSSON (ARNAS) an Icelandic historian, who died in 1730 at Copenhagen, where he was professor of history. He published several works relative to the early history of Denmark, and other northern countries; and he left materials for a "Collection of the Sagas," edited by Jonas Jönæus, Copenhagen, 1780, 4to.—*Ibid.*

MAICHEL, or MAICHELIUS (DANIEL) a learned German writer on criticism and philology, born at Stuttgart in 1693. He was appointed professor of theology and philosophy at Tübingen in 1724; and in 1739 he became professor of natural law and politics. In 1749 he was made abbot of Königsbrunn; and his death took place in 1752. Besides several other works, he was the author of a treatise entitled "Introductio ad Historiam Litterarum de Præcipuis Bibliothecis Parisiensibus," published at Cambridge in 1720, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

MAILLY (JOHN BAPTIST) a French historical writer, born at Dijon in 1744. He became professor of history at the college of Godran, and a member of the academy of Dijon, where he died in 1794. Among his principal works are "L'Esprit de la Fronde," Paris, 1772, 5 vols, 12mo; "L'Esprit des Croisades," 1780, 4 vols, 12mo; and "Fastes Juifs, Romaines, et Français," 1782, 2 vols, 8vo. He also published some discourses, letters, and poems; and he was the principal conductor of the *Affiches Littéraires de Bourgogne*, in 1776 and 1777.—*Ibid.*

MAIZEROI (PAUL GEDEON JOLY de) a French officer and writer on military affairs. He was born at Metz in 1719, and entered into the army at the age of fifteen. He made a campaign in Bohemia under the command of the count de Saxe; and he afterwards served in Flanders, and was at the battles of Raucoux and Lafeldt. At length he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he held from 1756 to 1763. Peace taking place, he consecrated his leisure to the development of the principles of tactics and military science, uniting with his own experience the study of ancient authors. His translation of the Military Institutions of the emperor Leo procured him admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1776; and his military talents were rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general. He died in 1780. A list

of his numerous works may be found in the annexed authority.—*Ibid.*

MALCOLM, GCB, and KLS. (Sir JOHN) a military officer, diplomatist, and historical and political writer of eminence, who was born May 2, 1769, at Burnfoot, near Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, N.B. In 1782 he went out to the East Indies, as a cadet in the Company's service; and he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, when his ability attracted the attention of lord Cornwallis, who appointed him to the office of Persian interpreter to a body of British troops in the service of one of the native princes of India. His health having been impaired by fatigue and the heat of the climate, in 1794 he returned to his native country; but the following year he again went out to India, on the staff of field marshal Sir Alured Clarke; and he subsequently received public thanks from that officer, for his conduct at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1794 he obtained a captain's commission, and from that period till 1799 he was engaged in various important services. He then received instructions to join the contingent force of the Nizam, with the chief command of the infantry, in which post he continued, acting in a civil as well as a military capacity, till the surrender of Seringapatam, where he greatly distinguished himself. The same year he was intrusted by lord Wellesley with a diplomatic mission to the court of Persia, which had not been visited by any English ambassador since the reign of queen Elizabeth. On his return to Calcutta he was made private secretary to the governor-general, who informed the secret committee that Mr Malcolm had succeeded in accomplishing every object of his mission, and in establishing a connexion with the actual government of the Persian empire, which promised to the British in India political and commercial advantages of the most important description. In January 1802 he was promoted to a majority. The Persian ambassador having been shot by accident at Bombay, major Malcolm was again despatched on a mission to Persia, to form arrangements for the renewal of the embassy; and he accomplished that object in a satisfactory manner. In December, 1804, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in June, the next year, he was appointed chief agent of the governor-general, which office he held till March, 1806; having in the course of that period concluded several important treaties with the native princes. Lord Minto having arrived in India as governor-general, in April 1808, colonel Malcolm was employed by his lordship as a diplomatic agent to counteract the designs of Buonaparte, who had sent general Gardanne as his ambassador to the court of Persia; and who appears to have meditated an invasion of British India, with the cooperation or connivance of the Persian and Turkish governments. The British ambassador proceeded to Taheran, the Persian capital; but though he had the advantage of being known on account of his former embas-

sies, he was unable to counteract the influence of the French ambassador, who however was afterwards suddenly dismissed, on the arrival of sir Harford Jones, who was sent by the British government to Taheran. Col. Malcolm having returned to Calcutta in the month of August, 1808, soon afterwards proceeded to his residence at Mysore. Early in 1810 he was again selected to proceed with a diplomatic commission to the court of Persia, where he remained till the appointment of sir Gore Ouseley, as ambassador. On this occasion he obtained great favour with the shah of Persia, who presented to him a valuable sword and star ornamented with jewels, and also made him a khan and sepahdar of the empire. During this mission colonel Malcolm drew up a report on the public affairs of Persia, containing much valuable information, which he transmitted to the government in Bengal. In 1812 this active and meritorious officer revisited England; when he was received by the court of directors of the East India company with the warmest acknowledgment of his services; and soon afterwards he obtained the honour of knighthood. He returned to India in 1816, and ere long became engaged in extensive affairs both civil and military. He was attached, as the political agent of the governor-general, to the body of forces under the command of lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Hislop; and was also appointed to head the third division of the army, with which, after taking Talm by surprise, he highly distinguished himself at the famous battle of Mehidpoor, when the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar was defeated and put to flight. His conduct on this occasion procured him a vote of thanks from the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr Canning, who characterised him, as "a gallant officer, whose name would be remembered in India as long as the British flag was hoisted in that country." His conduct was also noticed by the prince regent, who expressed his regret that the circumstance of his not having attained the rank of major-general prevented his being then created a knight grand cross, which honour however was conferred on him in 1821. After the termination of the war with the Mahrattas and Pindarees, he was employed by lord Hastings in visiting and settling the distracted affairs of the territories of Mulhar Rao, which he effected in a satisfactory manner; and gained for the British Indian government a large accession of wealth and territory. In April, 1822, he made another visit to his native country, with the rank of major-general; and shortly after he was presented, by those who had been employed under him in the war in India, with a superb vase, valued at 1500l. The court of directors of the East India Company likewise testified their sense of his merits by a grant of 1000l. a year. He had intended when he quitted India to spend the remainder of his life in England; but at the solicitation of the British government and the East India directory, he proceeded again to India in July, 1827, having been appointed to the highly

responsible and important post of governor of Bombay, where he continued till 1831. While he held that office he acted in such a manner as to acquire the general esteem of the people over whom he presided, both the natives as well as his own countrymen. When he left Bombay he was requested by the European gentlemen there to sit for his statue, since executed by Chantrey, to be erected at Bombay; the Asiatic Society desired to have his bust for their library; and various other honours were paid him. Shortly after his arrival in England in 1831, Sir J Malcolm was returned to parliament for the borough of Launceston; and he took an active part in the proceedings of the House of Commons on several occasions, especially on the Scotch Reform Bill. He often spoke at considerable length, displaying an intimate acquaintance with the history and constitution of his country; but he was not qualified by his voice or manner to excel as an orator. On the dissolution of parliament in 1832 he became a candidate for the Dumfries district of boroughs; and not succeeding on canvassing he retired, and offered himself for the city of Carlisle, where the result of the first day's poll decided the election against him. He then retired to his seat near Windsor, where he employed himself in writing a work on the government of India, since published. The last occasion on which he prominently appeared in public, was at a general court of the proprietors of East India stock, when he made an able speech introductory to resolutions relative to the proposals of government for the renewal of the Company's charter; and his resolutions were, after several adjourned discussions, carried by a large majority. His death took place April 30, 1833, at his house in Princes-street, Hanover-square, London. As a man of letters, Sir J Malcolm principally distinguished himself by the production of an elaborate "History of Persia, from the Earliest Period to the present Time," 2 vols, 4to; containing information derived from oriental sources. Among his other works may be mentioned "A Sketch of the Sikhs," a singular nation in the province of the Penjab, in India; "Sketches of Persia," 2 vols, 8vo; and "A Memoir of Central India." For some time previous to his decease he had been engaged in writing a life of Lord Clive, and editing his papers.—*New Month. Mag.*

MALET (CLAUDE FRANCIS de) a French general, born at Dole in 1754. He became a general of a brigade, and served under Massena in Italy in 1805. He was made governor of Pavia, but being attached to republican principles he opposed the plans of Napoleon, and was consequently removed and disgraced. Returning to Paris he engaged with generals Guidal and Lahorie in a plot against the imperial government, which being discovered, they were all arrested and shot, October 29, 1812. An account of the conspiracy of Malet may be found in *Histoire des Sociétés Secrètes de l'Armée*, 1815; and, Malet, ou Coup-d'œil sur l'Origine, &c. des Conjurations formées en

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1808 et en 1812, Paris, 1814, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

MALEZIEU (NICHOLAS de) preceptor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy, was born at Paris in 1650. On the disgrace of the former, Malezieu was imprisoned, and remained two years in confinement. He was a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1727. He wrote "Elements of Geometry;" "Miscellaneous Pieces in Verse."—*Moreri*.

MALTE-BRUN (CONRAD) a distinguished French writer, born in 1775 at Thyé, in the island of Jutland. He was originally intended for the church, but his inclination led him to devote himself to literary pursuits. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, and having given offence by his political writings he was banished to Sweden in 1796. At Stockholm he published a volume of poems, which was crowned by the Swedish Academy. He subsequently took up his residence at Paris, where he acquired great reputation, especially as a geographer. In 1806 he became a co-operator in the *Journal des Débats*, to which he continued attached till his death, which occurred at Paris, December 16, 1826. He published, in conjunction with Mentelle, "Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique," Paris, 1804—7, 16 vols, 8vo; "Tableau de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne," 8vo; "Précis de la Géographie Universelle," 1820—7, 7 vols, 8vo, which has been translated into English, besides various other works; and he was a contributor to the *Biographie Universelle*.—*Rev. Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

MANARA (PROSPER, marquis) an Italian poet, was born in 1714, in the duchy of Parma. He was tutor to the young prince Ferdinand, and chamberlain to the duke, in which situations he so distinguished himself as to receive many honours. He died in 1800. The following year his works were published by Bodoni, with his life, in 4 vols, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

MANNERS (JOHN) marquis of Granby, the son of John, duke of Rutland, was born in 1721. During the rebellion he raised a regiment of foot. In 1758, being lieutenant-general, he was sent into Germany, and served under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick with distinction. He died at Scarborough in 1770.—His eldest son, CHARLES, duke of Rutland, was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and died in 1787.—Lord ROBERT MANNERS, another son, was captain of the Resolution man-of-war, and was killed in an engagement with the French in 1782.—*Collins's Peerage*.

MANTELL (SIR THOMAS) knight, FAL. and HSS. He was the only son of a surgeon at Chilham in Kent; and adopting the same profession, he settled at Dover, and was actively engaged for some years in medical practice, which he relinquished on being appointed agent for prisoners of war and transports. This office led to his being placed at the head of the packet department at Dover, on peace taking place in 1814, a post which, from the state of our foreign relations, required

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the most unremitting care and attention. He published a brief treatise in 1787, entitled "Short Directions for the Management of Infants," 12mo; and to the *Memoirs of Medicine*, he furnished an account of a surgical operation. In 1810 he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He published a small quarto tract, in 1811, containing "An Account of the Cinque Ports' Meetings called Brotherhoods and Guestlings;" and in a second edition of the tract printed in 1828, he has preserved an accurate account of the proceedings at one of the last of those meetings. He published another small quarto tract in 1820, on "Coronation Ceremonies and Customs, relative to the Barons of the Cinque Ports as Supporters of the Canopy;" and in the same year, he being then mayor of Dover, he obtained the distinction of knighthood. He formed an extensive collection of valuable materials, including documents relating to the Cinque Ports, which he designed as the basis of a History of Dover; but the pressure of his official duties and numerous avocations prevented him from executing his design of such a publication. In the course of his antiquarian pursuits he examined some of the tumuli in various parts of Kent; and formed an interesting collection of ancient relics. His death took place at his residence at Dover, December 21, 1831, at the age of eighty.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

MANUEL (JACQUES ANTOINE) an eminent French statesman, who was born at Barcelonnette in the department of the Lower Alps. He was educated at Nîmes, and returning to his native place at the period when revolutionized France was menaced with foreign invasion, he entered into the army, and being sent into Italy, he was among the number of the young soldiers who passed three years amidst the snows of the Col de Tende, exposed to hunger and other hardships. With them he descended into the plains of Italy under the command of Buonaparte; and he was present at the battles of Montenotte, Lonato, Rivoli, and Tagliamento. He quitted the service after the peace of Campo Formio; and adopting the law as a profession, became a member of the bar at Aix, where he continued to practise with great reputation during fifteen years. The return of Buonaparte from Elba in 1815 having occasioned a temporary cessation of business in the provincial courts of justice, he took the opportunity for a visit to Paris, which he had never before seen. On his arrival there he received the news of his election as a deputy to the Chamber of Representatives for the department of Lower Alps. After the second restoration of the Bourbons he sold his property in the country, and settled at Paris, with the design of continuing the practice of his profession; but he was refused admission to the metropolitan bar on account of his politics. In 1818 he was chosen a member of the legislature both for the department of Finistère and that of La Vendée, when he took his seat for the latter. His liberal and independent conduct as a senator rendered him an object of the hatred

of a powerful party. At the opening of the session of 1820, he opposed the exclusion of the deputy from the Isère, M. Gregoire; on the 1st of May following, he presented the project of an address to the king urging the adoption of measures to avert the dangers which threatened the throne; and in the ensuing session he continued his efforts to unmask the enemies of the national liberty. On the 27th of February 1823, he spoke on the question of war with Spain, and replied to the observations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. A tumult arose in the chamber, he was charged by some of the members with preaching regicide, and a motion was made for his expulsion. This was carried, and on his reappearing in the chamber on the 4th of March, when he refused to submit to the order of the president, the national guards and gendarmes were called in, and he was forcibly excluded. The remainder of his life was passed in retirement; and his death took place at Maisons-sur-Seine, near Paris, August 20, 1827.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Rev. Encycl.*

MANUEL (DON JUAN) a Spanish poet of the fourteenth century, illustrious for his high descent. He was the son of Don Ferdinand, uncle of the king of Castile and Leon, duke of Pennafiel, and marquis of Villena. He was alike distinguished for learning and genius, and for his prowess in the wars with the Moors. His principal production is a poem entitled "El Conde Lucanor," first published at Seville, 1575, 4to, by Gonzalo Argote de Molina. There are other works written by D. Juan Manuel, both in prose and verse, of which a list may be found in the Bibliotheca Hispanica of Nicholas Antonio. He died at Cordova, in 1362.—*Maury Espagne Poétique.*

MARA (ELIZABETH) a celebrated public singer, whose family name was Schmelling. She was born about 1750, at Cassel, in Germany; and it is said that her early years were devoted to the study of the violin, on which she played in England while yet in childhood. But she quitted that instrument, as not adapted for a female musician, and applied herself to the cultivation of her talents for singing. Her studies were attended with the utmost success, and she attained an almost unrivalled degree of excellence as a vocal performer. On her arrival at Berlin, at the age of twenty-four, Miss Schmelling sung before Frederic the Great, who was not a little vain of his own skill and knowledge of music, and though he had previously declared that he should as soon expect pleasure from the neighing of his horse as from a German singer, yet one song convinced him of his error, and of the extraordinary ability of the young vocalist. He put the latter to the severest test, by selecting the most difficult airs in his collection, which she executed at sight, with the utmost facility. From 1767 to 1783 she travelled in Germany and Switzerland; and she visited Naples at a period subsequent to her appearance in England. She afterwards returned to this country in the

height of her fame, and continued here for some years, holding the highest rank in her profession. She possessed great power and a most extensive compass of voice, all her notes being alike clear, even, and strong. Her tone is said not to have been so sweet or so clear as Mrs Billington's, nor so rich and powerful as Catalani's, but in expression she was inferior to neither; and on her dominion over the feelings of her audience rests her claims to fame. Madame Mara left England in 1802, her last performance previous to her departure having taken place June 3rd that year, when she sung a duet with Mrs Billington, and came off from the trial of skill with undiminished reputation. She subsequently resided in Russia; and when that country was invaded by Buonaparte in 1812, she became a sufferer, in consequence of the destruction of her property, at the conflagration of Moscow. About the beginning of 1820 she revisited the British metropolis, and gave a concert at the Opera House; but age had weakened her physical powers, if it had not impaired her musical skill and science, and this once matchless singer exhibited only the relics of her former greatness. Her death took place at Revel, January 20, 1833, in the eighty-third year of her age.—Her husband, JOHN MARA, was a native of Berlin, and a performer of some note on the violoncello; but the indulgence of habits of intemperance proved his ruin, and he died in great misery at Scheidam, near Rotterdam, in Holland, in the summer of 1808.—*Burney. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MARCET, MD. (ALEXANDER) an eminent physician, chemist, and natural philosopher, who was born at Geneva in 1770. He went to Scotland in 1793, and studied at Edinburgh, where he took his degrees. He then settled in London, and obtained great reputation as a medical practitioner and public lecturer, as well as by his various important scientific discoveries. He was naturalized in England in 1802, but in 1814 he returned to his native country. The reception which he experienced from his fellow-citizens, who nominated him a member of the supreme council of Geneva, determined him to fix his future residence in that city; but having made a visit to London, where he had remained a year, he was about to take his departure, when he died October 19, 1822. He published many valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in various scientific journals, besides "An Essay on the Chemical History of Calculi," 8vo.—*Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève*, t. xxi. *Biog. Univ. Class.*

MARTIGNAC (—) a distinguished French advocate and minister of state. He was long known as a man of capacity, and was one of the best speakers in the Chamber of Deputies, but till the termination of M. de Villele's ministry he acted only a subordinate part in office. At the time when a French army was sent to overthrow the constitution of Spain, M. de Martignac was employed by Villele as the counsellor and guiding genius of the Duke d'Angoulême; and all the

moderation and sagacity shown by that prince during his Spanish campaign may fairly be ascribed to the advice of his mentor. He took no part in the overthrow of his former patron M. de Villele, but after that event he entered into the ministry, and had Charles X been wise enough to adopt his councils he might have been the means of saving the monarchy. But that prince practised the basest treachery towards his faithful servant. He first tried to destroy his popularity, by compelling him to withdraw abruptly bills which he had allowed him deliberately to introduce, he permitted him to promise similar measures for the ensuing year, and no sooner had he brought the session to a conclusion than he dismissed him from his office, to make room for his rival in the royal favour. The result of the French monarch's unprincipled policy proved his own punishment, and he became an exile from the country he had misgoverned. M. de Martignac did not give up his loyalty to his ungrateful sovereign, nor deny his services to preserve the life of his rival. On the trial of the ex-minister Polignac before the Chamber of Peers, he was eloquently defended by the statesman whom he had supplanted, who appears to have injured his own health by his exertions on that occasion. He died in 1832. An account of M. de Martignac's Spanish mission was announced for publication, and a fragment was given as a specimen, but it was probably never finished; and his speech for Polignac must perhaps remain the only considerable monument of his fame.—*Times Newspaper*.

MARTIN (ТЮМАС) an antiquary, was born at Thetford in Suffolk, in 1697. His brother was an attorney, and he served him as clerk. He settled at Palgrave in 1723, whence he acquired the familiar appellation of "Honest Tom Martin of Palgrave." He wrote a "History of the town of Thetford," published eight years after his death, which took place in 1771.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

MARTINE (ГЕОРГ) a physician, was born in Scotland in 1702. He studied at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. On his return he practised at St Andrew's. In 1740 he accompanied lord Cathcart to America, and died there in 1743. His works are "Essays, Medical and Philosophical," 8vo; "Tractatus de Similibus Animalibus, et Animalium Colore;" and "Georgii Martinii in Barth. Eustachii Tabulus anatomicas Commentaria," 8vo, the latter edited by Dr Monro.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MARTINEZ (ХЕНРИКО) a Mexican engineer, who received his education in Spain, where he acquired an intimate knowledge of mathematics, geography, and hydraulics. He received from the king the title of royal cosmographer, and returning to Mexico he was employed in 1607 to construct the canal of Huehuetoca, in order to prevent the inundations of the lake of Mexico. He experienced great interruptions in the prosecution of his design, and died before it was completed.

Martinez was the author of a treatise on trigonometry, printed at Mexico.—*Biog. Univ.*

MATTHESON (JOHN) an eminent musical composer and performer, who was born at Hamburg, in 1681. He began studying when young, and improved so fast, that at the age of nine he was able to sing to the organ compositions of his own, and at the age of eighteen he composed an opera, and performed in it the principal part. In 1703 he was offered the situation of organist in the church of Lubeck, which he declined, as he did afterwards a similar situation at Haarlem; but returning to Hamburg he became secretary to the English resident in that city, which office he held for several years, during which he was intrusted with the conduct of various important negotiations. During this period he did not relinquish the study of music, and when George the First succeeded to the crown of England, he composed a serenata on the occasion. In 1715 he obtained the reversion of the office of chapel master in the cathedral of Hamburg, with certain appointments annexed to it. He still continued to hold his fiscal situation, and amidst the multiplicity of business in which it involved him, he continued to prosecute his musical studies. He composed music for the church and for the theatre, and was always present at the performance of it; he practised on the harpsichord with unremitting attention, and on that instrument he was reckoned one of the best performers of his time. He wrote and translated a great number of books on various subjects, displaying, however, more learning than judgment. He composed anthems and operas, and he produced treatises on music and on the longevity. Mattheson was intimate with Handel, though before the latter settled in England they were in some degree rivals for public favour, and on one occasion, in consequence of a dispute on a trivial subject, they fought a duel in the Market-place of Hamburg, which was only prevented by accident from being attended with fatal consequences. This distinguished musician died at Hamburg, in 1764.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MATTOCKS (ISABELLA) an eminent actress, who was born in 1746. She was the daughter of Mr Hallam, a theatrical performer, whose father, a member of the same profession, was killed at a rehearsal in a dispute with Macklin. Mr Hallam, jun. went to America, and became manager of the theatres of New York, Charlestown, and Philadelphia, by which he gained a fortune of 10,000*l.* which his family lost through the American war. The subject of this article was educated by her aunt, Mrs Barrington, an actress; and at the age of between four and five she performed the part of the parish girl, in the *What d'y call it?* at Covent Garden. A few years after she appeared in Juliet, but with little success. At length she distinguished herself as a comic singer and dramatic performer in the parts of Abigail, citizens' wives, &c. She married Mr Mattocks, an actor at Covent Garden; but though it was a love match, concluded in

spite of the opposition of the lady's friends, the union was unfortunate, and terminated in a separation. After having been long a favourite with the public, Mrs Mattocks retired from the stage about twenty years ago; and she died at Kensington, where she had long resided, June 25, 1826.—*Theop. Dict. Ann. Biog.*

MAUREPAS (JOHN FREDERICK PHELY-PEAUX, count de) a French statesman, was born in 1701. He was appointed minister of state in 1738, but having displeased a lady of the court, at her instigation he was banished in 1749. He was recalled in 1774, and was the means of interesting France in the disputes between England and America. He died in 1781. His memoirs are published in 4 vols, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

MAWE (JOSEPH) an eminent mineralogist and conchologist, who was born about 1755. His first literary production was a volume entitled "The Mineralogy of Derbyshire, with a description of the most interesting mines in the North of England, Scotland, and Wales," 1802. Subsequently to the production of this work, he undertook a commercial voyage to Rio de la Plata. On his arrival at Monte Video his ship and cargo were seized, and, on the appearance of the expedition from England under general Beresford, he was banished into the interior of the country. After he recovered his liberty he went to Brazil, where he was well received by the prince regent, afterwards John VI, of Portugal, by whom he was employed, in 1810, to survey the extensive gold and diamond districts, and also to investigate the state of agriculture in that country, which task he performed in a manner satisfactory to his employer. On his return to England he published "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," 1812, 4to, containing the most faithful and interesting description of the Brazilian states which had then appeared. This work passed through numerous editions, and has been translated into several languages. In 1813 appeared his "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones," a work of considerable merit; and he also produced "Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology;" "An Introduction to the Study of Conchology;" "The Linnæan System of Conchology;" and "A New Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals." Mr Mawe, who was a member of the Mineralogical Society of Jenna, and the Geological Society, for several years during the latter part of his life, kept a shop in the Strand, London, for the sale of mineral specimens and other natural curiosities. He died October 26, 1829. *Month. Mag.*

MEIKLE (—) an ingenious Scottish mechanic, who may be regarded as the inventor of the threshing machine, an instrument of vast importance in rural economy, and which has recently been the object of most absurd and mischievous prejudice among the peasantry of this country. This machine, which had long been a desideratum in husbandry, after a great many unsuccessful attempts, was completed in all its essential

Aff. Biog. Dict.

parts, by the subject of this article, who was a mill-wright in East Lothian, N.B., about the year 1786, though it subsequently received considerable improvements, both from the inventor and from others. The corn-farmers in the Lowlands of Scotland displayed their high opinion of the utility of this invention, by presenting to the artist a handsome sum of money. Mr Meikle died, at an advanced age, in 1811.

MELÉNDEZ (don JUAN) a Spanish poet, born in 1754, of a distinguished family. In 1783 he was competitor with Yriarte for the chief prize offered by the Castilian Academy of Madrid for the improvement of the Spanish language; and he was declared victor by the general suffrages of the academicians. Two years afterwards he published a volume of poems. His success as an imitator of the style of Anacreon in his cancioncs and romances, has been compared with that of La Fontaine in his improvements on Æsop and Phædrius as a fabulist. The smiling beauty of his imagery, the rich colouring given to his pictures, his easy and elegant diction, true to taste as his pictures are to nature, and the delightful harmony and spirited expression of his verse, render him deservedly the favourite of his countrymen. His second volume of poems, published during the ministry of Godoy, many years after the former, presented his poetical character in a new point of view,—those maturer compositions being as much distinguished for sublimity and serious dignity of sentiment as his preceding effusions were for melody and airy grace. His "Ode to the Stars" may be classed with the best lyrics in the Spanish language; and among his lighter pieces is a pleasing Address to his friend Jovellanos. After the revolution of Aranjuez, Melendez, recalled from exile to Madrid, accepted a mission of peace from the lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He set off for Oviedo, but being capitally and unjustly charged as a traitor, he was committed to prison, with his colleague the count del Pinar, released, a second time imprisoned, and released again. On the point of his departure, the infuriated and misguided populace broke his carriage and hastily prepared to dispatch him with their fusils. The poet in vain recited one of his ballads, well calculated to calm their rage, but it only procured a momentary suspension of their purpose till their intended victim should decide whether he would be shot in front or rear. This slight hesitation and delay, however, saved him, for the Cross of Victory, as it was called, approaching the spot, the enraged crowd fell on their knees, and relinquished their threatened victim. Being acquitted on a former trial, he succeeded in reaching Madrid, where he was found by Buonaparte. His celebrity marked him out for an important office, the offer of which it might probably have been more dangerous for him to refuse than accept. On the retreat of the French from Spain, Melendez, as one of the Afrancesados, prepared to accompany them. As he was about to quit

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his natal soil, he knelt upon the ground and kissed it, exclaiming, "I shall never tread thee more." He died at Montpellier, in 1817.—*Maury Espagne Poétique. Rev. Encycl. For. Rev.*

MENARD (CLAUDE) an antiquary and magistrate at Angers, was born in 1582. On the death of his wife he became an ecclesiastic, and died in 1652. His works are "Researches concerning the Body of St James the Great;" "Joinville's History of St Louis," with notes, 4to; "The two Books of St Austin against Julian;" "History of Bertrand du Guesclin."—A Benedictine of the same name published a martyrology of saints of his order.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

MENCKE (OTTO) professor of morals and licentiate in divinity at Leipsic, was born at Oldenburg in Westphalia, in 1644, and died in 1707. His works are thirty volumes of the "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic; an edition of Marham's Canon Chronicus; and an edition of Camden's Elizabeth.—*Moreri.*

MERCIER (LOUIS SEBASTIAN) a French writer, remarkable for the eccentricity of his sentiments. He was born at Paris in 1740, and at the age of twenty he published a volume of heroic epistles, after which he renounced poetry for criticism. In his "Essai sur l'Art Dramatique," he attacked the reputation of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, proposing to replace their works by his own productions; and as the comedians paid no attention to his diatribe, he published a virulent manifesto against them. In 1771 appeared, under the title of "L'An 2440," a declamatory tract, which was suppressed by authority. In 1781 was published, anonymously, the first volume of his "Tableau de Paris;" after which he removed to Switzerland, and at Neufchatel he printed ten more volumes of that work, which was favourably received, both in France and in other countries. Returning home at the beginning of the Revolution, he declared himself a friend to liberty, and in concert with Carra he published "Les Annales Politiques;" and "Chronique du Mois," journals which displayed both moderation and spirit. He became a member of the Convention, in which he voted for the detention, instead of the death of Louis XVI. In 1795 he passed into the Council of Five Hundred, and two years after obtained the office of comptroller of the chest of the lottery. He was subsequently nominated professor of history at the central school, and was a member of the Institute at its first formation. Mercier, who had the misfortune to outlive his popularity, died at Paris in 1814. Among his numerous works are "Mon Bonnet de Nuit," Neufchatel, 1783, 4 vols, 8vo; "De l'Impossibilité des Systèmes de Copernic et de Newton," 1806, 8vo; and "Satire contre Racine et Boileau," 1803.—*Erech France Littéraire. Biog. Univ. Class.*

MERIAN (JOHN BERNARD) a French writer of some eminence, who was perpetual secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, where he died February 12, 1807, in

the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a native of Leichthal, near Basil, and was invited from Holland to Berlin in 1750, on the recommendation of Maupertuis. The best known of his productions are a French translation of Claudian, and another of Hume's Essays enriched with commentaries, both which have been often reprinted, and the latter sometimes with refutations of the doctrines advocated by the English philosopher. The Memoirs of the Berlin Academy contains several papers of his composition on philosophical and mathematical subjects, one of the most distinguished of which is a parallel between the philosophy of Leibnitz and that of Kant, which attracted much notice at the time of its publication. This learned man, who was much esteemed in private life, preserved all the activity of youth to a very advanced age, and only a few days before his death he officiated in his place as secretary at a session of the academy, to celebrate, according to custom, the memory of Frederic the Great.—*Alkins's Athenæum.*

MERLIN (JOHN JOSEPH) an ingenious mechanic, who was a foreigner, but long resided in the British metropolis. He invented carriages moved by internal machinery, and many other curious pieces of mechanism; and he formed an exhibition called "Merlin's Cave," displaying an automaton conjuror, and other specimens of his skill in the peculiar branch of art which he cultivated. He died in London, in 1803.—*Lyons's Environs of London, Supp.*

METIUS (JAMES) a schoolmaster of Alkmaar, was a native of that place. In 1609 he presented the first telescope of his invention to the States General.—**ADRIAN METIUS**, his brother, taught mathematics at Franeker, and died in 1635. He wrote "Geometrices per Usum Cercini nova Praxis;" "Arithmetices et Geometrices Practica;" "Doctrina Sphæricæ;" "Astronomiæ Universæ Institutio;" "De Geminorum utriusque Globi."—*Dict. Hist.*

MICHAEL, archbishop of Smolensko in the fifteenth century, an eminent Russian historian. He wrote a history of Russia from 1254 to 1423, which is preserved in manuscript in the imperial library of St Petersburg.—*Zopf. Biog. Univ.*

MICHAUX (ANDREW) a distinguished naturalist of Charlestown, N. A., who published a "History of American Oaks;" and "Flora Boreali-Americana," 2 vols, 4to. He died in the island of Madagascar in 1803.—*Ibid.*

MICHEL (JEAN) a native of Angers in France, who was physician to Charles VIII, and is reckoned among the early French dramatists. His works, which are of a tragic character, are composed in the form of *Mysteries*.—*Ibid.*

MICHEL (PIETRO ANTONIO) a celebrated Florentine botanist, who died in 1347. He published "Nova Plantarum Genera," folio; and "Catalogus Plantarum Horti Cæsarei Florentini," folio.—*Ibid.*

MICHOVIUS (**MATTHEUS**) or Matthew of Miechaw, physician to Sigismund I, king of Poland. He is distinguished as one of the national historians, and his chronicle, which was published in 1521, is remarkable as being the first historical work which was printed in Poland, though typography had been introduced into that country as early as the year 1480.—*Rev. Encycl.*

MICRÆLIUS (**JOHN**) an eminent German divine, belonging to the reformed or Lutheran church, who was born in 1597, and died in 1658. He wrote in Latin, on controversial divinity and on history. One of his productions is entitled "Soliditas Orthodoxæ Lutheranæ in Quæstionibus de Salute Hominum," Stettin, 1665, from which his theological opinions may be collected; but his works of this description have fallen into oblivion. His "Syntagma Historiarum Mundi et Ecclesiæ," has been reprinted at Leipsic, 1679, 4to.—*Moreri.*

MILNER (**JOHN**) a learned divine, was born at Skircoat in Yorkshire, in 1628, and was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. On the Restoration he obtained the curacy of Beeston, and in 1673 the vicarage of Leeds. He became prebendary of Ripon, but refusing to take the oaths at the Revolution, he quitted his livings, and returned to Cambridge, where he died in 1702. He wrote a "Defence of Archbishop Usher against Is. Vossius and Dr Cary;" "A View of the Dissertation of Dr Bentley on the Epistles of Phalaris;" "The Church History of Palestine;" "A Dissertation on the four last Kings of Judah;" "Conjectanea in Isaiam ix. 1, 2;" "De Nethinim, sive Nethinæis;" "A Discourse of Conscience;" "An Account of Mr Locke's Religion;" "Animadversions on Le Clerc's Reflections upon our Saviour and his Apostles," &c.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

MILNER (**JOHN**) a celebrated Catholic divine and writer on theology and ecclesiastical antiquities. His proper family name was Miller, and he was born in London in 1752. His education commenced at the schools of Sedgley-park, near Wolverhampton, and Edgbaston, near Birmingham; and he finished his studies at Douay. In 1777 he was ordained a priest, when he returned to London, and for some time resided at Gray's-inn. He quitted the metropolis in 1779, being appointed pastor to the Catholic chapel at Winchester, whither he had gone to administer spiritual aid to the French prisoners confined there, after two other clergymen who attended them had been cut off by a malignant fever which prevailed amongst them. He published in 1782 a funeral discourse for bishop Chaloner, which was his first production; and this was followed by "A Letter to the Author of a Book called 'A Candid and Impartial Sketch of the Life and Government of Pope Clement XIV,'" 1785, 8vo. Dr Milner's attachment to the study of ancient ecclesiastical architecture led him to an attentive observation of the remains of Catholic antiquity with which Winchester abounds; and the

learning and skill which he displayed procured for him the honour of admission into the Royal Society of Antiquaries, on the 8th of March 1790. He contributed many valuable communications to the *Archæologia*, and he displayed his zeal for the preservation of the relics of former ages by the publication of a "Dissertation on the modern Style of altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury," 1798. The same year he published his "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester," 2 vols, 4to. In this work he advanced those ideas relative to a classical arrangement of the styles of Gothic architecture, which were subsequently developed in a "Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages," 8vo. Some observations on the character of bishop Hoadly, and other subjects in the history of Winchester, gave offence to Dr Sturges, a prebendary of the cathedral, who animadverted on them in a tract entitled "Reflections on Popery." Dr Milner replied to this attack in his "Letters to a Prebendary," which it is impossible attentively to read without high admiration of the learning, ability, and acuteness of the author, who, whatever may be thought of the general questions at issue, has manifestly the advantage of his antagonist. Dr Milner was ever ready to repel the assaults of the enemies of the Roman Catholic faith, or to correct the errors of those among its friends whose eagerness to obtain the rights for which they contended endangered its safety and independence. Once, however, assenting to a premature measure of conciliation with statesmen, who, either artfully or erroneously, wrested his reliance on their policy into a consent on his part to the royal veto, to which he decidedly objected, he thenceforward, on this topic, displayed an impetuosity which rendered him impatient of the controul of those who equalled him in dignity, and excelled him in prudence. In 1801 he published his "Case of Conscience solved, or the Catholic Claims proved to be compatible with the Coronation Oath." On the death of bishop Stapleton, Dr Milner was appointed to succeed him as vicar apostolic in the midland district, with the title of bishop of Castabala. He for some time refused that dignity, but at length he was prevailed on to accept it, and was consecrated May 22, 1803. He took up his residence in the town of Wolverhampton, in September 1804, and continued there the remainder of his life. In 1807 and 1808 he visited Ireland, that he might be enabled, from personal observation and intercourse, to form an opinion concerning the charges brought against the Roman Catholics of that country. As the result of his researches he published his very interesting "Inquiry into certain vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants and the Antiquities of Ireland." At this period he was appointed agent in England to the Irish Catholic hierarchy. His solicitude for the interests of religion in both countries induced him to take a journey to Rome in 1814; and he

remained there about twelve months, during which time he was frequently admitted to an audience by Pope Pius VII, who gave him a most honourable reception. In 1818 he published a treatise entitled "The End of Religious Controversy," consisting of a correspondence with some Protestant friends, and containing a systematic defence of those articles of the Catholic faith usually regarded as objectionable by Protestants. This was succeeded by his "Vindication of the End of Religious Controversy against the Exceptions of the Bishop of St David's and the Rev. Richard Grier;" and "A Parting Word to the Rev. R. Grier; with a brief Notice of Dr Samuel Parr's Posthumous Letter to Dr Milner." His death took place April 19, 1826; and he was interred in his chapel at Wolverhampton, on the 27th of the same month.—*Laity's Directory for 1827. Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

MILLS (CHARLES) an ingenious historian, born at Greenwich in 1788. He was the youngest son of Samuel Gillam Mills, surgeon to the late queen Caroline, and being destined for the legal profession, he was articled to an attorney in London. Ill health, and the superior attractions of literature, prevented him from engaging in practice, and in 1817 he commenced his career as an author by a "History of Mohammedanism," which met with a favourable reception. He afterwards produced the "History of the Crusades," 1819; "Travels of Theodore Ducar, at the Revival of Letters and Arts in Italy," 1821; and the "History of Chivalry," 1825. He died October 9, 1826.—*Ann. Biog.*

MITFORD (JOHN) an ingenious but imprudent writer for the press, who is said to have been distantly related to the Redesdale family. He entered into the navy, where he attained the rank of lieutenant, and after having fought under Hood and Nelson, he retired on the conclusion of the war on half pay. But he not only lost his rank and emoluments but also his station in society, in consequence of some disgraceful forgery of letters, connected with the early investigation into the conduct of the late queen Caroline. In this affair, which became the subject of legal proceedings, he was connected with lady Perceval, who seems to have been the dupe of his deceptions. After this he depended for support on his literary talents, and particularly his facility in writing verse. He edited the "Scourge," and the "Bon Ton Magazines," two discreditable periodical publications, and other works of a similar kind; notwithstanding which, such was his versatility, that he sometimes obtained employment from religious publishers. His principal production, a poem illustrated with plates, is entitled "Johnny Newcome in the Navy," containing a description of sea life. This work was composed under circumstances of aggravated destitution perhaps unparalleled in the annals of authorship. Mitford was then a beggar, and Johnstone, the bookseller who published the poem, was afraid to trust him with money, knowing

that when he had cash in hand he would not work. Each morning he received a shilling, and a certain quantity of paper, which he engaged to fill with rhymes and deliver at night. His method was to supply himself with some gin and a portion of bread and cheese; thus provisioned he repaired to Bayswater fields, where he sat and wrote; it was dry weather, in the summer, and he took up his lodging in a gravel pit, near the water-works, where he made himself a bed of grass and nettles; the nettles that grew on each side he twisted so as to form a canopy above, and here he lay for forty three nights, having finished the poem in that number of days; and notwithstanding the exposure he never caught cold, nor did his health appear to suffer in any respect. He was the author of a popular song called "The King is a true British Sailor," and many other things of a similar kind. He died very characteristically, and a most melancholy example of the futility of talent without conduct, in St Giles's workhouse, London, in December 1831.—*Gent. Mag. New Month. Mag.*

MITFORD (JOHN FREEMAN) baron Redesdale of Redesdale, in the county of Northumberland. He was descended from an ancient family settled at Mitford in Northumberland, and he was born August 18th, 1748. He was educated at New college, Oxford, and having studied at Lincoln's-inn, he was called to the bar; and devoting himself to Chancery practice he soon attained high reputation. In 1782 he published "A Treatise of Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery, by English Bill." He was afterwards made a Welsh Judge; in 1789 he was chosen member of parliament for Beeralston, and he spoke in the House with ability on several occasions, particularly during the trial of Mr Hastings. In 1793 he was appointed solicitor general, and in that capacity he assisted in conducting the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. He succeeded Sir John Scott (lord Eldon) as attorney general, in 1799; and in 1801, when he sat in parliament for the borough of East Looe, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Mr Addington; but he did not long hold this office, for in February 1802 he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor and a member of the privy council in Ireland. He resigned the seals in March 1806, in consequence of the death of Mr Pitt. Besides the works already mentioned, lord Redesdale was the author of "Observations occasioned by a Pamphlet entitled 'Objections to the Project of Creating a Vice Chancellor of England.'" He was always considered as a profound lawyer, and his judgment was highly appreciated in the House of Lords, especially in cases of appeal. He died at his seat at Batsford park, Gloucestershire, January 17th, 1830. He assumed the name and arms of Freeman in addition to those of Mitford, by royal sign manual in 1809, in consequence of receiving a large addition to his fortune, on the death of W. G. Freeman, Esq. Lord Redesdale, who was a fellow of the Royal

and Antiquarian Societies, was the younger brother of William Mitford, author of the *History of Greece*.—*Month. Mag.*

MITFORD (WILLIAM) an eminent historical and philological writer, born in London, February 10, 1734. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and then at the Middle Temple; but he early quitted the profession of the law, and obtained a commission in the Southamptonsire militia, of which he rose to be colonel. In 1785 he was chosen MP. for Newport in Cornwall, which borough he represented till 1790. He was returned for Beeralston in 1796, and after sitting in three parliaments for that place, he became member for New Romney from 1812 till 1818. His death took place at Exbury, near Southampton, February 10, 1827. He was professor of ancient history at the Royal Academy, and besides his principal work, "The History of Greece," 1784—1810, 4 vols, 4to, since reprinted in 8vo, he published "An Essay on the Harmony of Language, intended principally to illustrate that of the English Language," 1774, 8vo; "A Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly the Militia of this Kingdom," 8vo; "Observations on the History of Christianity," 8vo; a work on architecture; and another on the corn laws.—*Gent. Mag. Lit. Gaz.*

MOEBIUS (GEORGE) a Lutheran divine, was born at Laucha in 1616, and died in 1697 at Leipsic, where he was professor of theology. He was the author of a work on the Pagan Oracles against Vandale, 12mo.—*Morevi.*

MOINÉ (STEPHEN le) a Protestant divine, was born at Caen in Normandy in 1624. He was professor of theology at Leyden, where he died in 1689. His works are collected in two volumes, quarto, with the title of "Varia Sacra." They consist of dissertations on critical subjects.—*Ibid.*

MOLLER (DANIEL WILLIAM) professor of history and metaphysics, was born at Presburg, and became librarian in the university of Altorf. He wrote "Indiculus Philologorum ex Germania oriundorum," 4to; "Meditatio de Hungaricis quibusdam infectis Prodigiosis ex ære una cum nive in agro delapsis," 12mo; "Opuscula Medico-historico-philologica;" "Mensa Poetica;" "Opuscula Ethica et Problematico-critica," 12mo. He died in 1712, aged seventy.—*Ibid.*

MOLLER (JOHN) a German writer, born at Fleinsburg, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1661, and died in 1725. He wrote "Cimbria Litterata," 3 vols, folio; "Introductio ad Historiam Ducatum Sleswicensis et Holstacii," 8vo; "De Cornutis et Hermaphroditis," 4to; "Isagoge ad Historiam Chersonesi Cimbricæ," 8vo.—*Ibid.*

MONROE (JAMES) president of the United States of America. He was descended from a gentleman of a respectable Scotch family who had held a commission in the army under Charles the First, and who emigrated to the new world in 1652. The father of the subject of this article was a farmer, who had an estate at Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland

County, Virginia, where the son was born in 1758. The circumstances of his family were not affluent, but he received a good education at the college of Williamsburg, in his native province. On the commencement of the disputes between England and America, Mr Monroe was chosen one of the earliest members of the Congress, but he soon relinquished his seat to enter into the army. He was with General Washington in his retreat through New Jersey, and was present in the attack on the Hessians at Trenton. At that period he served as a lieutenant in the company of Captain Washington, and on the fall of that officer he succeeded to the command. In the engagement last mentioned he was wounded while charging two pieces of British artillery. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of General Lord Stirling, with the rank of major, and he fought by the side of Lafayette, when that officer was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel, but his military career was soon terminated by the conclusion of the war, and he returned to his original profession, that of a barrister. He was almost immediately again chosen as a delegate to the Congress, and his election to that body was annually repeated, nearly without an interval, during ten years. In 1794 Mr Monroe was appointed ambassador from the United States to the French republic, and on the 15th of August he was introduced in that character to the National Convention. His arrival in France occurred during a season of great difficulty and delicacy, and after two years residence in Paris he was accused by the administration under Washington of giving way too much to the overbearing policy of the French Directory, and he was recalled with strong marks of dissatisfaction at his conduct. Mr Monroe, on his return to America, demanded from the secretary of state a declaration in writing of the motives which occasioned his recall, and he subsequently published a statement of his own conduct compared with that of the government, together with the whole of his correspondence during his embassy. His defence seemed to give general satisfaction, especially in his own province, to the governorship of which he was in 1803 elected by a very numerous majority. He was next employed, in conjunction with Mr Livingstone, at Paris, to enter into a negotiation with France and Spain, for the cession of Louisiana to the United States, a mission which was most successfully terminated. He was afterwards sent as a negotiator to London; in 1811 he was appointed secretary of state; in 1814, on the capture of Washington by the English, he was made commander in chief of the American army, and he afterwards held the office of secretary of war till the conclusion of hostilities. He then returned to preside over the foreign department, where he remained till the 3rd of March 1817, when he was chosen, in the place of Mr Madison,

president of the United States. On the 3rd of December after his election he presented to the Congress a statement of the internal and external situation of the country, in which he congratulated the Americans on having reached the fiftieth year of political independence, and on the freedom of their institutions, and the strength of their government. After his retirement from his high station, he was associated with Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison in the foundation of the university of Virginia; and he was subsequently chosen a member of the convention for amending the constitution of his native state, and also elected to preside over that body. His death took place July 4th, 1831.—*Month. Mag.*

MONTAGU (GEORGE) a distinguished naturalist, who devoted himself particularly to the study of ornithology and conchology. This gentleman was descended from an ancient family long settled at Lackham, in the central part of Wiltshire, where he had an estate. In the latter period of his life he resided at Knowle, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, where he died in July 1815. His works are "An Ornithological Dictionary," Lond. 1802, 2 vols, 8vo, a supplement to which, with plates, was published in 1813, 1 vol. 8vo; "Testacea Britannica, or Natural History of British Shells," with plates, 1803, 2 vols, 4to; and a Supplement to the preceding, 1809, 4to.—*Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire*, vol. iii. *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*.

MONTALVAN (DON LUIS PEREZ de) an eminent Spanish dramatist in the reign of Philip IV. He was distinguished for his literary attainments, being well versed in the classics; and from the gravity of his character, his good taste, and sound judgment, he was held in the highest estimation by the literati of his times. He produced many plays, among which the most remarkable are "No hay contra un Padre Razon;" and "La Lindona de Galicia." The language of this writer is correct, full, and elegant, his versification smooth although somewhat laboured; and it is apparent that he engaged in writing more as a task than as an amusement. He died in 1639.—*Metropolitan*.

MONTGAILLARD (GUILL. HONORE-ROQUES de) a French historian, born in Langueoc in 1772. He studied at the military school at Paris, but being disabled by a fall from a horse, he became an ecclesiastic. At the Revolution he emigrated to England, and afterwards went to Germany. In 1799 he returned home, and was employed in the military administration under the government of Buonaparte. He died in 1825. Among his works are "Revue Chronologique de l'Histoire de France depuis la première Convocation des Notables jusqu'au Départ des Troupes Etrangères," Paris, 1820, 8vo; and "Histoire de France depuis la Fin du Règne de Louis XVI, jusqu'à l'Année 1825," 9 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

MONTI (VINCENTO) one of the most cele-

brated poets of modern Italy, who was born at Fusinano, near Ferrara, in 1753. He studied at the university of the latter city, under the poet Onufrio Minzoni, and distinguished himself by his poetical productions. Prompted by his aspiring genius he went to Rome, where he obtained an introduction to one of the nephews of Pope Pius VI, by whom he was retained as secretary, and he was admitted into the Arcadian Society, but he was quickly involved in disputes with many of its most illustrious members, who complained of the freedom of his satires and epigrams. He soon abandoned this unprofitable species of composition, and emulating the fame of Alfieri, he produced his two celebrated tragedies of "Galeotti Manfredi," and "Aristodemo." The assassination of Hugo Bassville, the French ambassador at Rome, was the subject of his next tragedy, and it is said to have been suggested to him by the Papal Court. The subsequent political changes that took place in Italy produced an alteration in the destiny of the poet, though he seems to have been long before favourably disposed towards the views of the French republicans. Like most of the Italian patriots of the time he repaired to Milan, the seat of government of the newly founded state; and he employed his talents in support of the cause he had adopted. His enthusiasm exposed him to censure on account of the composition of an ode, in which he defended the execution of Louis XVI. As he had not taken holy orders before the Revolution, he was too much a man of the world to do so afterwards. He then married a lady distinguished for her beauty and talents, who was the daughter of the celebrated gem-engraver Pikler. When Buonaparte founded the Cisalpine Republic, Monti was appointed secretary to the executive directory of the state, which situation he filled with honour during the short existence of that republic. On the invasion of Italy by Suwarow, he retired to Paris, whence he returned after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, and shortly after published his celebrated poem on the death of the mathematician Mascheroni. He was successively appointed professor of the Belles Lettres, and of rhetoric, in the university of Padua, and after the creation of the kingdom of Italy, in 1805, he was constituted historiographer of that state. One of his principal productions was a translation of the Iliad of Homer, which was severely criticised, especially by Foscolo, who commenced a rival version, but that of Monti, notwithstanding the poet's avowed ignorance of the Greek language, is regarded as the best among the Italian translations. After the destruction of the kingdom of Italy, he was fortunate enough to preserve his place and pension under the new government, and he lived at Milan esteemed and cherished by his fellow citizens, and respected by strangers. In the latter part of his life he commenced a philological work entitled "Proposals for some Corrections and Additions to the Vocabulary

of the *Accademia della Crusca*," which occasioned a contest between the Tuscan and Lombard critics. He was a knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the Iron Crown, and a member of many learned societies. His death took place in October 1823.—*For. Rev.*

MONTLUC (BLAISE de) a famous commander, was born near Condom in 1500, of a noble family. He served in the wars of Italy, and took Boulogne from the English. In 1554 he was made governor of Sienna, which he defended with the greatest bravery, but was at length obliged to give up on honourable terms. He then took part against the French Protestants, and distinguished himself by his excessive cruelty. He died in 1577, and his memoirs were published at Bourdeaux in 1592, folio.—*Moreri.*

MONTMORENCY (MATTHEW de) constable of France, died in 1230. He distinguished himself in the crusade against the Albigenses, and served in the wars against the English, from whom he took several forts.—**ANNE DE MONTMORENCY**, his descendant, and a famous general, was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia with Francis I. In 1538 he was appointed constable of France. He was sent by Charles IX against the Protestants, but was taken prisoner by them at the battle of Dreux in 1562. He recovered his liberty, and was killed at the battle of St Denis in 1567.—The duke de MONTMORENCY, his grandson, conspiring with Gaston of Orleans, and raising an insurrection in Languedoc, was beheaded in 1632.—*Ibid.*

MONTROSE (JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of) a distinguished royalist under Charles I, descended from the royal family of Scotland. He entered the Scotch guards in France. On his return he excited the jealousy of the marquis of Hamilton, in consequence of which he met with such neglect that he joined the covenanters; but afterwards returning to the royal side, he was zealous in his service of the king, and gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy, in recompense for which he was created a marquis. In 1645, being defeated by Lesley, he left the kingdom, and remained abroad until 1650, when he came to Orkney with a few followers, but being taken, he was conveyed to Edinburgh, where he was hanged and quartered on the 21st of May, 1650.—*Life by Wishart.*

MONTUCCI (ANTONIO) a distinguished philological writer, who was born at Sienna, in Italy, May 22, 1762. He studied jurisprudence in the university of his native place, and obtained the degree of doctor of law; but he chiefly devoted himself to the acquisition of the living languages. In 1785 he was appointed professor of English in the Tolomei College; and the following year he went to Florence with some English gentlemen, to whom he was giving instruction in the modern tongues. He there formed an acquaintance with Josiah Wedgwood, who invited him to settle as an Italian teacher at his establishment at Etruria in Staffordshire.

Being in London in 1792, when preparations were making for lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucci took the opportunity for obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy, in acquiring their language, which he had previously studied by means of Fourmont's works. He remained in England till 1804, continuing his Chinese studies, and he projected the composition of a new Chinese dictionary. In 1806 he went to Berlin on the invitation of the king of Prussia, to whom he had transmitted a prospectus of his intended work. The invasion of the country by Buonaparte interrupted his plans, and for some time he employed himself in giving lessons in English and Italian. At length, on the restoration of tranquillity, he resumed his undertaking, but it does not appear that he ever completed it. He died at Sienna in 1829. Besides an Italian translation of the Common Prayer, and other works for the use of his pupils, Dr Montucci published "The Inedited Poetical Writings of Lorenzo de Medici, from the Laurentian Library," 1790; "Urh-chih-tszeteen, &c. or a Comparative Examination of the two Chinese Dictionaries undertaken by the Rev. R. Morrison and Antonio Montucci," Lond. 1817, 4to.—*Biog. des Hommes Vivants. Edit.*

MOORE (JOHN) a liberal prelate, was the son of a butcher at Gloucester. He was educated in the Crypt school there, whence he went to Pembroke college, Oxford. He was tutor to the marquis of Blandford, and chaplain to the duke of Marlborough. In 1771 he was created dean of Canterbury, five years after bishop of Bangor, and finally, in 1783, archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

MORATIN (NICOLAS FERNANDEZ de) a celebrated Spanish dramatic poet, who was born at Madrid in 1737. He received the first rudiments of his education at the royal residence of San Ildefonso, whither the widow of Philip V had retired, retaining in her service, as master of her wardrobe and jewels, the elder Moratin. The son afterwards studied philosophy under the jesuits of Calatayud, then took a degree in law, at Valladolid; and returning to San Ildefonso, he married, with the approbation of the queen, who bestowed on him the employment which had been held by his father. When the queen left her retreat to take charge of the government till her son arrived in Spain from Naples, Moratin accompanied her to Madrid, where he became acquainted with the most celebrated artists and men of letters, whose example incited him to become an author. The drama was in a declining state when he composed his comedy of the "Pati-metra," and his tragedy of "Lucrecia," which may be ranked among the first attempts to reform the Spanish theatre. He also cultivated with success lyric poetry, and his productions of this kind are even more admirable than his plays. He was honoured with the friendship and protection of the most

learned persons at the court of Spain, both natives and foreigners; he was admitted a member of the Arcadian Society of Rome, and many learned Italians testified for him their admiration and esteem. He now collected together some pieces of fugitive poetry, and published them in the form of a journal, entitled "El Poeta," and soon afterwards appeared his "Diana, or the Art of Hunting," a didactic poem, addressed to the infante Don Luis. He was well acquainted with the old Castilian chroniclers, as particularly appears from his poems entitled "Amor y Honor," "Don Sancho en Zamora," "Abdalcadir y Galiana," "Consuelo de una Ausencia," "Fiestas de Tores en Madrid," and "La Empresa de Micer Jaques Borgouon." He published an "Historical Letter on the Origin and Progress of Bull-fights in Spain," in which he proves that amusement not to have been derived from the Romans, but to be peculiar to the Spanish nation. In 1766 political difficulties interrupted the progress of his literary career, and the changes which took place were not advantageous to his fortune. Finding it necessary to adopt some plan for the support of his family, he resumed the profession of the law, and in 1772 he was admitted as an advocate, in the legal corporation of Madrid. His extraordinary facility of composition was displayed in an extempore comedy, in commemoration of the defence of Melilla, in 1775, written at the request of the Duke de Medina Sidonia, being dictated to an amanuensis, in the space of six hours. His facility as a writer of poetry also appeared in his contest with the Italian poet Talassi, (who was considered unrivalled as an improvisatore,) in which Moratin fully sustained his reputation. He next wrote a memoir on the means of encouraging agriculture in Spain without injuring the breed of cattle, on account of which performance he was chosen a member of the Economic Society of Madrid. He was likewise invited to solicit a seat in the Royal Academy, but he declined the honour. The latter part of his life was chiefly devoted to the classification and last polish of his productions. He died in 1780.—MORATIN (LEANDRO FERNANDEZ de) the son of the preceding, and more distinguished, especially as a dramatic poet, than his father. He was born at Madrid, and received his earliest instructions at home. A year before the death of his father, he became competitor for the prize proposed by the Spanish Academy for the best poem on the capture of Grenada by Ferdinand and Isabella. Though this piece, written under the assumed name of D. Efen de Laduar y Morante, did not obtain the prize, yet it was thought worthy of being printed at the expense of the academy. Deprived of the literary aid of his father, who wished to dissuade him from pursuits so unprofitable in a pecuniary point of view, he cultivated the friendship of the learned Conti, a man of exquisite taste and classical attainments. In 1782 he presented to the academy his "Lec-

cion Poetica," again contending for the prize, under the appellation of D. Meliton Fernandez, and on this occasion he gained the academy's *accessit*. This tract is a satire against the defects of Castilian poetry, and is said to be superior to any previous production on the subject. The dramatic essays of Moratin are also among his youthful compositions, that entitled "El Viejo y la Nina" having been written about 1787. He shortly afterwards produced his celebrated comedy "El Cafe," which obtained him general praise for the boldness and fidelity with which the characters are drawn, the keenness of his satire, and the elegance of his style. The young poet, in consequence of the talents he had displayed, obtained the patronage of the minister Godoy, to whom he afterwards dedicated his comedy "El Baron," the first play which appeared under his own name, his former works bearing his academical appellation, Inarco Celenio. He also received permission to travel at the royal expense, and he was thus enabled to visit the principal theatres of England, France, and Italy; upon his return home a considerable pension was bestowed on him, and he received the appointment of principal secretary interpreter, which he filled to the general satisfaction. He remained at Madrid during the reign of Joseph Buonaparte, under whose government he was made royal librarian; but after the famous battle of Baylen he withdrew to the Ebro, and in 1813 to Valencia. From this city he was compelled by general Elio to retire to Barcelona, where he remained, taking occasional journeys to France, till the year 1821, when, after publishing an excellent edition of the works of his father, he removed to Bordeaux, and subsequently to Paris, where he died June 21, 1828. Besides the plays already mentioned, Moratin was the author of "La Mojigata," and "El si de las Ninas;" and two translations from Moliere, "La Escuela de los Maridos," and "El Medico a Palos." Moliere was always his model, although he showed himself by no means unacquainted with the dramatic literature of other countries. One of his earliest attempts was a translation of Shakspeare's Hamlet, with critical notes, and a life of the great author; and it appears to have been his design to translate the whole of his works into Spanish. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing the history of the Spanish drama, from the earliest period; and he also left other works in manuscript. The "Leccion Poetica," before mentioned, is completed by the author's letter to Andres, in which he criticises his poetical contemporaries. He also wrote other satirical poems, of which it may be affirmed that they are worthy of the reputation he acquired as a dramatist. A valuable edition of his poetical and dramatic works was published under his own inspection during his residence at Paris.—*For. Rev.*

MÖRGAN, FRAS. (WILLIAM) a distinguished mathematician, who was a native of Glamorganshire, in Wales, and was the

nephew of Dr Richard Price of Hackney, by whom he was educated. His father was a surgeon, and the son was designed for the medical profession; but his uncle perceiving his strong inclination for the study of the mathematical sciences, persuaded him to relinquish his original purpose, and devote himself to the cultivation of those branches of knowledge for which his talents were best adapted. With a view to this object Dr Price procured for him the office of actuary to the Equitable Assurance Society, whose office is in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London. He had the satisfaction of witnessing the increasing prosperity of that institution, with which he remained connected during the long period of more than fifty-six years. He died in May 1833, and was interred on the 12th of that month at Hornsey, where he had for some time resided. He published "The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives," 1799, 8vo; "A Review of Dr Crawford's Theory of Heat," 1781, 8vo; "A Review of the Writings of Dr Price on the subject of the Finances of this Kingdom," 1792, 8vo; "Facts addressed to the serious attention of the People of Great Britain respecting the Expense of the War, and the State of the National Debt," 1796, 8vo; "Additional Facts on the same Subject," 8vo; "An Appeal to the People of Great Britain on the present alarming State of the Public Finances and Public Credit," 1797, 8vo; "A Comparative View of the Public Finances, from the beginning to the close of the late Administration," 1801, republished with a Supplement, in 1803; and "Observations on Reversionary Payments, by Dr Price, newly arranged and enlarged," 2 vols, 8vo. Mr Morgan also published papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Monthly Magazine, and other periodical works.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Times Newsp.*

MORETO Y CABANA (DON AGUSTIN) a Spanish dramatist, whose talents as a comic writer gave him a just claim to the title of the Spanish Moliere. He lived in the reign of Philip IV, and was the particular friend of Rioja, in concert with whom some of his pieces were written. He possessed the freely flowing, dashing humour of Farquhar, combined with the sterling and prodigal wit of Congreve. The plots of his dramas are ingenious, and full of striking situations, but it is in the rich humour of the dialogue, the brilliant sallies, and characteristic language of the *dramatis personæ* that their chief merit consists. Moreto possessed an astonishing facility of composition, and it appears that his comedies were produced in moments of mercurial excitement, and whilst his friends were engaged in gay conversation and drinking wine around him. He was quite a man of fashion and pleasure, lounging from one coffee-house to another, frequenting the court, the theatres, the Prado, ardent in the pursuit of pleasure and excitement, and yet he produced more than two hundred plays, some of which have been reckoned the very best in

the language, and one "El Desden con el Desden," is considered the standard comedy of the Spanish stage. An adaptation of this drama was produced, with success, at Covent Garden theatre some time back, under the title of "Love's Victory," written by Mr Hyde. Although Moreto cannot lay claim to the sublimity, inventive power, elegance of style, and correctness of language which distinguished the works of Lope de Vega and Calderon, he is superior to them in the delineation of character, a keen perception of the ridiculous, and a rich fund of humour. The former were the greater poets, Moreto much the better dramatist. Among the vast quantity of this writer's productions there are many, such as "La Tia y la Sobrina"—The Aunt and the Niece; "El Parecido en la Corte"—The Stranger at Court, and others, which are often acted on the Spanish stage, and always with unabated success.—*Metro-politan.*

MORLEY (THOMAS) an eminent English musician in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a pupil of William Bird, and became a bachelor of music, and one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. He was distinguished both as a performer and a composer; and among his works are canzonets, madrigals, and ballets, which were published towards the close of the sixteenth century; and he also wrote church music, but it does not appear to have been printed during the life of the author; some of his compositions, however, are to be found in the collections of Dr Tudway and Dr Boyce. He is chiefly celebrated as the author of a treatise entitled "A plaine and easie Introduction to Practical Musicke." His death is supposed to have taken place about 1604.—*Burney. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

MORRICE or MAURICE (PETER) a Dutch mechanic and engineer, in the sixteenth century. He invented machinery for raising water worked by the tide, which was erected, in 1582, on the north side of London Bridge, for the purpose of supplying with water the inhabitants of the city. These water works, as well as others at the south end of London Bridge, were removed in 1823, to make way for the erection of the new bridge recently completed.—*Maitland's Hist. of London.*

MORRIS (LEWIS) a Welsh antiquary, was born in the isle of Anglesey in 1702. He received an order from the board of admiralty to make a survey of the Welsh coast. He died in 1765, leaving above eighty volumes of manuscripts to the Welsh charity school in Gray's-inn-lane. His poems have been printed, and are not devoid of merit.—He had a brother, RICHARD MORRIS, who superintended the printing of the Welsh Bible. He died in 1779.—*Owen's Cambrian Biog.*

MORTON (NATHANIEL) an early Anglo-American historian, who held the office of secretary of the jurisdiction of New Plymouth, N. A. in the seventeenth century. He was the author of "New England's Me-

moiral," containing an authentic account of the settlement of that colony. This valuable memoir, first published in 1669, was reprinted in 1721, with a supplement, by Josiah Cotton of New Plymouth, and in 1826 appeared a fifth edition, with notes, an appendix, and a lithographic copy of an ancient map of the country, under the superintendence of John Davis, member of the American Society of Arts and Sciences, and of the Historical Society of Massachusetts.—*Rev. Encycl.*

MOSELY (WALTER MICHAEL) an ingenious writer, born in 1765, at Glasshampton, in the county of Worcester. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, which he quitted in 1789, and being possessed of a handsome estate, he devoted his time to the cultivation of literature and science. He published, in 1792, a work of considerable research, entitled "An Essay on Archery," 8vo; and he was a contributor to Sowerby's English Botany, Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, &c. His death took place July 16, 1827.—*Gent. Mag.*

MOSEY (GEORGE MICHAEL) an artist, was born at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, in 1706. He came to England, where he carried on the business of chaser in gold and enameller. In 1768 he was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy. He died in 1783.—His daughter, a member of the academy, is distinguished by her skill in flower-painting.—*Aikin's Biog. Diet.*

MUNDEN (JOSEPH SAUNDERS) an eminent comic actor, who was born in London, in 1758. His original destination was to the medical profession, but disliking it, he was apprenticed to a writing stationer. At his first connexion with the stage, he was employed in the humble office of writing out the parts for the performers, occasionally exhibiting as a silent character. He at length joined a company of strolling players at Rochdale, in Lancashire, and after continuing some time an itinerant life, he returned to his friends in London. His predilection for the theatre being unabated, he obtained an engagement at Canterbury, in 1780, and there first distinguished himself in low comedy. After performing during several years at various places in the country, he made his debut at Covent Garden theatre, in December, 1790, in the characters of Sir Francis Gripe, in the *Busy Body*, and that of *Jemmy Jumps*, in the *Farmer*; in which last he succeeded the celebrated Edwin, notwithstanding which he was eminently successful. In 1813 he was engaged at Drury Lane theatre, to which he remained attached till his final retreat from the stage, May 31, 1824. He died at his house in Bernard-street, Russell-square, February 6, 1832. He was an admirable comic actor, and in some characters unrivalled, especially in that of Old Dornton, in the *Road to Ruin*. In private life he was much esteemed by an extensive circle of acquaintances, not only on account of his convivial

qualities, but also for others of a more substantial kind.—*Thesp. Dict. Metropolitan.*

MUNRO (SIR THOMAS) a distinguished military officer, who was born at Glasgow, 1761; and received his education in the grammar school and college of his native city. His father, who was a merchant, intended him for his own profession, but failing in business, he sent his son to India, where he arrived about the period of the commencement of the war with Hyder Ally; and young Munro, immediately joining the army, was engaged in active service till the peace of 1784. He then remained unemployed till 1788, when he obtained an appointment in the Intelligence Department. Two years afterwards on the invasion of Travancore by Tippoo Saheb, he resumed his military duties, in which he was occupied till the termination of hostilities in 1792, when he joined his countryman, colonel Read, in the Baramahl, a newly ceded territory, as his assistant in surveying and portioning out the country. In this service he displayed considerable skill and great diligence, and he continued thus employed till the last war with Tippoo, in 1799, when he was ordered to Seringapatam, where he did not arrive till after the city was taken; but he was subsequently appointed one of the secretaries to the commission for arranging the partition treaty. The labours of the commissioners being completed, he was directed to proceed to Canara, on the western coast, to settle the affairs of that province, which task was also successfully accomplished. He then solicited, and at length obtained, a similar appointment in the countries newly ceded by the Nizam, as an indemnity for the pay of the troops furnished by the East India Company. This office, which invested him with almost regal power, he held till 1807, when, after twenty-seven years service, in India, he resigned his employment, and returned to England. Not choosing, however, to lead a life of inactivity, he went as a volunteer on the expedition to Walcheren. In 1811 he attended a committee of the House of Commons, and gave evidence on the state of India. Soon afterwards, the judicial system of India seeming to call for inquiry, colonel Munro was placed at the head of a commission sent out for that purpose. In this investigation he was actively engaged till the Pindarree war broke out in 1817, when he solicited and obtained professional employment. At the close of 1818 he a second time resigned his appointments, in order finally to return to his native country. He had scarcely landed when a vacancy occurred in the government of Madras, and Sir Thomas Munro, who had been raised to the rank of major-general, was appointed to the office. As governor of that presidency he was detained longer than he expected, by the delay in the conclusion of the Burmese war, in the conduct of which his advice had been frequently requisite. The time for his return was at length fixed, when he fell a sacrifice to the cholera morbus, in 1826. The life of major-general Sir T. Munro

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was published in 1830, 2 vols, 8vo, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, with his correspondence and papers on Indian affairs, including a number of letters from general Wellesley, now duke of Wellington, and other military officers.—*Month. Mag.*

MUNSTER (SEBASTIAN) a German divine, was born at Ingelheim, in 1489, and was educated at Heidelberg. He entered the order of the Cordeliers, but quitted them to adopt the principles of Luther. He succeeded Pelicanus in the Hebrew professorship at Basil. He published a "Universal Cosmography," folio; a "Treatise on Dialling;" a Latin translation of Josephus; and a Latin version of the Bible, with notes, and several mathematical works.—*Moreri.*

MURRAY (JAMES) a partizan officer of considerable talent, in the service of the East India Company. He was a native of the state of Rhode Island, in North America, and his real name is said to have been Lillibridge, which he exchanged for some unknown reason for that by which he was commonly known. At an early age he left his relations, in consequence of some ill treatment he had received from one of them, and went to sea. After a number of voyages, he arrived at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, about 1790, when he determined to repair to the interior of India, and enter into the service of one of the native chiefs, who at that period were disposed to give every encouragement to officers acquainted with European tactics. This project he accomplished, though not without some hazard and difficulty in passing the British posts. In the service of the Mahrattas he soon became noted for his bravery and military skill, and he continued thus employed nearly fifteen years, traversing the country from Cape Comorin to the frontiers of Persia. While acting under Holkar, the famous Mahratta chief, Murray became first known to his British opponents, by saving, at the most imminent risk of his own destruction, the lives of some English officers, who having fallen into the power of Holkar, were ordered by him to be put to the sword. Shortly after this affair he quitted the service of the Mahratta prince, and raised a body of cavalry by his own authority, with the assistance of which he at length obtained possession of a considerable district. In the progress of his bold undertaking, he was exposed to great vicissitudes of fortune, being at one time at the head of only seven or eight men, not more than half armed. When the war broke out between the British government and Scindia, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray proclaimed the authority of the former in that part of the country where he then was, and joined the British general, lord Lake, with about seven thousand horse. The marquis of Wellesley, at that period, had issued a proclamation recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes, but this order could not extend to Murray, as being an American. He was treated by the British

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commander with great consideration, and was employed in many dangerous and important services, still retaining the command of the cavalry which he had brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly ten thousand men, in four attempts to take the fort by storm, he was in continual action, and attained the character of being the best partizan officer in the army. At the conclusion of the war, when he had accumulated a handsome fortune, he resolved to return to his native country, and having remitted his property to Calcutta, he repaired thither himself. The services he had rendered to the British government were very considerable, and he was hardly satisfied with the reward which he received, being made a major, with permission to return home on half-pay. He was just about to embark for America, when an accidental injury, in consequence of a fall from his horse, occasioned his death in the spring of 1807.—*Aikin's Athenæum.*

MUSA (ANTONIUS) flourished about 21 BC. and was physician to the emperor Augustus. He was the first who recommended the use of the cold bath. A tract entitled "Libellus de Botanica" was published with his name, but it seems doubtful whether he had any thing to do with the work thus attributed to him.—*Eloy Dict. Hist.*

MUSHET (ROBERT) a most ingenious and active officer, belonging to the royal mint, whose death took place in the early part of the year 1828. He displayed great ability in his statements, reasonings, and suggestions, respecting the currency and mint regulations contained in the report of his evidence before the committee of parliament, relative to cash payments, in 1819. Though laboriously engaged in the new coinage, for eight or ten years previous to his death, he found leisure to prepare and publish several useful tracts on subjects connected with the currency and the national debt. The last of these was an investigation of the causes of the panic in 1825, which, from a long and careful deduction of facts, he was led to ascribe entirely to the superabundant issue of Bank of England and country bank notes, the joint effect of which not only heightened the prices of commodities in general, but also greatly influenced the value of public securities, constituting an element of derangement which had hitherto been nearly overlooked or not sufficiently regarded. Mr Mushet was a contributor of some important articles for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.—*Orig.*

MUSS (CHARLES) an ingenious painter in enamel, who died in 1824, at the age of forty-three. Among his most celebrated works is a Holy Family after Parmegiano, said to be the largest piece of enamel ever painted. Mr Martin, who had been the pupil of this artist, superintended the execution of various works in painted glass, which Mr Muss had been commissioned to execute, for the benefit of his widow.—*Lit. Gaz.*

NARES (ROBERT) a learned writer on theology, philology, and criticism. He was the son of Dr James Nares, an eminent musical composer, and first cousin of the Rev. Edward Nares, professor of history in the university of Oxford. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch college, Oxford, where he proceeded master of arts, in 1778. After entering into holy orders he was presented to the rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire; he was chosen preacher at Lincoln's-inn; and he also obtained the office of assistant librarian at the British Museum. In 1799 he was made archdeacon of Stafford, when he resigned his first preferment. He was also a prebendary of Lincoln, and for some time rector of St Mary's, Reading, at which place he resided. At the time of his death, which happened March 23d, 1829, he was archdeacon of Stafford, canon of Lichfield, and rector of All Hallows, London. His principal productions are "An Essay on the Demon, or Divination of Socrates," 1782, 8vo; "Elements of Orthoepey, containing a distinct view of the whole Analogy of the English Language," 1784, 8vo; "A Connected Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church, in Twelve Sermons preached at the Warburton Lecture," 1805; and "A Glossary, or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, &c. in the works of English Authors of the age of Queen Elizabeth," London, 1822, 4to. Many years since Dr Nares, in conjunction with Mr Beloe, established and conducted the "British Critic," a high church literary review; and he was also a contributor to the Classical Journal.—*Month. Mag.*

NARUSZEWICZ (ADAM) a distinguished poet and historian, who was a native of Poland. From his having made an excellent translation of the works of the great Roman historian he obtained the appellation of the Polish Tacitus; but his fame chiefly rests on his elaborate work on the annals of his country. His History of Poland commences with the introduction of Christianity by king Micislaus I, in 965, and is continued to the first dynasty of the Piasts in 1386. Purposing to treat subsequently of the anterior period, he began by the publication of the second volume of his history in 1780, and between that year and 1786 appeared the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes. A second edition of this portion of the Polish History was printed at Warsaw, in 1803, at the expense of count Thaddeus Mostowski, an eminent publicist and man of letters, who was then minister of the interior; but no writer felt equal to the task of finishing this grand national work, which the author had left imperfect at his death in 1794. At length a plan was laid for the execution of this undertaking under the patronage of the Royal Society of the Friends of Science at Warsaw, and two publications,—the Reign of Sigismund III, by J. U. Niem-

cewicz, 1819, 3 vols, 8vo; and that of Ladislaus IV, by C. Kwiatkowski, 1823, one vol. 8vo, have consequently appeared. Through the efforts of the same society was published, thirty years after the death of Naruszewicz, the preliminary volume of the history, for which he had collected the materials: it is entitled "Historia narodu Polskiego przedrokiem 965"—History of the Polish Nation before the Introduction of the Christian Religion, two parts, Warsaw, 1824, 8vo, with maps.—*Rev. Encycl.*

NARY (Dr CORNELIUS) a Roman Catholic divine, was born in 1660, in the county of Kildare, and died in 1738. His works are "A History of the World," folio; and "The New Testament translated from the Vulgate, with Notes," 8vo.—*Harri's Edition of Ware.*

NASMETH (PETER) an ingenious landscape painter, who was a native of Edinburgh, and the son of an artist cultivating the same branch of the profession. When very young he devoted himself to the study of nature, and the delineation of rural scenery; and at the age of twenty he removed to London, where his talents soon attracted notice, and procured him the appellation of the English Hobbima. That painter and Ruysdael seem to have been his favourite masters, but without being a copyist of their manner, he may be said to have infused their spirit into his works. He acquired great reputation, his pictures have been sought after by the most distinguished amateurs of the day, and there is scarcely a collection of importance in England but what contains some of his works. He died at South Lambeth, near London, August 17th, 1831, in the forty-sixth year of his age.—*Ann. Biog.*

NAUDET (THOMAS CHARLES) a French landscape painter, born at Paris in 1774. His death took place July 10, 1810, and he left a collection of near three thousand designs, comprehending the most beautiful views, and the finest monuments of ancient and modern times, in Italy, Spain, Germany, and Switzerland. They have since his death been published, 1812, with a descriptive text by M. Neergard, a learned Danish naturalist.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

NAUMAN (JOHN GOTTLÖB) master of the electoral chapel at Dresden, and one of the most distinguished musical composers in Germany. He was born in 1741, of very poor parents, at a small village near Dresden, and was taken to Italy by a Swedish amateur, who discovered his talents for music, and wished to encourage them. After seven years' study under Tartini, at Padua, under Martini, at Bologna, and also at Naples, he returned to Germany, and was appointed composer of sacred music, and afterwards chapel master to the elector of Saxony. He subsequently made two journeys to Italy, where he composed several operas, which were performed with distinguished success at the theatres of that country. Notwithstanding brilliant and

flattering offers of employment from different northern princes, he gave the preference to his own country, where he spent every summer at his native village, on the banks of the Elbe. For some time before his death he devoted himself almost entirely to the composition of sacred music, some very valuable pieces of which are preserved in the archives of the chapel of Dresden. His death, which was occasioned by apoplexy, took place in 1801. Among the operas which he composed may be mentioned "La Clemenza di Tito;" "L'Isola Disabitata," "Armida," "Amphion," "Gustavus Vasa," "Orpheus," and "Aci e Galatea." His other works include oratorios, symphonies, duets, sonatas, songs, ariettes, &c.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

NEELE (HENRY) an ingenious poet and novel writer, who died by his own hand, February 9, 1828, in a fit of insanity, supposed to have originated from too intense application to study. He was the son of an engraver, and was educated for the profession of a solicitor, which he practised with reputation in the metropolis till his death. He was a man of amiable disposition, and inoffensive manners, and highly respected by his acquaintance. Among his publications are "Poems;" "Dramatic Scenes;" and "The Romance of History," 3 vols, 12mo, a series of tales relating to persons and events mentioned in the annals of our native country. As a poet Mr Neele seems to have formed himself on the model of Collins, and several of his odes possess great power of picturesque personification, and otherwise display considerable mastery and spirit.—*Lit. Chron. Ed.*

NEMESIANUS (AURELIUS OLYMPIUS) a Latin poet, was a native of Carthage, and flourished about AD. 281. He wrote a poem entitled "Cynegeticon," and four eclogues published by Paul Manutius in 1538. Another poet of the same name wrote a poem entitled "Ixentica."—*Moreri.*

NEWLAND (JOHN) abbot of the monastery of St Augustine at Bristol in the fifteenth century. He seems to have been a man of learning and abilities, and was frequently employed in a diplomatic character by king Henry VIII. Of his literary talents he has left a specimen in his history of the monastery over which he presided, in which are included memoirs of the baronial family of Berkeley, by one of whom the establishment was founded. Newland became abbot of Bristol in 1481, and died in 1515.—*Barrett's History of Bristol. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

NEWTON (RICHARD) an eminent divine, was born in 1676, in Buckinghamshire, and was educated at Westminster school. He then went to Christchurch, Oxford, and in 1710 he became principal of Hart-hall, when he took his doctor's degree. In 1752 he obtained a canonry of Christchurch. It was Dr Newton who erected Hart-hall into a college. He wrote "Pluralities indefensible," 8vo; "University Education," 8vo; "The Characters of Theophrastus;" a volume of sermons. He died in 1753.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

NEWTON (THOMAS) a schoolmaster and physician, was born at Butley, in Cheshire, and studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and at Queen's college, Cambridge. He took orders, and became master of Macclesfield school, where he had received his early education. In 1583 he became rector of Little Ilford, in Essex. He also practised as a physician. He wrote several works, the chief of which are "History of the Saracens," 4to; "An Elegiac Poem on the Death of Queen Elizabeth;" "The Herbal to the Bible, translated from Lemnius;" "Approved Medicines and Cordial Precepts;" "Illustrium aliquot Anglorum Encomia."—*Wood.*

NIEBUHR (B—G—) a celebrated historian, who was the son of Karsten Niebuhr, the Danish traveller in Arabia, whither he was sent by his government in 1763, in conjunction with Peter Forskal, on a tour of scientific research. The subject of this article was employed in the civil service of the Prussian government. In Italy he discovered inedited fragments of the Cicero's orations pro Marco Rabirio, and pro Plancio; and in 1807 it was announced that he had also discovered some inedited works of Seneca. His observations on the antiquities of Rome led him to an investigation of its ancient history, and in 1811 he published at Berlin the first volume of his "Roman History," and a second in 1812. This work, which is rather critical than historical, tends to inculcate a very extensive degree of scepticism with regard to the facts related by ancient writers; but though the author in a few instances displays more subtlety than judgment, it must be owned that he has rectified a multitude of errors, and thrown more light on the genuine annals of Rome than any of his predecessors. M. Niebuhr published, in 1814, "Droits de la Prusse sur la Cour de Saxe," Berlin, 8vo. In 1816 he was sent ambassador from the court of Prussia to the papal government; and in 1818 he was appointed a professor of the university of Berlin; he was a counsellor of state, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. The opportunities for new investigation afforded to M. Niebuhr by his embassy to Rome induced him to remodel his history, and accordingly in 1827 he published the first part of the work on an enlarged scale, and of this an English translation has appeared by Messrs. Tuffnell and Lewis, notwithstanding a translation of the first edition had been previously published by Mr. Walter. The professor removed from Berlin to the university of Bonn, where he delivered lectures on the countries and nations of the ancient world, and another course on finance, money, and banking. He was engaged as the editor or conductor of the publication of "Corpus Historiæ Byzantinæ;" and a collection appeared of his "Historical and Philological Tracts," Bonn, 8vo. He died at Bonn, January 2, 1831, aged fifty-three.—*Biog. des Hommes Vivants. Edit.*

NIEMEYER (DR AUGUSTUS HERMAN) chancellor of the university of Halle, distin-

guished as a lecturer and a public writer. He was born in that city September 1, 1754, and he received his education in the institution over which he long presided. He first began to give instructions in the university on the 18th of April, 1777; and the fiftieth anniversary of that event was commemorated by an assemblage of vast multitudes of his scholars from all parts of Germany. Among his published writings may be mentioned "The Principles of Teaching and Instruction for Learners, Tutors, and others," Halle, 1810, 3 vols, 8vo; "A Legacy to Helen from her Father," Bremen, 1798, 12mo; "Philotas," a moral Essay, 2 vols, 8vo; and Poems, 1786, 8vo. His works are extremely numerous, and he continued to add to their number till towards the close of his life, but his greatest literary services to society were undoubtedly in the department of education. He died at Halle, July 7, 1828. A list of the productions of his pen may be found in Meusel's *Gelehrte Deutschland*.—*Rev. Encyclop. For. Quart. Rev.*

NIEREMBERG (JOHN EUSEBIUS) a celebrated Spanish jesuit, who was one of the most distinguished writers the society ever produced. He was born at Madrid in 1590, and having finished his studies at Salamanca, he took the habit of St Ignatius, in opposition to the wishes of his friends, who however suffered him to persevere in his self-elected destination. After having been employed on a mission in Algarve, he applied himself to the cultivation of the science of nature, and he was appointed professor of natural history at Madrid, where he remained fourteen years. He was subsequently employed in the explanation of the sacred writings, and he died at Madrid in 1658. His works are numerous. Among the most important are "De Arte Voluntatis, lib. vii." Lyons, 1631, 8vo; "La Curiosa Filosofia y Tesoro de Maravillas de la Naturaleza," Madr. 1634, 4to; "Historia Naturæ maximè Peregrinæ, lib. xvi." Antw. 1635, folio; "Vida de S. Inigo de Loyola," Madr. 1631, 8vo.—*Sotwell. Bibl. Soc. Jes. Biog. Univ.*

NIEUPORT (C. F. A. F. LE PRUD'HOMME D'HAULX, viscount de) a French diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris in 1746. He was, early in life, admitted into the order of Malta, and after having served in the Austrian army, and in the Maltese expeditions, he became, about 1786, chargé d'affaires at the court of the Netherlands. Nearly at the same period he obtained a commanderie, which he lost in 1793; and after the re-establishment of the kingdom of the Netherlands, he received from the prince of Orange the title of chamberlain and the decoration of the Belgic Lion. He died in August 1827. The viscount de Nieuport, who was a member of the Academy of Brussels, and other learned societies, published "Mélanges de Mathématiques," Bruxelles, 1794—99, 2 vols, 4to, with a Supplement, published in 1802; "Essai sur la Théorie du Raisonnement" 1805, 12mo; "Un Peu de Tout, ou Amusement

d'un Sexagénaire," 1818, 8vo; and academic memoirs.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

NOBLE (MARK) an industrious writer on history, biography, and genealogy, who was rector of Barming, in Kent, to which living he was presented by George III in 1784. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, and he wrote several papers which are inserted in the *Archæologia*. He was also the author of various distinct publications, among which may be mentioned "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," Birmingham, 1784, 2 vols, 8vo, second edition, London, 1787; "Memoirs of the illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical Tables," 1797, 8vo; "The Lives of the English Regicides," 1798, 2 vols, 8vo; "History of the College of Arms," 1805, 4to; and a supplementary continuation of Granger's "Biographical History of England," 1806, 3 vols, 8vo. Mr Noble died at Barming, May 26th, 1827.—*Gent. Mag.*

NOEL DE LA MORINIÈRE (SIMON BARTHOLOMEW JOSEPH) a French traveller and naturalist, was born at Dieppe in 1765, and died at Drontheim, in Norway, in 1822, on his return from a voyage to Cape North. He successively obtained the offices of inspector of navigation and inspector-general of fisheries, and he was a member of the scientific academies of Petersburg, Turin, New York, &c. Among his works are "Tableau Historique de la Pêche de la Baleine," 8vo; "Tableau Statistique de la Navigation de la Seine depuis la Mer jusqu'à Rouen," 1806, 8vo; and "Histoire Générale des Pêches anciennes et modernes dans les Mers et les Fleuves des deux Continens," 1815, 4to, which is unfinished, two volumes only having been published.—*Annuaire Nécrolog. Biog. Univ. Class.*

NOLAN (MICHAEL) an eminent lawyer, who was a native of Ireland. After finishing his studies he was called to the English bar, where he soon distinguished himself; and he ultimately attained the office of chief justice of the Brecon circuit, in Wales. He was particularly conversant with the poor laws, tythe laws, &c. In 1793 he published, in two parts, "Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace;" in 1796 he edited, with notes, Strange's Reports; and in 1797 he printed "A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England." He died in December 1827.—*Month. Mag.*

NORDBERG or NORBERG (MATTHEW) an eminent Oriental scholar, born at Upsal, where he died in 1826, at the age of seventy-nine. Among his works are, "Codex Nazaræus, Liber Adami appellatus, Syriacè transcript," &c. Lund. 1815—1817, 3 vols, 4to; "Lexicon Codicis Nazaræi," 1816, 4to; and "Onomasticon ejusd. Codicis," 1817, 4to.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

NORMANN EHRENFELS (CHARLES FREDERIC LEBERCHT, count de) a distinguished military officer, born at Stuttgart in 1784. At the age of eighteen he entered as an ensign into the Austrian service, and

during the war with Prussia, in 1807, he was decorated with several military orders, and advanced to the rank of major. He became a colonel in 1809, and he commanded the light cavalry of the guard of Napoleon during the campaign in Russia. In 1813 he was employed as a major-general at the head of several squadrons of cavalry, to suppress the free corps of Lutzow, which, in defiance of the suspension of arms, harassed the French army. After the battle of Leipsic he refused to serve against the French, and sought refuge in Saxony, and afterwards in Austria, where he was employed in the military education of the son of count Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal. On the insurrection taking place in Greece, he determined to afford his personal aid to the patriots, and in January 1822 he embarked at Marseilles, with a number of German officers, and arriving in Greece, he was appointed by the government commandant of the fort of Navarino, where his conduct justified the confidence which had been reposed on him. After organizing a battalion of Philhellenes at Corinth, he joined Mavrocordato, had a share in the brilliant victory of Combotti, and was badly wounded in the unfortunate affair of Peta. He retired to Missolunghi, where he died of a nervous fever, November 4, 1822. The "*Journal d'une Campagne du Général Normann*" was published at Berne in 1823. — *Annales Biograph. Biog. Univ. Class.*

NORTHCOTE (JAMES) a celebrated portrait and historical painter, born in 1746, at Plymouth, where his father was a watch-maker. He was designed for the same employment, but he evinced such an early aptitude for designing and painting, that he was at length, through the intervention of Dr John Mudge, a physician at Plymouth, admitted as a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He accordingly came to London in 1771, and applied himself with so much assiduity to the cultivation of the art, that after five years' study he quitted his preceptor, and commenced painting portraits on his own account with great success. However he aspired to the loftier but less lucrative department of historical painting; and in 1777 he repaired to Italy, where he remained three years, and was admitted a member of the Imperial Academy at Florence, of the Ancient Etruscan Academy at Cortona, and of the *Accademia del Forti* at Rome. Returning to England he settled in the metropolis, and soon obtained great reputation as a painter, both of history and portrait. In 1786 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1787 a Royal Academician; and for a period of thirty years his productions formed a conspicuous part of the exhibitions at Somerset House. One of the finest pictures he ever painted was the Murder of the Royal Children, Edward V and his brother Richard Duke

of York, in the Tower; and another happy production of his pencil was the scene between Prince Arthur and Hubert, from Shakspeare. One of his best portraits, executed much in the style of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is that of a Man holding a Hawk in the Marquis of Westminster's collection. At Somerset House, in 1796, Mr Northcote exhibited a series of pictures, designed to show the opposite effects of prudence and liberty in two young women, as a kind of counterpart to Hogarth's *Industrious* and *Idle Apprentice*. These paintings were cleverly executed, but they had little of the Hogarthian spirit. He was on the whole deservedly one of the most successful artists of his day. He studied deeply, and exhibited great force of conception, which is the true characteristic of genius. His colouring was peculiarly chaste and distinct, and his pictures are characterised by the most judicious admixture of light and shade. He was an acute observer of human nature, possessed excellent sense, quick perception, and great conversational powers. Confined first to his chamber, and then to his bed, he would talk for hours together with untiring vivacity, and unceasing intelligence. He died at his house in Argyle Place, London, July 30, 1831; and his remains were interred under the new church of St Mary le Bonne. Mr Northcote exercised the pen as well as the pencil, but not with equal success. His principal work is the *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*; and he also published *Fables, Conversations, and the Life of Titian*, in all which he was assisted by Mr Hazlitt. As a critic he was severe, and too frequently cynical. His private character was highly respectable, but his habits were penurious, and he is said to have died worth 80,000*l.* — *Ann. Biog.*

NUVOLONE (CHARLES FRANCIS) a painter, was born at Milan in 1608. His father was an eminent painter, and directed the studies of his son, who became eminent in the style of Guido; his Madonnas are particularly admired. He died in 1651. — His brother, **JOSEPH NUVOLONE**, also an artist, besides other fine paintings, is distinguished by one of St Dominic raising a dead man to life. He died at the age of eighty-four, in 1703. — *Pilkington.*

NYERUP (ERASMUS) a distinguished Danish writer, who was librarian to the university of Copenhagen, and professor of the history of literature in that institution. He was the author of various works relating to the history, biography, and literary antiquities of Denmark; and he published a *Description of Copenhagen*, and was engaged with Professor Rahbek in the "*Udsigt over Dansk Literatur*," — *Review of Danish Literature*, of which the first volume appeared in 1828. He died at Copenhagen in 1829, aged seventy-one. — *Ann. Reg.*

O BSEQUENS (JULIUS) a Latin writer, flourished AD. 395, and wrote a treatise, "De Prodigis," a catalogue of the wonders related by Livy. The best editions are Hearne's, 1703, and that of Leyden, 1720, 8vo.—*Fabricius Bibl. Lat.*

O'CONNOR (CHARLES) a learned Catholic clergyman, who long resided in the family of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, as librarian to that nobleman, and confessor to his lady the late Marchioness of Buckingham. The liberality of his sentiments exposed him to the animadversions of some of the advocates for the temporal authority of the pope, who objected to his views relative to the royal veto on the appointment of Irish Catholic prelates, the propriety of which he was disposed to admit. His literary researches were chiefly directed to the elucidation of the history and antiquities of Ireland. He was the author of Columbanus's Letters, with an historical address on the calamities occasioned by foreign influence in the nomination of bishops to Irish sees, 1810—13, 2 vols, 8vo; a "Narrative of the most interesting Events, in modern Irish History," 1812, 8vo; and a collection of the ancient Irish chronicles. He died in 1828 at Balinagar, in Ireland, the son of his brother O'Connor Don.—*Month. Mag.*

O'KEEFE (JOHN) a popular comic writer, who was a native of Ireland. He was originally intended for the profession of a painter, and made some progress in drawing, but his strong taste for theatrical amusements interfered with his studies, and prevented him from becoming an artist. At the age of fifteen he wrote a comedy, in five acts, which though wild and in some respects peurile, is said to have displayed ingenuity in the management of the plot. Wishing to go upon the stage, he obtained an interview with Mr Mossop, then manager of the Dublin theatre, who gave him an engagement. He continued to play at Dublin and in the country about twelve years, as a comedian, with considerable success. At length he ventured on dramatic composition, and his first piece, "Colin's Welcome," a pastoral drama, replete with pleasant situations, was well received. He had a taste for music, and adapted the songs himself, and he wrote many essays and epigrams; but among his early productions the best was a kind of histrionic monologue, called "Tony Lumpkin's Rambles through Dublin," which afforded him abundant scope for the exhibition of broad humour. He at length left Dublin about 1780, and going to London, endeavoured in vain to procure an engagement. Thus situated he applied himself entirely to writing for the stage, and from 1781 to 1798 he composed a great number of comedies and farces, many of which were published collectively, by subscription, for the benefit of the author, 1798, 4 vols, 8vo. In 1800 O'Keefe, who was then blind, and had

been reduced by misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, had, through the kindness of the managers, a benefit at Covent Garden theatre, when, after the performance, he was led on the stage to deliver a poetical address of his own composition, in which humour and pathos are said to have been happily blended. He subsequently published his Recollections, or Auto-Biographical Memoirs. His death took place in 18—. Among his multitudinous productions there are several that are still occasionally acted, as the Castle of Andalusia, Peeping Tom, the Farmer, Wild Oats, or the Strolling Gentleman, and the London Hermit, or Rambles in Dorsetshire.—*Theat. Dict. Gent. Mag.*

OLAFSEN (EGGERT) a learned writer, was a native of Iceland, who studied at Copenhagen. He travelled several times over Iceland with Bearn Paulson, and their "Observations" were published at Copenhagen in 2 vols, 4to, 1772. He was afterwards appointed a magistrate, and thenceforward devoted himself to natural history and poetry, and the study of the Scriptures. He was unfortunately drowned with his wife in crossing the Bredafjord in 1776.—*Henderson's Tour in Iceland.*

OLDMIXON (JOHN) a political writer, was born at Bridgewater in Somersetshire in 1673. He made himself very conspicuous by his warm opposition to the Stuarts, and accused the editors of Clarendon's History with having interpolated passages into that work, which charge was refuted by bishop Atterbury. Though so eager to accuse others of this act, he did not disdain to commit it himself, for being employed in the first edition of Kennet's Complete History he made several alterations in Daniel's Chronicle. He was collector of the customs of Bridgewater, and a forcible, although not always an accurate writer. He wrote "A Critical History of England," 2 vols, 8vo; "A History of the Stuarts," folio; "Life of Arthur Maynwaring;" "Life of Queen Anne."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

OLIVER (ISAAC) an English miniature painter, was born in 1556, and studied under Hilliard and Zuechero. He also painted some historical pictures of considerable beauty. He died in 1617.—**PETER OLIVER**, his son, also an excellent miniature painter, was much employed by Charles I. He died in 1654.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

OMMEGANCK (—) one of the most eminent landscape painters in Europe, died at Antwerp, his native place, January 18, 1826. He was a knight of the order of the Belgic Lion, and member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands. He excelled in the exact representation of the simple beauties and graces of nature; and his numerous productions, many of which have been exhibited at Paris, have procured him the appellation of "the Racine of the Shepherds."—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ORD (CRAVEN) FRS. and FSA. He was the son of Harry Ord, Esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office. In January 1775 he was received into the Antiquarian Society, of which association he was long an active and useful member. He travelled with Sir John Cullum and with Richard Gough, in search of archaeological and topographical information; and as the fruit of his researches he made a large and valuable collection of impressions from sepulchral brasses, forming a series of such monuments, from the early part of the fourteenth century to the reign of Henry VIII. For some years he was one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries; and he furnished many papers to the *Archæologia*. Among these are "An Inventory of the Crown Jewels, made in 3d Edward III.;" "An Illuminated Letter of Filiation among the Grey Friars;" "A Description of a Carving of the Wise Men's Offering in the Church of Long Melford, Suffolk;" "Sir Edward Waldegrave's Account for the Funeral of King Edward the Sixth;" "A Description of the Paintings of the Family of Eldred the Navigator;" "A Drawing of an Ancient Comb, found in the Ruins of Ickleton Nunnery, Cambridgeshire;" "An Account of the Entertainment of King Henry VI at the Abbey of St Edmund's Bury, in 1433;" and "Copies of five curious Writs of Privy Seal,—one in the time of Queen Mary, and the others of Queen Elizabeth." Besides his own publications, which appear to have been entirely confined to the *Archæologia*, he furnished important assistance to Gough for his *Sepulchral Monuments*; and to Mr John Nichols and Mr William Bray, for their respective histories of Leicestershire and Surrey. His library, including valuable manuscripts, was dispersed by sales at auction in the years 1829, 1830, and 1832. Mr Ord, who belonged to the King's Remembrancer's Office, in the Exchequer, died at Woolwich Common, in Kent, January 6, 1832, at the age of seventy-six.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

O'REILLY (ALEXANDER) a Spanish general, who was born in Ireland about 1735. He entered early into the Spanish army, and having served with distinction in several campaigns, he obtained the favour of Charles III, and was raised to the highest military rank. In 1774, being appointed commander of an expedition against Algiers, his reputation suffered much from the ill success of the undertaking; notwithstanding which he was chosen to conduct the war with France in 1794, when he died suddenly, at an advanced age.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

O'REILLY (count ANDREW) general of cavalry in the Austrian service, chamberlain, commander of the imperial military order of Maria Theresa, proprietary colonel of the third regiment of light horse, &c. was the second son of James O'Reilly, of Ballincough, county of Westmeath. He filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian army, with the exception of that of field marshal. At the battle of Austerlitz, so fatal to the

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Austrians, the remnant of their army was preserved from destruction by the courage and skill of this officer; and on the 12th of May 1809 he held the post of governor of Vienna. The defeat of the archduke Ferdinand, by Napoleon, being followed by the appearance of the conqueror under the walls of the capital of the empire, on general O'Reilly devolved the difficult task of making an honourable capitulation with the enemy. He accordingly deputed the prince of Dietrichstein, the burgomaster, and the principal citizens of Vienna to Napoleon, who accepted the terms proposed by him, with the stipulation that the general should be the bearer of the treaty to the emperor Francis, in order that he might enforce its fulfilment by explaining to him his critical state of affairs. His death took place at Vienna, in the ninety-first year of his age.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

ORESME (NICHOLAS) one of the most distinguished writers of the fourteenth century. He is supposed to have been a native of Caen in Normandy, was admitted a doctor of theology of the faculty of Paris, and became grand master of the college of Navarre in 1355. He was tutor to the dauphin, afterwards Charles V, who made him bishop of Lisieux in 1377, and he died in 1382. He translated various works of Aristotle, and the treatise of Petarch, *De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ*; and he wrote sermons, and other original works, particularly one entitled "De Anti-Christo," published in the collection of Martene and Durand.—*Huet, Orig. de Caen. Biog. Univ. Class.*

OSBORNE (FRANCIS) an English writer of good family, was born in Bedfordshire about 1589. He took part with the parliament in the civil war. He died in 1639. His chief works were prohibited by authority: they are, "Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy;" "Turkish Policy, a Discourse on Machiavel;" "Advice to a Son;" "Historical Memoirs on the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James."—*Biog. Brit.*

OUDET (JAMES JOSEPH) one of the most distinguished officers in the armies of the French Republic, was born at Meynal, in the department of Jura, about 1773. He had risen to eminence by the force of merit at the period when Buonaparte returned from Egypt, and Oudet, who was sincerely attached to the republican institutions, beheld with sorrow the tyrant in the hero, and watched his movements with suspicion. The government, jealous of his influence, ordered him on a provincial command, as an adjunct of adjutant-general Malet, celebrated subsequently for his conspiracy against Napoleon. Oudet is supposed to have been concerned in the formation of a secret society, which was directed against the power of the emperor. After having been alternately employed and exiled, he had the command of the sixth supplementary regiment of the line at the battle of Wagram, in which he highly signalized himself; but the wounds which he received in that engagement caused his death shortly after.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

OUTHIER (RENAUD) a French astro-

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omer, who was a native of the province of Franche-Comté. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and having studied astronomy he was nominated correspondent of the Academy of Sciences in 1731. After having been appointed secretary to the bishop of Bayeux, he in 1736 accompanied Maupertuis in his journey to measure a degree within the polar circle. Returning from that expedition, he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux, which he resigned that he might be more at leisure for study. His death took place in 1774. He published "Journal d'un Voyage fait au Nord en 1736 et 1737," Paris, 1744, 4to, reprinted at Amsterdam, 1746, 12mo; besides charts and memoirs in the collection of the Academy of Sciences.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

OZERETZKOFFSKY (NICHOLAS YAKOVLEVICH) a Russian writer, who was one of the first members of the Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg, and who contributed by a number of useful publications to the advancement of science and literature. In 1774 he accompanied the academician Lepechin, in an exploratory tour through various parts of the Russian empire; and in 1785 he was sent to

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visit the lakes Ladoga and Onega, of which journey he published an account the next year. Among his literary productions are "Elements of Natural History;" "A Translation of the Writings of Sallust;" and "Memoirs of the Progress of the Sciences in Russia, from 1803 to 1810;" besides *Academical Memoirs*. He died February 20, 1827, at the age of seventy-six.—*For. Rev.*

OZEROFF (—) a tragic poet, who flourished in the reign of the emperor Alexander I. His dramas are only four, entitled "Œdipus;" "Fingal;" "Demetrius Donskoi;" and "Polyxena;" but they exhibit beauties of a high order; and the Muse of Tragedy may be said to have been endowed by his poet with dignity and eloquence of which the works of his predecessors afford no examples. In the delineation of female character he seems peculiarly successful, and scarcely less so in the local colouring and costume of his scenes, particularly in his *Fingal*, in which he has transferred the wild and gloomy pictures of Ossian to a congenial clime. He died in 1816.—*Grech's Sketch of Russian Literature. For. Rev.*

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PACHICO (FRANCIS) a Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1571. He was eminent both in historical subjects and portraits. He was also a good writer, and produced a work called "Arte de la Pintura su antiquedad y grandezas," 4to, 1649. He died in 1654.—*Filkington.*

PACIFICUS (MAXIMUS) a Latin poet, was a native of Ascoli, where he was born in 1400. The best edition of his works was published at Parma in 1691, 4to. In some of them he is said to have described the syphilis long before Columbus.—*Traboschi.*

PAGANEL (PETER) a French statesman, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention. He was born in 1745. He had before the Revolution been a public teacher, from which office he retired with a pension, after twelve years' service. In 1791 he was chosen a deputy to the Legislative Assembly; and on the 10th of August 1792, when the unfortunate Louis XVI sought an asylum in the hall of the representatives, Paganel was one of the first who offered to join in a deputation to the people, in order to restrain their violence. When in the Convention he published a tract, in which he demanded that the trial of the king should be remitted to the ordinary tribunals of justice. Under the Directory he was secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; and in 1803 he was made chief of the department of the grand chancery. As he had ultimately voted in the Convention for the death of the king, he was obliged to quit France in 1816,

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and he took refuge at Liege, whence he removed to Brussels, where he died November 20, 1826. He was the author of "Essai Historique et Critique sur la Révolution Française," 3 vols, 8vo, which passed through three editions; and he translated into prose the "Animaux Parlants" of the ablé Casti, and wrote a memoir "Sur l'Ancienneté du Globe;" and another "Sur les Causes de la Durée de l'Empire des Chinois." Paganel was a member of several French and foreign learned societies.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PAGIT or PAGET (EUSEBIUS) a puritan divine, was born at Cranford in Northamptonshire, and was educated at Christchurch. After having several preferments, he finally obtained the living of St Anne's, Aldersgate-street, where he died in 1617. He wrote a "History of the Bible."—EPHRAIM PAGET, his son, was born in 1575, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He held the living of St Edmund the King in Lombard-street, of which he was deprived at the rebellion. He died at Deptford in 1647. He wrote "Hæresiographia, or a Description of the Heresies of Later Times," 4to; "Christianographia, or a Description of the different Sorts of Christians in the World."—*Wood.*

PALEMON (QUINTUS RHEMMIUS FAMI-
NUS) the son of a slave at Vicenza, was rewarded by his freedom for the diligence with which he attended to his master's son at school. Having acquired sufficient to enable him to become a teacher at Rome, he settled there in the reign of Tiberius. There exist two works with his name, "De Ponderibus et

Mensuris," and "Ars Grammatica," in the *Grammatici Antiqui*.—*Moreri*.

PALMA (JACOB) a painter, was born at Serinalto, in the territory of Bergamo, and was a disciple of Titian. His pictures are scarce, and much esteemed. He died in 1688.—His great nephew, JACOB PALMA the younger, resided at Venice, and died in 1628. His paintings are much admired.—*Pilkington*.

PAPIAS, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia. He was the master of Polycarp, and a disciple of St John the Evangelist. He was the first who broached the Millenarian opinion respecting the reign of Christ upon the earth. He wrote "Expositions of the Discourses of the Lord," but they are lost.—*Care*.

PAREJA (JUAN DE) a painter, was a native of the West Indies, but became the slave of Diego Velasquez in Spain. In his leisure hours he amused himself with painting, but kept his productions secret. On one of the visits of Philip IV to his master's painting-room Pareja placed before him one of his own pictures, and after it had received the monarch's warmest praise he discovered himself to be the painter. The king delighted desired Velasquez to give him his liberty and instructions; but Pareja remained with his master until his death in 1670. His portraits are particularly admired.—*Cumberland*.

PARKE (JOHN) an eminent musical performer, who was born in 1745. He studied the theory of music under Baumgarten, and as an instrumental performer under Simpson, the best hautboy player of his time. In 1776 he was engaged to play in the oratorios during Lent, and he afterwards played at Ranelagh and Marylebone gardens. In 1768 he was engaged to play the principal hautboy at the King's theatre, and about 1770, he succeeded Fischer as hautboy concerto player at Vauxhall gardens, which situation he held many years; and near the same period he became one of the band at Drury Lane theatre. In 1783 he became known to the prince of Wales, who was delighted with his talents, and he was consequently attached to the Carlton House band, with a salary of 100*l.* a year. He was now in the highest reputation, he performed at the professional concert, at the concert of ancient music, and at many private concerts, and for nearly forty years he was likewise regularly engaged at most of the great provincial music meetings. He composed many concertos for his own performances, but he could never be persuaded to permit their publication. He died August 2, 1819. Mr Parke is said to have left in manuscript, a "Sketch of the General State of Music in England during the last Forty Years."—*Month. Mag.*

PARKINSON (THOMAS) a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, who was born at Kirkham in the Fylde, Lancashire, June 14, 1745. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1769; and the same year he entered into holy orders. In 1787, he published "A System of Mechanics," 4to; and

in 1789, "A System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics," 4to, a work of great value, on which depends his reputation as a man of science. In 1790 he obtained the rectory of Kegworth, in Leicestershire, which he held till his death, November 13, 1830; having also held the archdeaconry of Leicester, the chancellorship of Chester, and a prebend in St Paul's Cathedral, London. While at college, he was employed, by the Board of Longitude, in the laborious calculation of tables of the series of parallax and refraction. He published several occasional charges and single sermons.—*Ann. Biog.*

PATRICK (SAINT) the patron saint of Ireland, (whose name was Succathus, until changed by pope Celestine,) was born in 373, at a village called Bonaven Tabernæ, now Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde. When young he was carried captive by barbarians to Ireland, but after passing six months in slavery he returned to Scotland. He was not long settled before he professed himself prompted by visions and other signs to undertake the conversion of the pagan Irish. He was ordained accordingly, and proceeded to Ireland, where the greatest success crowned his endeavours. He converted and baptized the kings of Dublin and Munster, and the seven sons of the king of Connaught. He fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh, where he founded three monasteries and several schools. Nennius states that his missions continued forty years, and several miracles are attributed to him, particularly the asserted freedom of Ireland from venomous creatures, which is ascribed by the superstitious to the benediction of St Patrick. He died at Down in Ulster on the 17th of March, 493. Sir James Ware published his works, or at least those ascribed to him, in 1658, London.—*Life by Ware*.

PAULA (SAINT) a Roman lady, descended from the Scipios and the Gracchi, was born in 347, and becoming a widow she settled at Bethlehem, and founded some monasteries there, of which St Jerome had the direction. She died AD. 407.—*Baillet*.

PAULET (JOHN JAMES) a French physician, member of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, was born in 1740. He studied at the university of Montpellier, and having taken his degrees, he distinguished himself by the publication of a learned treatise on the "History of the Small Pox," 1765, 2 vols. In 1776 he published "Recherches Historiques et Physiques sur les Maladies Epizootiques," 2 vols, 8vo; and he subsequently became editor of the *Gazette de Santé*. He died at Fontainebleau, in October 1826. Besides the works mentioned, he was the author of "Traité des Champignons," 1775, 2 vols, 4to; and "Traité de la Morsure de la Vipère-aspic de Fontainebleau."—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PAULIAN (ADME HENRI) a French jesuit, distinguished as a natural philosopher. He was born at Nismes in 1722, and became professor of physics in various colleges of his order, after the extinction of which he retired to his native place, where he died in 1802.

Father Paulian published "Dictionnaire de Physique," 3 vols, 4to; "Dictionnaire des Nouvelles Découvertes en Physique," 2 vols, 8vo; "Traité de Paix entre Descartes et Newton," 3 vols, 12mo; "Système Général de Philosophie," 4 vols, 12mo, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PAYNE (JOHN) an engraver, who died in 1648. He is distinguished as having been the first English artist who executed line engraving. Among the productions of his burin are several portraits from Mytens and other Flemish portrait painters.—*Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

PEARSON (GEORGE) an eminent physician and medical writer, who was born at Mosborough hall, in Derbyshire, the seat of his father, a physician who had retired from practice. The subject of this article became a student at the university of Edinburgh in 1770, and he was admitted a member of the Royal Medical Society in that city. He took the degree of MD. in 1773, and his thesis on that occasion, "De Putredine," was inserted in the first volume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries. In 1774 he removed to London, and studied under Dr George Fordyce, at St Thomas's Hospital; the following year he went to the continent, and having travelled in France, Germany, and Holland, he returned to England in 1777, by way of Hamburgh. He first settled as a physician at Doncaster, where he remained about six years, and then became a candidate for medical practice in the metropolis. He was chosen one of the physicians to St George's Hospital, where during many years he delivered lectures on medicine, physiology, materia medica, and chemistry. He enjoyed much reputation, as a practitioner and as a man of science, and he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he furnished several contributions. His death, which took place at a very advanced age, was owing to accident. Being a man of indefatigably studious habits, he was accustomed during many years to sit up alone to an extremely late hour, and on the night of October 24, 1828, he is supposed to have fallen backward from the top of the stairs, as he was proceeding to his bed-chamber. In the morning he was found at the foot of the stair-case, in a state of insensibility, with a large wound in his head; and though he afterwards recovered, his consciousness, his death took place the same day. Among his publications may be mentioned "Observations and Experiments on the Buxton Waters," 1784, 2 vols, 8vo; "A Translation of the Table of Chemical Nomenclature drawn up by the French Chemists," 1794, 4to; "An Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow Pox," 1798, 8vo; and other tracts on the same subject.—*Gent. Mag. Month. Mag.*

PELLERIN (JOSEPH) a French antiquary, died at Paris in 1782. He wrote ten quarto volumes on the subject of medals, his cabinet of which was purchased by the king of France. Pellerin was commissary-general, and clerk of the marine at Paris.—*Dict. Hist.*

PENNICUIK (ALEXANDER) a poet and physician, was born in 1632, at New Hall, near Edinburgh. He was liberally educated at home and abroad. He is said to have furnished the plot and written part of Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd. He was also the author of a description of Tweeddale, and several poems. He died in 1722.—*Chalmers's Caledonia.*

PERCY (PETER FRANCIS, baron) a distinguished French surgeon, born at Montagny in Franche-Comté, in 1754. He took the degree of MD. at the university of Besançon, and afterwards went to Paris, where he gained several prizes proposed by the Academy of Surgery. At the commencement of the revolutionary wars he engaged in professional service in the army, and he successively exercised the functions of chief surgeon of the armies of the Moselle, the Sambre and Meuse, and the Rhine. Buonaparte made him a commandant of the legion of honour and a baron. He was a representative of the department of Doubs during the hundred days after the return of Napoleon from Elba, and he was present, in his professional capacity, at the battle of Waterloo. On the second return of the Bourbons he was dismissed from office, and he retired to his estate at Mongey, near Lagny. His death took place at Paris in 1825. Baron Percy was the author of "Manuel du Chirurgien d'Armée," 1792, 12mo; "Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale pratique, ou l'Art d'appliquer le Feu en Chirurgie," Metz, 1794, 8vo; besides other works.—*Rev. Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

PERIGNON (marquis DOMINIQUE CATHÉLINE de) peer and marshal of France, was born at Grenoble in 1754. He was deputed to the Legislative Assembly from the department of Upper Garonne in 1791, which station he quitted to join the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and gradually rose to the chief command as successor to general Dugommier. He displayed his talents at the battles of Jonquiere, St Sebastian, and La Madeline, and at the capture of the forts of Figuières and of Roses. On the conclusion of peace with Spain he was nominated ambassador at Madrid, where he signed an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between France and Spain in 1796. He subsequently distinguished himself in the army of Italy, and in 1808 he replaced Jourdan as commander of the French at Naples, several years previously to which he had been made a senator and a marshal. In 1814 the count d'Artois nominated him commissary extraordinary of the first military division. On the return of Buonaparte he attempted to organize a plan of resistance in the south of France, and not succeeding he retired to his estates. After the second restoration of Louis XVIII he was appointed to the government of the first military division, and was made a peer of France. His death took place in 1819.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ. Class.*

PERRIER (CASIMIR) a celebrated French statesman, who was born at Grenoble, October 12, 1777. He was the son of a rich mer-

chant; and at an early age he entered into the army, and served in Italy, in the staff of the military engineers, during the campaigns of 1799 and 1800. On the death of his father he relinquished the pursuit of military fame to devote himself to commerce. In 1802 he founded a banking establishment at Paris; and he subsequently established a number of cotton-spinning and sugar-refining manufactories, and also steam flour mills, all which were eminently successful, and laid the foundation of an immense fortune. He first became known to the public, in 1816, as the writer of a pamphlet against the foreign loan system, which was remarkable for the display of a lucid clearness of argument, and a profound knowledge of finance. In 1817 he was elected one of the deputies to the legislative body from the department of the Seine, and from that period till the revolution of 1830 he acted as the steadfast opponent of the ministry, in their encroachments on the rights and privileges of the people. He particularly signalized himself by his hostility to the Villele Administration, having almost singly supported the burden of the opposition to the famous budget of M. de Villele, which he disputed in every article, with equal perseverance and talent. When M. de Polignac became president of the council, the opposition of Perrier assumed a more decided character; and he was one of the foremost among the 221 deputies who voted for the famous address which led to the fatal Ordonnances of July. When the Revolution broke out he at once avowed himself the advocate of the popular cause, and opened his house as the place of meeting for the deputies who assembled to protest against the illegality of the proceedings of the government. Firmly attached, however, to the principles of constitutional opposition, and therefore shrinking from the probable effects of a revolution, he was one of the last to abandon the hope that his infatuated sovereign would perceive the error he had committed, and, by a timely revocation of the Ordonnances, prevent the necessity for the extreme measure of an appeal to arms, and a consequent change of the dynasty. When these became inevitable, M. Perrier devoted himself with ardour to the task of consolidating the new throne of the king of the French, and reassembling those elements of order and stability which the recent convulsion of the state had scattered but not annihilated. On the dissolution of the ministry of M. Laffitte, Perrier was called to the head of the government, and he immediately entered upon that system of conservative policy which he continued until the close of his career. The details of his ministry will occupy the pen of the future historian, and to posterity must be left the office of awarding him the praise or censure which he deserved. The last time he took any prominent part in the debates of the Chamber of Deputies was on the 20th of March, 1832, when he pronounced an eloquent defence of the conduct of government with respect to the disturbances which had taken

place at Grenoble. The last time he was present in the chamber was on the 29th of the same month, when he merely brought in several private bills. On the 3d of April he was attacked by the cholera morbus, from which he partially recovered; but after lingering for a while in a state of pain and debility, probably heightened by mental anxiety, death put a period to his sufferings, on the morning of May 16, 1832. As an orator Perrier was energetic and impassioned; the natural warmth of his temper, heightened by the irritability produced by ill health, frequently imparted an abruptness and acerbity to his style which injured both the oratorical and moral effect of his eloquence, but his reasoning was forcible, and his language commanding and effective. It will be the province of others, as we have already observed, to pronounce a judgment concerning his political system, which has been the object of enthusiastic eulogium from one party, and unmeasured invective from another; but be his system good or bad, it would at least be allowed, by his most violent opponents, that the course which he adopted from conviction, he persisted in with unremitting energy, thus giving a strong proof at least of the honesty of his intentions.—*For. Rev.*

PERROT (Sir JOHN) a statesman, was born in Pembrokeshire about 1527. At the coronation of Edward VI he was one of the knights of the Bath. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned for taking part with the Protestants. In 1572 Elizabeth made him president of Munster, where he suppressed a rebellion, and appointed him admiral of a fleet for the protection of Ireland against Spain. In 1583 he was made lord deputy of Ireland, in which situation he so ill conducted himself that he was recalled, tried for high treason, and sentenced to death. He was respited, but died in the Tower in 1592.—*Biog. Brit.*

PERRY (JOHN) an engineer, was born in Gloucestershire, and entering into the navy he became captain of a fire-ship, which he unfortunately lost, and was in consequence broke and imprisoned. On the visit of the czar Peter to this country, he took him back to Russia, and employed him in opening a communication between the Volga and the Don. But here again failing in his expectations he returned to England, and was employed in stopping the breach in the bank of the Thames near Dagenham in Essex. He died at Spalding in 1733. He wrote "The State of Russia," 8vo; "An Account of the Stopping of Dagenham Breach," 8vo; "A Plan for Manning the Navy, with a Narrative of his Case," 4to.—*Aikin's Biog. Dict.*

PERTHUIS DE LAILLEVAUT (LEON DE) a French engineer and agriculturist, born near Meaux in 1757, and died at Paris in 1818. He was one of the officers charged with the construction of the fort of Château Neuf, which serves for the defence of the town of St Malo. Besides a number of reports made to the Society of Agriculture, of which he was a member, he wrote "Mémoire sur l'Art de perfectionner les Constructions Ru-

rales," 1805, 4to; and "Mémoire sur l'Amélioration des Prairies Naturelles et sur leur Irrigation," 1805, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PERTICARI (count JUILIO) an Italian philosopher and man of letters, born at Savignano in 1779. He deserved the approbation of all true patriots by endeavouring, in his writings, to excite his degenerated fellow-citizens to imitate the stern virtues of their ancestors, persuaded as he was that the inculcation of virtue was one of the first duties of a public writer. He was the author of some fragments published in the Propositions of Signor Monti for Corrections and Additions to the Dictionary of Della Crusca; and he was one of the principal contributors to the *Giornale Arcadico* of Rome. He died at Rome in 1822.—*Ibid.*

PETACHIAS, or **PETACHIA**, a Jewish rabbin of the twelfth century, who was a native of Ratisbon. He is celebrated among the Hebrews as a traveller and an historian. His itinerary, entitled "Sibub Olam," or "Travels over the World," edited from his papers by his brothers, the rabbins Isaac and Nahaman, was printed at Prague in 1595, 4to, and subsequently at Altdorf and Amsterdam. It has been translated into Latin, and Basnage has given an abstract of the work in his *History of the Jews*.—*Biog. Univ.*

PETIT-THOUARS (ALBERT DU) a distinguished French naturalist, who was a member of the Institute, of the Royal Agricultural, Horticultural, and Philomathic Societies of Paris; and a knight of the order of St Louis. He cultivated with success various branches of natural history, but his attention was especially directed to the study of botany, and he was for more than twenty years director of the Royal Nursery of Roule, an establishment which has in some degree existed ever since the reign of Louis XII. He was the author of "Mélanges de Botanique;" "Dialogues sur l'Histoire Naturelle;" "Essai sur la Végétation;" and "Recherches sur les Orchides;" and he published, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, "Notice Historique sur la Pépinière du Roi au Roule." He died May 11, 1831.—*Gent. Mag.*

PETTITOT (CLAUDE BERNARD) director-general of the university of Paris, was born at Dijon in 1772. He went to Paris at the age of eighteen, and was employed in writing for the press till 1800, when he was appointed chief of the bureau of public instruction of the prefecture of the Seine. He relinquished that office in 1804; and five years afterwards his friend M. de Fontanes procured him the post of inspector-general of the university; and as he resigned his functions during the hundred days, he was, after the second return of the king, nominated secretary-general of the commission of public instruction. In 1821 he became a member of the royal council of the university; and he died in 1825. He was the author of three original tragedies, and he executed good translations of the tragedies of Alfieri and the novels of Cervantes. He also edited *Répertoire du Théâtre Fran-*

çais, avec Notices, &c. 1803—4, 23 vols, 8vo, and other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PETIT-RADEL (LOUIS FRANCIS) a French architect, inspector-general of civil edifices, born at Paris in 1740. After having obtained several prizes from the Academy of Architecture, he travelled to Italy, and on his return home he delivered lectures on architecture. He consecrated a great part of his large fortune to the formation of a cabinet of antiquities, and other curious specimens of art. His death took place in 1818. Besides other works he constructed the grand basin of Roule. He also published engravings of ruins and architectural subjects; and a tract entitled "Projet pour la Restauration du Panthéon Français," 1799, 4to.—*Ibid.*

PETIT-RADEL (PHILIP) brother of the preceding, president of the faculty of medicine, was born in 1749. He went as a surgeon-major in the army to the East Indies, and after residing three years at Surat, he returned home, and in 1782 became professor of surgery at Paris. Having made a second voyage to the East Indies, he returned in 1797, and the following year was nominated professor of clinical surgery at the school of medicine at Paris. He died in 1815. He published "Voyage Historique, Chorographique, et Philosophique, fait dans les Principales Villes d'Italie," 3 vols, 8vo; and he wrote the "Dictionnaire de Chirurgie" for the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, besides other works.—*Ibid.*

PETRE (Sir WILLIAM) a statesman, was a native of Devonshire, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1523 he was elected fellow of All Souls, and then took his degree in civil law, and became principal of Peckwater-inn. He was employed by Thomas lord Cromwell in a visitation of the monasteries. He became master of the requests, was knighted, and made one of the secretaries of state, and finally treasurer of the court of first-fruits. He was a liberal benefactor to All Souls and Exeter colleges. Sir William Petre died in 1572.—*Prince's Worthies.*

PETROF (BASIL PETROVITSCH) a Russian poet and philological writer, born at Moscow in 1736. He was destined for the church, but an ode which he composed on the coronation of Catherine II procured him the patronage of that princess, who gave him the title of reader to her imperial highness, and a place in the civil administration. He resigned his offices (retaining however the salaries attached to them) in 1780, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits. He died December 4, 1799. A complete edition of the works of Petrof was published at Petersburg, 1811, 3 vols, 8vo. He translated into Russian the *Æneis* of Virgil.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PETTUS (Sir JOHN) a native of Suffolk, and member of parliament for Dunwich, in the reign of Charles II. Becoming involved by some mining schemes, he was imprisoned in the Fleet, where he died about 1690. He wrote "England's Independency of the Papal Power," 4to; "Ficta Minor, or the Art of

Assaying Metals," folio, 1683; "The History of the chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales," 1670, folio.—*Grain-ger*.

PEYRE (MARIE JOSEPH) a French architect, who was born at Paris in 1730, and died in 1785. He was architect to the king, and a member of the Royal Academy of Architecture. In 1765 he published "Œuvres de Architecture," containing designs for a royal palace and a cathedral church; and he constructed, in concert with Wailly, the ancient hall of the Théâtre Français, now the Odeon. A second edition of his works was published at Paris, 1795, folio, by his son, who holds the office of architect to the government.—**PEYRE (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS)** brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1739. He studied painting, but subsequently adopted the profession of his elder brother. He became a pensionary student at Rome in 1763, and he executed three fine designs, representing the interior of the basilic of St Peter; a view of the cupola and canopy enlightened by the luminous cross on Good Friday; and another view of the colonnade during the procession on the day of Corpus Christi. After his return he successively became comptroller of the royal buildings at Fontainebleau, and then at St Germain. He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and being liberated on the fall of Robespierre he was subsequently a member of the Institute, of the Council of Civil Architecture, and of the Administration of Hospitals. He died in 1823. His "Œuvres d'Architecture" were published at Paris, 1819—20, folio; and he was the author of several memoirs in the collection of the Institute.—*Annuaire Nécrolog.* *Biog. Univ. Class.*

PEZRON (PAUL) a Bernardine and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Hennebion in Bretagne in 1639. He held the abbey of Charmoy for some time, but resigned it to devote himself to study. He died in 1706. He wrote "Essai d'un Commentaire sur les Prophètes," 12mo; "De l'Antiquité de la Nation et de la Langue des Celtes," 8vo; "Histoire Evangélique confirmée par la Judaïque et la Romaine," 3 vols; "Défense de l'Antiquité des Temps;" "L'Antiquité des Temps rétablies," in which he endeavours to support the chronology of the Septuagint against that of the Hebrew Bible.—*Dict. Hist.*

PFEFFERCORN (JOHN) a converted Jew, flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He tried to persuade the emperor Maximilian to burn all the Hebrew books except the Bible, as blasphemous, but this was prevented by Reuchlin. He wrote "De abolendis Judæorum Scriptis;" "Narratio de Ratione celebrandi Paschæ apud Judæos."—*Moreri*.

PFFENNINGER (MATTHEW) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1739, and died about 1810. He executed Views in Switzerland, from his own designs; and others from the designs of Aberli, besides the Tomb of Virgil, and the Statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome, after Brandoin.—**PFFENNINGER**

(HENRY) a painter and engraver of the same family with the preceding, born in 1749. He executed many figures for Lavater's Physiognomy; seventy-five portraits to illustrate Leonard Meister's Historical Abridgement of the Lives of Illustrious Natives of Switzerland, Zurich, 1781, 3 vols, 8vo; and thirty-four more which accompany the same writer's Collection of the Portraits of the most celebrated German Poets, 1785, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PIFFER (FRANCIS LOUIS de) a lieutenant-general in the French service, born at Lucerne in Switzerland, in 1716. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Fribourg, and in the battles of Rocoux and Lafeldt; and after fifty years' service he retired to his native country. He then commenced the formation of a plan of Switzerland, in relief. This work when finished was twenty-two feet and a half in length, and twelve in breadth, and was composed of one hundred and thirty-six pieces, which could be separated at pleasure. This fine monument of the industry and skill of the artist, which is remarkable for its accuracy, was engraved in the Tableaux Pittoresques de la Suisse, and also by Mechel in 1783, and by Clausner in 1795.—*Ibid.*

PHELIPPEAUX (A. LE PICARD de) a French officer of artillery, born in 1768. He received a military education, and was the fellow-pupil and rival of Buonaparte. In 1786 he entered as second lieutenant into the regiment of Besançon; and having quitted France in 1791, he made a campaign the following year with the corps of emigrants under the French princes. In 1795 he re-entered France to organize a royalist insurrection, in the central provinces, when he raised a body of troops, took Sancerre, and for some time maintained his position in Berri. But he was at length obliged to seek concealment, and after being arrested and making his escape, he went to Paris, where he effected the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith, then confined a prisoner in the Temple. With him he went to England, and Sir Sidney procured for him the rank of colonel in the English service; and he afterwards accompanied an expedition to the Mediterranean, and assisted in the defence of Acro against Buonaparte. He died of fatigue shortly after the raising of the siege of that place, May 20, 1799.—*Ibid.*

PHILIPIDES (DEMETRIUS) a modern Greek writer, who died in 1827. He was the author of "The History of Wallachia;" and other works.—*Rizo's Lit. Hist. of Greece.*

PHILLIP (ARTHUR) an English naval officer, who was the first governor of Botany Bay. His father was a German, and he was born in London in 1738. He entered into the navy at the age of seventeen, and gradually reached the rank of post-captain. In 1787 he was appointed governor-general of New South Wales, and setting sail with a colony of convicts, May 13 that year, he arrived at Botany Bay, January 18, 1788. Thence he removed to Port Jackson, where he established a settlement, over which he presided five years, and

then returned to England. He was made a vice-admiral, and he passed the remainder of his life chiefly at Lymington in Hampshire, but died at Bath in 1814. An Account of the Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay was published in 1789, 4to.—*Original*.

PIAZZI (JOSEPH) an Italian astronomer, who distinguished himself by the discovery of one of the asteroids or smaller planets. He was born at Ponte in the Valteline, in 1746; and he commenced his studies at Milan in the college of Calchi and the schools of Brera, being instructed in literature by Tiraboschi, and in the physical and mathematical sciences by father Baccaria. Having entered into the order of the Theatines he also studied theology at Rome, and perfected himself in the mathematics under fathers Jacquier and Le Lucur. He became professor of those sciences successively at Genoa, at Malta, and at Rome, where he had for his colleague Barnabas Chiaramonti, afterwards Pope Pius VII. In 1780 he was appointed professor of transcendental mathematics in the university of Palermo, whence he banished the remains of scholastic philosophy, and introduced that of Locke and Condillac. He was in 1787 made director of the observatory founded in that city. At this period he visited Paris and London, in the former of which cities he became acquainted with Laland, Mechain, Delambre, Bailly, and other celebrated persons; and in London he was introduced to Maskelyne, Herschell, Vince, general Roy, and other persons engaged in scientific pursuits; and he wrote a paper on the eclipse of the sun in 1788, which was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. On his return to Palermo he employed himself in making astronomical observations and calculations, and at length produced his work on the observatory of Palermo, which was followed by another on the observatory of Naples. As the result of his labours he published, in 1803, his catalogue of 6748 fixed stars, which was crowned by the French Institute. Previously to the publication of this work he had discovered the new planet, Ceres, which led to the successive discovery of three other planets. The king of Naples, Ferdinand IV, thinking himself immortalized by Piazzi, who had bestowed the royal name on that star, ordered that a gold medal should be struck, to perpetuate the name and memory of the astronomer, who, preferring the interest of science to his own fame, requested that the cost of the medal might be expended in the purchase of an instrument useful for his observatory. He subsequently published two more works, one concerning the discovery of Ceres, and the other exhibiting the results of observations on this new planet. A second catalogue of 7646 stars, with the arrangement of which he had charged M. Nicolas Cacciatore, appeared in 1805, and was like the former crowned by the institute of France. This distinguished astronomer also produced various treatises and memoirs of great importance, on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, on the

Parallax of some of the principal Fixed Stars, on the Measure of the Tropical Solar Year, on the Comet of 1811, on the Variation of the Axis of the Earth, and other subjects. Piazzi was always treated with distinction by his own government, and he was admitted a foreign associate of the Royal Society of London, the Institute of France, the Academies of Gottingen, St Petersburg, and Berlin, and other learned institutions. His death took place July 22, 1826. Delambre has strongly remarked that the science of astronomy owes more to Piazzi and to Maskeline than to all others who have cultivated it since the time of Hipparchus.—*Rev. Encycl.*

PICHAT (—) a French dramatist and public writer, who died after a long illness in 1829, at the age of thirty-nine. His first production was a tragedy entitled "Turnus," which has long maintained its place on the stage. He subsequently composed the tragedies of "Leonidas," and "William Tell," which procured him a place in the first rank of the dramatic authors of the age. His versification is constructed on the model of Corneille, and he displays few traces of imitation of foreign writers. His private character is said to have been highly respectable, and he was distinguished for modesty, regularity of manners, and domestic virtues.—*Le Constitutionnel*.

PICTET (JOHN LOUIS) an astronomer, born at Geneva in 1739. He was employed in 1768, together with Mallet, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, in the most remote parts of the Russian empire. The state of the atmosphere prevented the observations from taking place; but Pictet collected much curious information in his travels, and returning to Geneva was made a member of the Council of Two Hundred, a counsellor of state, and at length syndic. He died in 1781. In the Memoirs of the Academy of Petersburg for 1769, he published "*Observationes variae occasione Transitus Veneris per Solis Discum, in Siberia in an. 1769 institutæ in Umbæ pago.*"—*Biog. Univ.*

PICTET (MARCUS AUGUSTUS) successor of the celebrated Saussure in the chair of philosophy at Geneva. He was born in that city in 1752, and he died there April 20, 1825, a correspondent of the French Institute, a member of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, Munich, &c. In 1798 he belonged to a deputation appointed to negotiate the reunion of Geneva to the French republic, and to settle the debts of the ancient government. At the same time he was nominated one of the fourteen delegates to administer the funds destined for the support of the Protestant religion, and the establishments for public instruction. These employments did not prevent him from cultivating the physical sciences, to the study of which he was particularly devoted. He became a member, and afterwards secretary of the tribunate; and on the dissolution of that body of the legislature, he was appointed one of the five inspectors-general of the imperial university. After the political

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events of 1814 he retired to his own country, and spent the latter part of his life in scientific occupations and commerce with his learned contemporaries. Among his works are, "Essai sur le Feu," 1791, 8vo; "Voyage de trois Mois en Angleterre, en Ecosse, et en Irlande," 1803, 8vo; besides contributions to the Journal de Paris, the Voyages de Saussure, the Lettres de Deluc, and the Histoire Littéraire de Genève, par Senebier.—**PICTET DE ROCHEMONT** (CHARLES) younger brother of the foregoing, was born at Geneva in 1755. At the age of twenty he entered into a Swiss regiment in the service of France, and ten years after returned to his native country. In 1792 he was employed to defend the city of Geneva against the attack of the French under general Montesquiou; and in 1796, when the government was overturned by the French, he retired from the public service to devote his time to agriculture and literary pursuits. In conjunction with his brother and M. Maurice he conducted the Bibliothèque Universelle; and he also edited a Journal d'Agriculture, which he filled during twenty-nine years with instructive details, observations, and experiments made at his farm at Lancy, which became a model for rural establishments. The overthrow of the power of Napoleon led to his again engaging in the public service, and he was employed in missions to Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, as minister-plenipotentiary of the Helvetic confederation, after which he received from the diet a diploma of acknowledgment in the name of the twenty-two cantons. Honoured and esteemed by his fellow-citizens for his services, he resided at Geneva till his death, which took place December 29, 1824. He published "Traité des Assolemens, ou l'Art d'établir les Rotations des Récoltes," 1801, 8vo; "Cours d'Agriculture," 10 vols, 8vo; and translations of Paley's Natural Theology, and Edgeworth's Practical Education.—*Rev. Encyc. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

PICTON (SIR THOMAS) a military officer of eminence, born in the principality of Wales. He served with distinction against the French and Spaniards in the West Indies, and subsequently obtained great reputation under the duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal. He also displayed great bravery at the battle of Waterloo, where he was killed by a cannon ball, June 18, 1815.—*Gent. Mag.*

PIGAFETTA (ANTHONY) a navigator of the sixteenth century, who was a native of Vicenza. He sailed with Magellan in the expedition to the Molucca islands, in which that commander perished; and Pigafetta was one of the eighteen surviving navigators, who returned to Seville in 1522, after a voyage of 1124 days. He kept a journal of the expedition, published a few years ago by M. Amoretti. Pigafetta was made a knight of Rhodes in 1524; and is supposed to have died in his native country, but at what period is uncertain.—*Biog. Univ.*

PIKLER (JOHN ANTHONY) an engraver of gems, born at Brixen, in the Tyrol, in 1700.

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He settled at Naples, where his talents procured him great reputation and wealth. In 1743 he removed to Rome, and died there in 1779. Among his latest productions were two heads of Homer, one on a cornelian, the other in cameo, which have been greatly admired.—**PIKLER** (chevalier JOHN) son of the preceding, was the most skilful gem engraver of his time. He was born at Naples in 1734, and died in 1791. His numerous works not only procured him general admiration, but also made him a favourite with the emperor Joseph II, who conferred on him the order of knighthood. He undertook a collection of engraved plates from the finest works of Raphael in the Vatican, and a selection of impressions of engraved stones and cameos, which were left imperfect at his death.—*Biog. Univ.*

PILLET (CLAUDE MARIE) a French writer, who was one of the principal conductors of the Biographie Universelle. He was born at Chambery about 1773, and died at Paris February 4, 1826. He was the author of "Analyse des Cartes et des Plans dressés pour l'Histoire des Croisades," 8vo; and a contributor to the Biographie des Hommes Vivans, and other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PINDEMONTE (count HIPPOCRITO) an eminent Italian poet, who was born at Verona, in 1753. He was educated at the college of the priests of the order of St Charles, at Modena. He completed his studies at the age of eighteen, and shortly after he published a series of essays in prose and verse, some of which were in Latin, and others were translations from the Latin and the Greek. He is said to have been as much distinguished for the excellence of his disposition as by his genius and talents. His constitution was naturally weak, yet by care and temperance he attained to an advanced age. He travelled in England, France, Germany, Holland, and other parts of Europe, acquiring wherever he went the friendship of persons of worth and ability. Among his most intimate acquaintance was the celebrated dramatist Alfieri, whom he was accustomed to meet at Paris and at Florence. His death took place at Verona in 1829, and his funeral obsequies were attended by the magistrates of that city, by the professors of the public schools, the members of the Agrarian Academy, and numbers of the most distinguished inhabitants. Among his works may be mentioned a translation of the first two books of the Odyssey; "Fragments of the Georgics;" "Abarrite;" "Bucolics, in prose and verse;" "Two Epistles in verse, one addressed to Homer, and the other to Virgil;" "The Tomb;" "Verses on the Thecus of Canova, and on the death of that artist;" "Eulogiums on several distinguished Persons;" "Verses on the Voyages of Captain Parry;" "Sonnets addressed to Antonio Caguzli;" "Stanzas on the Death of Miss Bathurst, who was drowned in the Tibur;" "Discourse on Theatres;" "Dissertation on the English Mode of Gardening," &c.—*Month. Mag.*

PINEAU (GABRIEL du) a lawyer, was

born at Angers in 1573. He was distinguished as a pleader, and being created counsellor to the presiding of Angers he rendered himself so beloved as to acquire the name of the "Father of the People." He was the author of "Commentaries upon the Customs of Anjou," 2 vols, folio; and "Notes in Answer to those of Du Moulin on the Canon Law." He died in 1644.—*Moreri*.

PINEDA (JOHN) a Spanish jesuit, was a native of Seville, and died in 1637. He was professor of philosophy and theology, and wrote "A Commentary on Ecclesiastes;" "Commentaries on Job;" "A History of the Church," 4 vols, folio; "De Rebus Salomonis," folio; "The History of Ferdinand III."—*Ibid*.

PISCATOR or FISCHER (JOHN) a Protestant divine, was born at Strasburgh in 1546. He was successively a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and an Armenian, and was professor of theology at Herborn. He translated the Bible into German, and wrote several works collected in 4 vols, folio. He died in 1626.—*Mosheim*.

PLAUTUS (MARCUS ACCIUS) a celebrated comic writer of antiquity, was a native of Sarsina, a small town in Umbria. His real name was Marcus Accius; he is thought to have received the surname of Plautus from his ill-formed and splay feet. He is supposed to have been the son of a slave, but few particulars of his life are known. Cicero fixes the period of his death B.C. 184, in the first year of the elder Cato's censorship, when Lucius Portius Licinius and Claudius Pulcher were consuls. The comedies of Plautus were so much esteemed in his own time that he gained considerably by them, but unfortunately entering into trading speculations he was ruined, and at the time of a general famine he was obliged to work at the mill, and during this drudgery he composed three plays. The original number of his plays is uncertain, only twenty remain, and not all perfect. Such was the admiration in which they were held by the Romans, that some of them were performed on solemn occasions so late as the reign of Dioclesian. Both ancient and modern critics unite in their opinion of his style, which is considered a standard of the purest Latin, and of the humour of his characters, which surpasses that of all other Roman comic authors. His occasional coarseness is the most objectionable trait to a modern reader. Numerous editions of Plautus have been published; the first, edited by George Merula, was published at Venice in 1472, folio; the most esteemed of the later ones are the variorum by Gronovius, Amst. 1684, 8vo; that of Ernesti, Lipsic, 1760, 2 vols, 8vo; and of Schneider at Gottingen, 1804, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Fabricius Bibl. Lat. Voss. de Poet. Lat. Sarii Onomast.*

PLEYEL (IGNACE) a celebrated musician, who was born in Austria in 1757. He studied composition at Vienna, under Haydn, till the year 1786, when he travelled into Italy. He subsequently visited Paris, and after a short stay in that metropolis he went to Strasburg, where he had obtained the appointment of

chapel master. At length he again took up his residence at Paris, in which city he established a trade as a music seller. Previously to the French revolution he came to England, but having property in France he was obliged to return thither, and he never after quitted that country. Pleyel's beautiful melody called the German Hymn is well known and universally admired; among his instrumental compositions, which are very numerous, his Quartetto in G minor (Op. II.) is one of his happiest efforts. During the last twenty years of his life Pleyel wrote nothing, probably from a conviction that the simple charms of his music were not altogether adapted to the ears of the adorers of Beethoven and Rossini. He was a great admirer of his master Haydn, of whom he observed that he and Mozart monopolized all the genius of their age, and were among the last great masters who felt and excited feeling in others. Beethoven he allowed to be a man of first-rate talent, but on many occasions deficient in originality, copying both his great predecessors, but especially plundering Mozart. In the latter part of his life Pleyel passed much of his time in country retirement near Paris, and he died in 1832. Among the vocal pieces composed by Pleyel is an Italian opera entitled *Iphigenia*.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Edit.*

LOWDEN (FRANCIS) an eminent lawyer and historical writer, the brother of Charles Plowden, (see DICT.) with whom he was educated in the school of Ignatius at St Omer. He afterwards entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn, and became a barrister in the court of chancery. In 1793 he was created a doctor of civil law at Oxford, in consequence of some publications in defence of the British Constitution. In some of his later productions he took a different course, and for one of them he was prosecuted, in Ireland, at the suit of a gentleman whom he had calumniated, and who obtained a verdict against him with five thousand pounds damages. In consequence of this adjudication he thought proper to withdraw to France, and took up his residence at Paris, where he died in 1829. Besides other works he published "Jura Anglorum, the Rights of Englishmen, being an Historical and Legal Defence of the present Constitution," 1792, 8vo; "A short History of the British Empire during the last Twenty Months," 1794, 8vo; "A short History of the British Empire during the year 1794," 1795, 8vo; "Church and State, being an Inquiry into the Origin, Nature, and Extent of Ecclesiastical and Civil Authority with reference to the British Constitution," 1795, 4to; "A Treatise upon the Law of Usury and Annuities," 1796, 8vo; "The Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Civil and Ecclesiastical," 1802, 8vo; "An Historical Review of the State of Ireland from the Invasion of that Country under Henry II to the Close of its Union with Great Britain," 1803, 3 vols, 4to; "A Postliminious Preface to the Historical Review of the State of Ireland," 1804, 4to; "An Historical Letter

to Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. occasioned by his *Strictures on the Historical Review*," 1805, 8vo; "The Principles and Law of Tything illustrated," 1806, royal 8vo; "Refutation of the Charge of having improvidently and maliciously advised the Prosecution in the case of the King versus Graham," 1807, 8vo; "The History of Ireland from 1172 to 1810," 1812, 5 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

PLUMPTRE (JAMES) an episcopal clergyman and miscellaneous writer, who was the son of the Rev. Robert Plumptre, DD. president of Queen's College, Cambridge. He received his education at the school of Mr Newcome at Hackney, where he appears to have acquired a taste for the drama, in consequence of taking a share in the performance of plays under the direction of the master. He obtained much applause, as he did afterwards at a private theatre at Norwich. In 1787 he entered as a student at Queen's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Clare Hall, where he took his first degree in 1792, and was elected a fellow in the following year. He proceeded MA. 1795, and BD. 1808; and was presented to the college living of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, in 1812. His first publication was the "Coventry Act," a comedy, printed in 1793; followed by a tragedy entitled "Osway," 1795, 4to; and to his pen was also attributed "The Lakers," a comic opera, 1798. In 1818 he published a volume containing six dramas. Among the other productions of his pen are "Observations on Hamlet, and on the notions which most probably induced Shakspeare to fix upon the story of Amleth from the Danish Chronicle of Saxo Grammaticus for the plot of that tragedy, being an attempt to prove that he designed it as an indirect censure on Queen Mary of Scots;" a collection of songs, moral, sentimental, and instructive, adapted to music by Charles Hague, Mus. D. professor of music in the university of Cambridge, 3 vols, 12mo; "Four Discourses on Subjects relating to the Amusements of the Stage," 1810; "Letters to John Aikin, MD. on his volume of Vocal Poetry," 1811; "An Inquiry into the Lawfulness of the Stage," 1812; "The English Drama Purified, a selection of seventeen standard plays, in which the objectionable passages are omitted or altered," 3 vols, 12mo; and in 1820 a Letter to the Marquis of Hertford, on the subject of a dramatic institution. He wrote on the same subject in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and also an interesting communication, pointing out the reasons for presuming that Milton was himself a performer in his *Masque of Comus*. Mr Plumptre likewise published the following sermons:—"The House of Mourning and the House of Feasting," preached before the Friendly Society of Hixton, in Cambridgeshire, where he was sequesteror, 1804; "The Plague Stayed," a scriptural view of the Pestilence, particularly of the small pox, two sermons, 1805; "The Waters of Bethesda," preached for the Mar-

gate sea-bathing infirmary, 1807; "Joseph's Consideration," preached in Clare Hall Chapel, 1808; "The Way in which we should go," preached at St Botolph's, Cambridge, 1809; "The Case of the Jews and the Samaritans," preached before the university of Cambridge, 1811; "On the Prohibition of Marriage," before the university, 1812; another delivered before the same learned body, 1813; "Three Discourses on the Animal Creation, and the Duties of Man to Animals," 1816; "The Truth of the popular notion of Apparitions or Ghosts considered by the Light of Scripture," 1818. He died Jan. 23, 1832, in the sixty-second year of his age.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

POLVRE (PETER) intendant of the isles of France and Bourbon, and a member of the Academy of Lyons, was born in that city in 1719. He distinguished himself by his able administration of the islands under his government, and on his return to France in 1773 his services were rewarded with the order of St Michael, and a pension of twelve thousand livres. He died in 1786, leaving numerous manuscripts, containing the result of his travels and observations, whence a selection was made, which appeared under the title of "Voyage d'un Philosophe," repeatedly reprinted.—*Biog. Univ.*

POLLOK (ROBERT) a Scotch clergyman who distinguished himself by his poetical compositions. He was born in 1799 at Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire, where his parents were employed in agriculture. Whilst a mere boy he was remarkably thoughtful, and from a very early age displayed a taste for the beauties of nature, and a capacity of enjoying them by no means common. The scenery of "Scotia's northern battlement of hills," connected as it is with many important points of national history, and associated with feelings and incidents of unusual interest, seems to have exercised an influence over him which the trials of after years failed to wear away. Being intended for the church, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, to study theology. He had hardly entered upon his professional duties when his health became seriously impaired, and so formidable were the advances of disease, that the exertion of delivering a sermon, on the 3d of May, 1827, affected him so much that he was obliged to keep his bed for several days afterwards. The means used for his relief being found ineffectual, at length a tour to Italy was resolved on, in order to try the effect of change of climate. He left Scotland in the month of August, but he had only proceeded to Southampton, when his malady increased to such a degree as precluded all hope of recovery, and his death took place at Shirley Common, near that town, September 15th 1827. His principal production is entitled "The Course of Time, a poem, in ten books," which has been strongly and perhaps justly characterised as one of the finest poems which have appeared in any language since *Paradise Lost*. Besides this work, which passed

through several large editions, Mr Pollok wrote "Ralph Gemmel, a tale for youth," and "The Persecuted Family," a narrative of the sufferings of the presbyterians in the reign of Charles II, which were reprinted when the name of the author became distinguished.—*Memoir pref. to Ralph Gemmel.*

POMMEREUL (FRANCIS RENE JOHN de) a French officer and historical writer, born at Fouguères, in 1745. He entered young into the artillery service, and under the republican government he became a general of a division, prefect of the department of the Indre and Loire, then of the North, and at length counsellor of state and director-general of the press. Being comprised in the decree of July 24, 1815, he was obliged to quit France, but he returned in 1819, and died at Paris in 1823. He published a great number of works, including "Histoire de l'Ile de Corse," 1779; and "Campagne du Général Buonaparte en Italie," 1797, 8vo.—*Annuaire Necrolog. Biog. Univ. Class.*

PONCE (PETER) a Spanish Benedictine of the monastery of St Sahagun, born at Valladolid about 1520. He is said to have been the first contriver of a method for instructing persons who are deaf and dumb. He did not himself publish any thing relative to the art which he practised; but his claim to the invention has been noticed by Francis Valles, author of Sacred Philosophy, printed at Salamanca in 1588; and by the historian Morales, in his Antiquities of Spain. Father Ponce died in 1584.—*Literary Panorama*, vol. iv.

PONS (ALOYSIO) an Italian astronomer who distinguished himself by his discoveries relating to comets. He was keeper of the cabinet of natural history belonging to the grand duchy of Tuscany, at Florence, where he died, October 14, 1831. He discovered a small comet in 1819, from his observations on which in the months of June and July, while it appeared in the constellation of the lion, he found that it has a very short period of revolution, and, unlike other comets, its orbit is an ellipsis: these important facts, which have been verified by subsequent observers, form an interesting addition to the annals of science.

—*Orig.*

PORTER (ANNA MARIA) an ingenious novel writer, born in the north of England, whence her family removed into Scotland, while she was still an infant. She received the rudiments of her education, under Mr Fulton, of Edinburgh, the author of some useful school-books. Her father, who was an officer in the British army, having died a few months after her birth, her mother quitted Scotland, and after visiting Ireland returned again to England and fixed her abode in a secluded part of London. Miss Porter displayed in childhood a creative imagination, regulated by as singular a tact for observation, which excited her active mind to narrate to her brother and sister, stories and romances in the style of the old troubadours, sometimes in verse as well as in prose. The transition was soon made to writing tales of still deeper

interest, and of more eventful incidents. The written ones were shown by her mother to her friends, whose approval, as usual, occasioned the publication of these productions, the young authoress acquiescing, though most sincerely anxious to avoid all public notice. However, such was the success of her first published essay, that several others, with her own sanction, (but never executed to her own satisfaction,) followed in regular succession and were well received by the public. While making a tour for the re-establishment of her delicate health, disordered by sorrow for the death of her mother, she stopped some time at Bristol, where, being suddenly attacked by typhus fever, she died June 21, 1832; and was interred in the church yard of St Paul's, in Portland Square, Bristol; where a monument has been erected to her memory. Miss Porter published the following works; "Artless Tales," vol. I, in 1793; "Artless Tales," vol. II, in 1795; written before the authoress was twelve years old; and she always regretted their publication. "Walsh Colville," 1797; "Octavia," 1798, 3 vols; "The Lake of Killarney," 1804, 3 vols; "A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love," 1805, 2 vols; "The Hungarian Brothers," 1807, 3 vols; "Don Sebastian; or, the House of Braganza," 1809, 4 vols; "Ballad Romances, and other Poems," 1811; "The Recluse of Norway," 1814, 4 vols; "The Village of Mariendorpt," 4 vols; "The Fast of St Magdalen," 3 vols; "Tales of Piety," (for youth); "The Knight of St John," 3 vols; "Roche Blanche," 3 vols; "Honor O Hara," 3 vols; "Tales round a Winter's Hearth," 2 vols; (in one of which is the beautiful story of "Jeannie Halliday.") "Coming Out," (a novel of modern manners,) 2 vols; "The Baron," 3 vols.—*Ann. Biog.*

PORTHAN (HENRY GABRIEL) professor of rhetoric at the university of Abo, where he was born about 1739. He became one of the most learned men which Finland ever produced; and he was admitted into the Academy of Belles Lettres at Stockholm. He published the Chronicon Episcoporum Finlandensium of Justen with Notes; "Academical Dissertations on Finnish Poetry;" "Historia Bibliothecæ Regiæ Acad. Aboensis;" besides other works. He died in 1804.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

POTOCKI (count STANISLAUS) a Polish statesman and man of letters, born at Warsaw in 1757. Having devoted himself to politics, he was chosen nuncio to the diets in 1776, 1786, and 1788, in which station he displayed the most liberal and enlightened patriotism. On the insurrection taking place under Kosciusko, after the last partition of Poland, Potocki was arrested by order of the Austrian government, and confined eight months in the fortress of Josephstadt. Being deprived of all public employment, he devoted himself to study till the erection of Warsaw into a duchy, when he was raised to the dignities of senator-palatine, and president of the council of state

and of the ministry. He afterwards held other offices, and in 1818 was made president of the senate. He died in 1821. At his residence at Willanow, near Warsaw, he formed a grand collection of paintings, Etruscan vases, engravings, &c.; and he published a Polish translation of the works of Winkelman, preceded by a "Discourse on the State of the Arts among the Ancients." He was also the author of a treatise "On Eloquence and Style," 4 vols; a satirical romance, entitled "A Journey to Ciemnograd," 4 vols; and "Eulogies of Contemporary Great Men and Brave Poles killed at the Battle of Raszyn in 1809;" besides many works left in manuscript.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

POWELL (Sir JOHN) a judge, a native of Gloucester, represented that city in parliament in 1685. In 1687 he was one of the justices of the Common Pleas, whence he removed to the King's Bench, but distinguishing himself at the trial of the seven bishops, James II deprived him of his office, to which he was restored at the Revolution. He was a man of sound judgment and great humour. An old woman was brought before him accused of witchcraft, and among other things it was said that she could fly: Sir John, addressing the prisoner, asked her if it was true; "Yes, my lord," was her answer; "Well then, you may, for there is no law against flying;" and accordingly he acquitted her.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

PRESTON (WILLIAM) an Irish gentleman, who distinguished himself by the cultivation of literature. He held the office of first commissioner of appeals, in Ireland, in which country he died in 1807. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, in whose transactions he published "Thoughts on Lyric Poetry, with an Ode to the Moon," 1787; and an "Essay on Ridicule, Wit, and Humour," 1788; but his literary reputation is founded on his poetical translation of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, of which it has been perhaps partially affirmed, that the work will be read and admired as long as letters and taste shall remain in the United Kingdom. A small volume of his posthumous poems was published at Dublin in 1809, 8vo.—*Aikin's Athenæum.*

PRICHARD (REES) a divine, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and was educated at St John's college, Oxford. He was vicar of Llandymodyfri, rector of Llametly, prebendary of Brecon, and chancellor of St. David's. He wrote religious poems in the Welsh language. He died in 1644.—*Wood.*

PROSPER (St) of Aquitaine, flourished in the fifth century, and was secretary to St Leo. He strenuously opposed the Semi-pelagians, and defended the doctrines of grace. He is also supposed to have been the author of the letter sent by St Leo to Flavian against the Eutychian heresy. He died about 463. His works were published at Paris, 1711, folio.—Another PROSPER, surnamed the African, lived in the same period. He wrote a treatise on the call of the Gentiles.—*Cave.*

PRUDHOMME (L—) a French bookseller, journalist, and political writer. He was born at Lyons in 1752. Leaving his native city, he settled at Meaux as a bookbinder, and a few years before the commencement of the French Revolution he removed to Paris, where he warmly adopted and extensively propagated the principles of the encyclopedists. It is said that between the commencement of 1787 and the 14th of July 1789, he had published more than fifteen hundred political pamphlets, of some of which one hundred thousand copies were thrown into circulation, and his enemies sarcastically remarked that Prudhomme wore out all the pens of all the gazetteers of Paris. In 1789 he commenced the publication of "Le Journal des Révolutions de Paris," in which he constantly assailed the government, and recommended the most violent revolutionary measures. He however opposed the tyranny of Robespierre, in consequence of which he was arrested as a royalist, but having speedily obtained his liberty, he thought proper to quit Paris. After the fall of the dictator he returned to that metropolis, where he was employed as a bookseller and an author during the remainder of his life. He died at Paris in 1830. Among his numerous publications may be mentioned his "General History of the Crimes committed during the Revolution," 6 vols, 8vo.—*Dict. des Hommes Marquans du 18me. S. Month. May.*

PUISAYE (count JOSEPH de) was descended from a noble French family, and was born at Montagne, about 1754. Being intended for the church he was educated in the seminary of St Sulpice, but preferring the military profession, at the age of eighteen he entered as a sub-lieutenant into the regiment of Conti, whence he removed as captain into a regiment of dragoons. He subsequently purchased a commission in the Cent Suisses of the royal household, obtained the brevet of colonel, and soon after the cross of St Louis. In 1789 he was nominated a deputy from the nobility of Perche to the States-general, when he joined the tiers-état, after having signed the protestation of the 19th of June; and in the Constituent Assembly he always voted with the partisans of political regeneration. In 1791 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and he had afterwards the command of the national guard of Evreux. In 1793, forces having been collected in the northern departments in order to oppose the tyranny of the jacobins, the chief command was given to general Wimpfen, and the second to count de Puisaye. Being defeated, a price was set on his head, and he was compelled to seek an asylum in Brittany. There he reorganized the Chouans, formed a military council, and arrayed the whole district in arms against the Convention. Aware of the necessity for obtaining foreign aid, the count left his troops under the command of M. Cornatin, and came to London, where he continued several months, and obtained the promise of assistance from the British ministry. He was

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also invested with unlimited powers by the count d'Artois; and though on his return to France he found that M. Cornatin had concluded a treaty with the republicans, he triumphed over that difficulty, and every preparation was made by the Bretons to join the English and emigrant troops as soon as they should appear on the French coasts. Owing to some intrigues which took place, the measures of the count de Puisaye were counteracted, and the expedition was diverted to the coast of La Vendée. The disastrous expedition to Quiberon followed, for the result of which the count, whether justly or not, was generally blamed; and finding that he had lost his influence with the adherents of the exiled royal family, he resigned his commission and went to Canada, where he had obtained a grant of land from the British government. After the peace of Amiens he returned to England, and with a view to remove the odium under which he laboured, he published "*Mémoires du Lieut. Gen. le Comte de Puisaye, qui pourront servir à l'Histoire du Parti Royaliste François*," London, 1803—6, 5 vols, 8vo. He continued to reside in this country till his death, which took place December 13, 1827, in the neighbourhood of Hammersmith, Middlesex.—*Month. Mag. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

PUISIEUX (PHILIP FLORENT de) a French writer, born at Meaux in 1713. He became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, but devoted himself more to the study of the belles lettres than of jurisprudence. Among the works which he published are "*Elémens des Sciences et des Arts Littéraires*;" "*Les Voyages Modernes*," 4 vols, 12mo; and several tracts on medicine and natural philosophy, translated from the English and the Italian. He died in 1792.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

PUJOL (ALEXIS) a French physician, who was educated at Montpellier. He practised at Bedarieux, and afterwards at Castries, where he acquired great reputation. He died in 1804, aged sixty-five. He was the author of "*Dissertation sur les Maladies de la Peau, relativement à l'Etat du Foie*," 1787, 12mo; and "*Essai sur l'Inflammation Chronique des Viscères*," for which he obtained a prize medal. His works were published collectively at Castries, 1802, 4 vols, 8vo; and again in 1823, with a biographical memoir and additions.—*Ibid.*

PULZONE (SCRIPPO) a painter, was born at Gaeta in 1550, and died in 1588. He was surnamed the Roman Vandyck. His pictures are rare and greatly esteemed.—*Fitzhington.*

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PUTSCHIUS (ELIAS) a learned critic, was a native of Antwerp, where he was born in 1580, and died in 1606. He published *Salust*, with notes, and "*A Collection of Ancient Grammarians*," 4to, 1605.—*Morevi.*

PYRGOTELES, a Greek artist, who was an engraver of gems in the age of Alexander the Great. The art he professed, as well as those of sculpture and painting, were carried to the highest degree of perfection among the ancients at that period. Pliny represents Pyrgoteles as one of the most eminent engravers who had then existed. Among his works are heads of Alexander and Phocion, and Hercules destroying the Hydra.—*Pliny.*

PYTCHES (JOHN) an ingenious but fanciful writer, who was born at Gazely, in Suffolk, in 1774. He possessed property in his native county, and resided for some years at Groton House, near the borough of Sudbury, which he represented in two parliaments. He first entered the House of Commons in 1802, when he opposed the address to the Crown; in 1804 he objected to the Irish Militia Bill, and voted with Mr Fox for an inquiry into the measures that had been adopted for the defence of the nation; in June that year, he spoke against Mr Pitt's "Additional Force Bill;" and in 1805 he supported the proceedings against Lord Melville. At the general election in 1806 he was again returned to parliament, but in the following year he lost his seat, after a severe contest. He published "*Speeches in the House of Commons, from 1802 to 1805*," 8vo; but his claims to notice as a literary man are founded on an ill-conceived project for innovations in our national orthography. This scheme was announced in various papers published in the Monthly Magazine, and in 1808 appeared a specimen, entitled "*A new Dictionary of the English Language*," part I, consisting of only twenty-eight pages, but affording sufficient evidence of the incapacity of the author for the task he had undertaken, and which he was therefore obliged to relinquish. Mr. Pytches died in the King's Bench prison, where he had been for some time confined for debt, in 1829.—*Wilson's Biograph. Index to the House of Commons*, 1808. *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Edit.*

PYTHIUS OF PRIENE, a Grecian architect, flourished 450 BC. He designed the temple of Pallas at Priene, and built the celebrated mausoleum of Artemisia in Caria, in which he was assisted by Satirus.—*Elmés's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

QUANZ (JOHN JOACHIM) an eminent musical composer and performer on the flute, born near Göttingen in Germany, in 1697. He gave lessons on his favourite instrument to Frederick the Great, who bestowed on the musician numerous marks of his esteem. Quanz died at Potsdam in 1773. He published at Berlin, "Instructions for Playing on the Flute," 1752, 4to, which passed through many editions; and he was also the author of a "Series of Pieces for two Flutes," published in 1729. He likewise made some improvements in the construction of the flute. — *Biog. Univ.*

QUARIN (JOSEPH) first physician to the emperor Joseph II, was born at Vienna in 1733. He obtained high reputation by his exertions towards the improvement of medical education in his native country. In 1797 he was created a count; in 1808 he was decorated with the order of St Leopold; and he six times filled the office of rector of the university. He died in 1814. Among the works which he published are, "Tentamina de Cicutâ," 1761, 8vo; "Methodus Medendarum Febrium," 1772, 8vo; "Methodus Medendi Inflammationum," 1774, 8vo; and "Animadversiones Practicæ in Diversos Morbos," 1786, 8vo. Some of his writings have been translated into French. — *Biog. Univ. Class.*

QUER Y MARTINEZ (JOSEPH) a Spanish botanist, born in 1695 at Perpignan. He adopted the medical profession, and entering into the army obtained the rank of surgeon-major. Being sent abroad with the regiment to which he was attached, he made use of the opportunities afforded by his visits to the coast of Africa to collect a great number of plants and seeds, which occasioned the formation of a botanic garden. This establishment, the first of the kind in Spain, suggested the foundation of another at Madrid, under the auspices of Ferdinand VI, in 1755. Quer was appointed professor at the royal garden, where he contributed to the improvement of botany by his lectures and writings. His death took place in 1764. He published in 1762, at Madrid, the first four volumes of "Flora Española, o Historia de las Plantas que se crían en España," which work was completed by the publication of the last two volumes by Ortega, in 1784. — *Biog. Univ.*

QUETANT (FRANCIS ANTHONY) a French dramatist, born at Paris in 1733. He commenced his career as a private tutor, and afterwards successively became chief of the bureau of laws, of that of the hospitals, of prisons, and of the commission of public assistance in the department of the Seine, adjunct to the secretary of the administration of the hospitals, and comptroller of the hospital of Incurables. He died in 1823. He was the author of a great many vaudevilles, among which are, "Le Maréchal Ferrant," and "Le Tonnelier," still acted occasionally at the theatres of the Boulevards. Quetant also wrote some pieces

published in Etrennes de la Cour-Neuve for 1774. — *Biog. Univ. Class.*

QUICK (JOHN) an eminent comic actor, born in 1748, in London, where his father carried on business as a brewer. He left home to become an actor when only fourteen years of age, and commenced his career at Fulham in the character of Altamont in the Fair Penitent. After playing a variety of parts in the country, during several years, he was in 1769 engaged by Mr Foote at the Haymarket, and there he remained in obscurity till his performance of Mordecai in "Love à la Mode," which established his fame; and he soon after procured an engagement at Covent Garden. He was the original Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, and Isaac Mendoza, in which, and in other characters of a similar class, he was unrivalled in his day. Quick may be considered as one of the last of the Garrick school. In 1798 he quitted the stage, after having been before the public thirty-six years, and did not again appear excepting a few nights at the Lyceum after the destruction of Covent Garden Theatre. He died April 4, 1831, at Islington, where he had long resided. — *Theat. Dict. Ann. Biog.*

QUINETTE (NICHOLAS MARIE) a member of the National Convention, who before the Revolution was an attorney or notary at Soissons, his native place. He voted for the death of Louis XVI, and having been sent a commissioner to the army commanded by Dumouriez, he was one of the four deputies delivered up to the Austrians. In 1795 they were exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI, and Quinette returning to Paris became a member of the council of Five Hundred. He was in 1799 appointed minister of the interior, and in 1800, under the consular government, made prefect of the department of the Somme. He displayed great wisdom in his administration, and after holding various offices under the imperial government, he, in 1814, gave in his adhesion to the deposition of Buonaparte, who notwithstanding nominated him commissary-extraordinary of the Somme and the Lower Seine, and a member of the chamber of peers during the hundred days. After the second abdication of Napoleon, Quinette was called by Fouché to form a part of the provisional government. Towards the close of 1815 he was banished as a regicide, when he retired to Brussels, where he died in 1821. He was the author of a "Report of the Representatives of the People, Camus, Bancal, Lamarque, Quinette, and Drouet, on their Detention, read to the Council of Five Hundred," Paris, 1796, 8vo. — *Biog. Univ. Class.*

QUIROGA (JOSEPH) a Spanish jesuit, distinguished by his labours as a missionary in South America. He was a native of Lugo in Galicia, and having studied mathematics was admitted into a naval school, and subsequently made several sea voyages before he took the habit of St Ignatius. He then went to Ame-

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rica to preach the Gospel, and also had a commission from the king of Spain to explore Terra Magellanica, and ascertain whether that country afforded any harbour fit for commercial establishments. Returning to Europe, he visited Rome to give an account of the missions of Paraguay, and he died at Bologna in 1784. He published "Tratado del Arte Verdadera de Navegar por Circulo paralelo a la Equinocial," 1784; and the journal of his travels is also extant. Many of his MSS. are preserved at Bologna.—*Ibid.*

QUIROS (PEDRO FERNANDEZ de) a celebrated Spanish navigator, born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He accompanied Mendana, as first pilot, in his second voyage in 1595; and on the death of that officer, towards the close of it, he succeeded to the command of the expedition. He afterwards went to Madrid, to solicit the patronage of Philip III to a scheme for the discovery of an antarctic continent. Having obtained a royal commission, he sailed from Callao in South America, in December 1605, with two vessels and a corvette; and after exploring Otaheite, the New Hebrides, and many other islands, subsequently visited by Wallis, Cook, and Bougainville, he returned to Mexico in

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October 1606. He again applied to the king for assistance towards the prosecution of his discoveries; but he died at Panama in 1614, while making preparations for a new voyage. A memoir which he addressed to Philip III was published in Latin at Amsterdam in 1613, and in French at Paris in 1617.—*Desbrosses Navigations aux Terres Australes. Biog. Univ.*

QUITA (DOMINGOS DOS REIS) a Portuguese poet, born January 6, 1728. He passed the early part of his life in penury, and received no instruction but what he derived from reading the works of Camoens and F.R. de Lobo. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a barber, but his attachment to learning enabled him to overcome all obstacles to improvement, and at length he obtained the patronage of count San Lorenzo, and was admitted a member of the society of Arcades at Lishon. He suffered from the earthquake in 1755; but he fortunately found a protector in donna Theresa Theodora de Alvicu, the wife of a physician, in whose house he resided till his death in 1770. He was the author of five tragedies; sonnets, elegies, pastorals, &c. His best production is a tragedy, entitled "Inez de Castro." His works were published at Lishon, in 2 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

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RABOTTEAU (PETER PAUL) a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Rochelle in 1756. He was admitted, in 1788, into the Academy of Belles Lettres in that city; and nine years afterwards he settled at Paris, where he attracted some notice by his publications. Under the ministry of M. Decazes (1815—20) he was employed as sub-chief of a division of the office of police; and subsequently retiring to his native place he died there in October 1825. Among his works are "La Prise de la Bastille," an ode, 1790; "Les Jeux de l'Enfance," a poem, 1802 and 1805; and some light dramatic pieces.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RACK (EDMUND) a miscellaneous writer, was born of obscure parents at Ellingham in Norfolk. He was errand-boy to a draper, who educated him, and made him his apprentice. He set up for himself at Bradford, and afterwards at Bath, at which latter place he was secretary to an agricultural society of his own forming. He wrote a volume called "Mentor's Letters;" one of "Poems;" and another of "Miscellanies." He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

RACLE (LEONARD) an eminent architect, born at Dijon in France, in 1736. He acquired a knowledge of mathematics almost without a master, and was also skilled in various branches of natural philosophy. Being introduced to Voltaire, he was employed to erect the buildings which had been projected

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at Ferney. Racle afterwards established near Versoix, and then at Pont-de-Vaux, a manufacture of china ware; and he was also employed in the construction of canals, and erected the first iron bridge which was seen in France. He likewise invented a kind of durable cement, susceptible of a high polish. His death took place in 1791. He published "Réflexions sur le Cours de la Rivière de l'Ain et les Moyens de le fixer," Bourg, 1790, 8vo; and he left other works in manuscript. M. Amanjon published Notice Biographique sur L. Racle, Dijon, 1810, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RADLOFF (JOHN GOTTLIEB) a German writer, born in 1775 at Lauchstadt, and died at Berlin in 1825. He was professor-emeritus at the gymnasium of Bonn, and was the author of some valuable works on the early history of Germany, and on the German language.—*Rev. Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

RADONVILLIERS (CLAUDE FR. LYSARDE de) a French ecclesiastic and public writer, born at Paris in 1709. He became sub-preceptor to the royal children of France, counsellor of state, and a member of the French Academy. Among his works are, "Traité sur la Manière d'apprendre les Langues," 1768, 12mo; a comedy entitled "Les Talens inutiles;" a translation of the first three books of the Æneis; and another of the Lives of Cornelius Nepos. The "Miscellaneous Works of the abbé Radonvilliers were

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published at Paris in 1807, 3 vols, 8vo. His death took place in 1789.—*Biog. Univ.*

RADZIWIŁ (**NICHOLAS**) the fourth of that name, palatine of Wilna in the sixteenth century. He was descended from an ancient and noble Lithuanian family, and having distinguished himself by his valour in the war with the Teutonic knights in 1557, he was nominated governor of Livonia. Subsequently he was employed against the Russians, who had conquered Lithuania, when he completely defeated their army, and acquired the reputation of courage throughout Europe. Prince Radziwil was a zealous Protestant, and the first synod of the Polish reformers was held in his palace at Wilna in 1557. He procured the establishment of a printing-press at Brzesca, whence issued a Polish translation of the Bible, on which he expended three thousand ducats. The date of this work, copies of which are extremely rare, is 1563. Radziwil died in 1567.—**RADZIWIŁ** (**NICHOLAS CHRISTOPHER**) duke of Oeica and Nieswitz, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1549. He abjured Lutheranism, and during a fit of sickness he made a vow to go in pilgrimage to the Holy Land, in consequence of which he took a journey thither in 1582, and returning home, in 1584 he became marshal of the court, and afterwards waiwode of Troka and of Wida. He died in 1616. His "Journey to the Holy Land," which contains curious details relative to Palestine, Egypt, and the neighbouring countries, was translated from the original Polish into Latin by Thomas Tretter, custos of the church of Warmia, and published under the title of "Ierosolymitana Peregrinatio illust. Fr. N. Ch. Radziwil," Brunsberg, 1601, folio; second edition, corrected and augmented, Antwerp, 1614, folio.—**RADZIWIŁ** (**FRANCES**) first wife of Mich. Casimir Radziwil, palatine of Wilna, in the last century, wrote several dramatic pieces, published collectively in 1751. She was also the authoress of a "Treatise on the Duties of a Christian Soldier," Wilna, 1748, 12mo; and "Instruction," for her children.—The second wife of the same prince also distinguished herself by her literary talents, and left a collection of poetical productions.—**RADZIWIŁ** (**ULRIC**, prince) grand constable of Lithuania in the eighteenth century, published a number of poems, one of which was entitled "The Miseries of Man in all Conditions of Life," 1741, 8vo.—*Zaluski Biblioth. Poetar. Polonar. Biog. Univ.*

RAFFENEL (**CLAUDE DENIS**) a French writer, born in the department of Jura about 1797. He was bred to commerce, and after having been attached to the French consulate at Smyrna, he returned home and became tutor to the sons of general Lafayette. In 1826 he went to Greece with colonel Fabvier, and was killed at the siege of Athens, January 27, 1827. Raffenel was the author of "Histoire complète des Evénemens de la Grèce depuis les premières Troubles jusqu'à ce Jour," 1825, 3 vols, 8vo, besides other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAGHIB PACHA (**MORAMMED**) grand vizir of the Ottoman empire, was born about Aff. Biog. Dict.

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1702. He manifested at an early period a decided taste for learning, which procured him the surname of Raghib, or the student. Being admitted into an office under the Turkish government, he successively filled different employments, till in 1736 he became secretary-general to the grand vizir, and the following year he was sent plenipotentiary to the congress of Niemerov, where he signed a treaty with the minister of the emperor of Germany. This mission led to his being appointed reis effendi, or secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was subsequently made a pacha of three tails, and in succession held the governments of Aidin, Aleppo, and Egypt. In 1757 he was elevated by the sultan Osman III to the dangerous post of supreme vizir, which he retained till his death in 1768. M. Chenier says, Raghib was one of the most enlightened men among the Turks in the last century, as well as the best writer. There is extant a miscellany entitled "Sefinei Raghib," The Vessel of the Studios, containing philosophical and theological dissertations, a collection of poems, a selection of remarkable words and sentences, and a collection of letters on diplomacy and administration. He had undertaken a History of China in the Turkish language, left unfinished at his death; and he was the founder of the library at Constantinople which bears his name.—*Ibid.*

RAGOIS (— le) a French ecclesiastic, who, through the influence of madame de Maintenon, was appointed preceptor to the duke of Maine, natural son of Louis XIV. For the use of that nobleman he composed his "Instruction sur l'Histoire de France et l'Histoire Romaine," 1684, 12mo, of which there are a great number of re-impressions. In 1820 M. Moustalon published a vastly improved edition of the work, augmented with an abridgement of geography, poetical history, &c. 2 vols, 12mo.—*Ibid.*

RAGUENET (**FRANCIS**) a French ecclesiastic, was a native of Rouen. In 1689 he gained a prize from the French Academy for a discourse, "Sur le Mérite et l'Utilité de Martyre." In 1704 he published "A Parallele of the Italians and French in regard to Music and the Opera," in which he gave the preference to the Italian music, and thus displeasing his countrymen, occasioned a violent controversy. He also wrote "Histoire d'Oliver Cromwell," 4to; "Histoire du Vicomte de Turenne;" "Les Monumens de Rome," 12mo; and "Histoire de l'Ancien Testament," 12mo.—*Dict. Hist.*

RAHN (**JOHN HENRY**) a Swiss physician, born at Zurich in 1749. He obtained the professorship of natural philosophy at the gymnasium in his native city; and in 1782 he became one of the founders of the Medico-surgical Institute, and he contributed to the establishment of various other scientific societies. Being created a count-palatine by the elector Charles Theodore, he was a deputy to the Helvetic National Assembly in 1799. He died in 1812, leaving many medical works, chiefly written in German.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

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RAHN (JOHN CONRAD) a physician of Zurich, who died in 1788 at the age of fifty-one. He was a member of the grand council of Zurich, and he belonged to the Society of Natural History in that city, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. Among his works are, "Dissertatio de Aquis Mineralibus Fabariensibus, seu Piperinis." Leyden, 1757, 4to; and a treatise on dysentery, in German.—*Ibid.*

RAIMONDI (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated Orientalist, born at Cremona in Italy, about 1540. He passed several years in Asia, where he acquired a knowledge of the Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, and Hebrew languages. Returning to Italy, cardinal Ferdinand de Medicis made him director of the Oriental press, whence originated the famous institution of the Propaganda. Raimondi was for a long time engaged in preparing a Polyglott Bible more complete than those of Alcalá and Antwerp, but want of funds obliged him to abandon the undertaking. He published in 1610 an Arabic Grammar, dedicated to pope Paul V. The period of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAKOUBAH, or **RAGUBAH**, peishwah, or prince-regent, of the Mahrattas, was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He acted an important part in the events which occurred in the East Indies from 1772 to 1782. Having usurped the sovereign power, to the prejudice of his nephew, he was deposed and abandoned by all the Mahratta chiefs, when he fled to Bombay, and procured the protection of the English government. At length, peace taking place between the East India company and the Mahrattas, the cause of the peishwah was abandoned by the former, and he was allowed four months to decide on the place of his future residence. From that time he sunk into obscurity, and the date of his death is not recorded.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAMBACH (FREDERIC EBERHARD) counsellor of state to the emperor of Russia, and professor in the university of Dorpat, was born at Quedlinburg in 1767, and died at Reval, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in July 1826. He was the author of many dramatic pieces, one of which is entitled "Die Kuhpocken," The cow-pox; and of several popular works relative to polite literature.—*Neuer Nekrol. der Deutschen*, 1826.

RAMEL (JOHN PETER) a French general officer, born at Cahors in 1770. He was chief of a battalion in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794, when he incurred the hatred of the jacobins, and narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to their vengeance. Being set at liberty after sixteen months' imprisonment, he was appointed adjutant-general, and made a campaign on the Rhine under Moreau. He valiantly defended the fortress of Kehl, of which he had the command; and in 1797 he was made commander of the guard of the two councils, under the directorial government. His conduct in this station has been the subject of much animadversion; and he was one of the victims to the revolution of the 18th of Fructidor. He

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was then banished, with fifteen more persons to Cayenne, whence Ramel, Pichegru, Barthelemy, Willot, and others, made their escape in June 1798 to the Dutch colony of Surinam. Ramel thence embarked for England; and in 1799 he published "Journal sur les Faits relatifs à la Journée du 18 Fructidor, sur le Transport, le Séjour, et l'Évasion des Déportés." After the elevation of Buonaparte to power, this officer returned to France, and entering into active service made many campaigns. In 1814 he was made a major-general, and in 1815 appointed commandant of Toulouse. He retained that post after the second restoration of Louis XVIII, and he exerted himself to establish tranquillity among the inhabitants; but having endeavoured to disarm the companies of Verdets, whose existence was not authorized by the government, he became all at once the object of public displeasure. A band of ruffians having vowed his destruction, rushed into his hotel, wounded him in several places, and covered with his blood paraded the city. The unfortunate general survived this outrage two days, and died August 17, 1815, without having denounced his assassins. M. de Villele, who was then mayor of Toulouse, published a proclamation relative to this affair.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAMELLI (AUGUSTIN) an ingenious mechanic and engineer, born about 1531 in the duchy of Milan. He acquired an intimate acquaintance with literature, arts, and sciences, and especially with mathematics. Having adopted the military profession, he signalled himself on several occasions in the armies of the emperor Charles V, and afterwards going to France he was well received by the duke of Anjou, who made him his engineer. That prince, who became successively king of Poland and France, continued his patronage to Ramelli, and bestowed on him a considerable pension. He died in 1590. He was the author of a rare and curious work, entitled "Le Diverse ed Artificiose Machine," consisting of 195 plates, with descriptions in Italian and French, Paris, 1588, folio.—*Ibid.*

RAMMOHUN ROY, RAJAH, a Hindoo of the Bramin caste, who became a convert to Christianity, and obtained distinction both by his writings and as a diplomatist. He was a native of the province of Bengal properly so called, and was born in the district of Burdwan, the most fertile and populous part of British India. In Lower Bengal there are two distinct classes of Bramins; namely, those who trace their descent from the indigenous priesthood of that territory, and those descended from certain emigrants from the north-west of Hindostan, who established themselves in Bengal shortly subsequent to the conquest of that country by the Mohammedans nine hundred years ago. The true Bengali Bramin is generally held in little respect, being neither esteemed for learning nor purity of blood; but those of western ancestry are highly venerated, and to this class of Bramins belonged Rammohun Roy. Considerable attention appears to have been

bestowed on his early education, for long before he had any connexion with the Europeans he was instructed at home in all the learning in which the Bramin youth are usually initiated, and was afterwards sent to the celebrated seminary of Benares, where he remained during several years engaged in the study of the Sanscrit language. His first acquaintance with the English tongue he owed to the patronage and attention of Mr John Digby, collector of the land-tax in the district of Rungpore, one of the most eastern portions of Bengal. He was at first only a clerk in the office of Mr Digby, but his merit soon raised him to the highest office that a native Hindoo can hold under the British government, that of a Dewan, or chief native superintendent. It was in this official situation that he acquired the little fortune that enabled him to become a zemindar, or proprietor. The territorial power and dignity which he thus obtained was not, however, very considerable, for as Zemindar of Hooghly, his annual income did not exceed 1000*l.* a year. In politics Rammohun Roy was a republican. At Calcutta he seldom or ever visited the government house, and kept aloof from intercourse with all the chief public functionaries. Among the Europeans his principal associates were persons belonging to the ultra-liberal party. In 1823, when the conductors of periodical journals were prosecuted at Calcutta, he boldly wrote and printed a petition to the king in council against the measures of the Anglo-Indian local government; and it is said that the tract was one of the best written which appeared on the important subject to which it related. He distinguished himself in 1820 by giving a public entertainment in honour of the revolutions which had occurred in Spain, Sardinia, and Naples, in that year. His talents procured him high reputation among his countrymen, and he was sent to England on a mission from the king of Delhi, thus becoming, in fact, an ambassador to this country from the great Mogul. That prince had by treaty a good claim against the East India Company to the extent of full half a million of money. During his entire residence in England Rammohun Roy, notwithstanding the numerous obstacles thrown in his way, carried on a negotiation for his employer with the utmost skill, firmness, and perseverance, and only a short time before his death he brought the matter to a successful termination by a compromise. According to the arrangement which he concluded the sum of 30,000*l.* is to be added to the annual stipend of the Mogul; who in consideration of the services of Rammohun Roy, gave to him and his heirs for ever a yearly sum of from 3000*l.* to 4000*l.* sterling. This is stated to have been the best bargain for the East India Company that could have been made relative to a transaction by some deemed the most discreditable to our policy of all that have occurred since the government of Clive and Hastings. An account of the case was printed, but not published, by Rammohun

Roy. It may be here mentioned, that the title of Rajah was formally bestowed on Rammohun, by the Mogul, a short time before he entered on his mission. The great Mogul, shorn as he is of power, is still the sole legitimate fountain of honour in Hindoostan, where, however, the title of rajah is as common as that of baron in Germany, or as that of count was in France before the Revolution. While Rammohun resided in England, being invested with a diplomatic character, his politics were less obtruded than in India, where he was under no such restraint; but still he never allowed an opportunity to pass without expressing his sincere and ardent approbation of all liberal institutions. The obstacles to the passing of the Reform Bill kept him in a perfect fever of anxiety; as he conceived that, independent of its own merits, Reform afforded the only chance likely to occur in his days for procuring an improved government for his countrymen in India. Rammohun Roy became a convert to Christianity before he quitted his native country. He published a treatise in English on the Doctrine of the Trinity, and is understood to have professed the principles of Unitarianism; though he usually attended the service of the Established church. He died September 28, 1833, aged about sixty. When it is considered that Rammohun Roy was in a great degree self-taught, the extent of his acquisitions must be admitted to have been remarkable. He was a thorough master of the Sanscrit language, and of the Arabic; he was an exceedingly good Persian scholar, and quoted the Persian poets liberally, appropriately, and gracefully; and of course he well understood the Hindoo and Bengali tongues. He had read a great deal of English literature, chiefly historical; and he wrote in our language with grammatical accuracy and ability; having been, as may be supposed, a better writer than he was a speaker of the language. With the view of becoming able to read the Jewish Scriptures in the original, he entered on the study of the Hebrew, his progress in which was much facilitated by his previous acquaintance with the cognate Arabic; and he is reported to have prosecuted his Hebrew studies with much success. He must on the whole be regarded rather as a clever and dexterous dialectician than as a close or profound reasoner. He was a quick and keen observer of character, and in the ordinary intercourse of life, discreet and prudent. As far as his fortune enabled him, he was liberal and generous, ready to listen to a tale of woe, and too often the victim of imposition. He was above the middle size, and his person, though not without apparent symmetry, was unwieldy and void of grace and activity. His features were large, manly, and fine; and it has been remarked that they were rather such as are oftener observed in the paintings of Italian masters than in real life in any country.—*Public Journals.*

RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES (baron LOUIS FRANCIS ELIZABETH) counsellor of
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state, member of the French Institute, commandant of the legion of honour, &c. was born at Strasburgh in 1755. At the beginning of the Revolution he belonged to the royal household troops, and at that period he had acquired considerable reputation as a philosopher and geologist. In 1791 he was chosen a deputy from Paris to the Legislative Assembly, in which he was one of the most zealous defenders of the monarchical government. Being obliged to flee after the 10th of August 1792, he spent the remainder of the reign of terror in travelling amidst the Pyrenean mountains, and on his re-appearing after the fall of Robespierre, he was appointed professor of natural history at the central school of the department of the Upper Pyrenees. From 1800 to 1806 he was a member of the legislative body, and he subsequently obtained the prefecture of Puy-de-Dome. On the restoration of the king he was made master of requests in ordinary, August 1815; and counsellor of state extraordinary in 1818. His death took place May 14, 1827. M. Ramond translated Coxes's Travels in Switzerland; and published "Observations faites dans les Pyrénées," 1789, 2 vols, 8vo; "Opinions sur les Lois Constitutionnelles," 1791, 8vo; "Voyage au Mont Perdu," 1801, 8vo; and "Mémoire sur la Formule Barométrique de la Mécanique Céleste," 1812, 4to.—*Rev. Encycl. Biog. Univ. Class.*

RANTZAU (HENRY) a native of Holstein, born in 1526. He accompanied Charles V to the siege of Metz, was appointed governor of Holstein, and was not only a patron of literary men, but was also himself the author of several works, some of which, however, relate to the worthless though once fashionable subject of astrology. Among his other productions are "Genealogia Ranzoviana," Hamburg, 1585, 4to; "Historia Belli Dithmarsici," published under the name of Chr. Ciliclus, Basil, 1570; "Commentarius Bellicus, libris VI distinctus," Frankf. 1595, 4to; besides Latin epigrams and other poems. He died in 1598.—*Biog. Univ. Class.* There was another **HENRY DE RANTZAU**, who wrote an account of his travels to Jerusalem, Egypt, and Constantinople, published at Copenhagen, 1669, 4to, in the Danish language, and of which a German translation appeared at Hamburg, 1704, 8vo. He died in 1672, at the age of seventy-six.—*Moreri.*

RANTZAU (JOSIAH, count de) marshal in the French service, was born in the duchy of Holstein at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was descended from an ancient and illustrious family, and entered when young into the Swedish army. In 1635 he went to France with the chancellor Oxenstiern; and the king, Louis XIII, being pleased by his agreeable manners, made him a major-general, and gave him the command of two regiments. Being employed in the army which invaded Franche-Comté, he lost an eye at the siege of Dôle; and he defended St Jean de Lône against Galas, whom he forced to retreat. Subsequently he served under the duke of Orleans and the

duke d'Enghien (afterwards the great Condé) in Germany and Flanders, where he lost a leg and was wounded in the hand. In 1645 he took Gravelines, and the same year was made a marshal of France, after having promised to abjure Lutheranism. He was made governor of Dunkirk in 1646, and he captured Dixmude and Lens, and completed the conquest of Flanders. Becoming an object of suspicion to cardinal Mazarin, he was confined eleven months in the Bastille, and died soon after his liberation in 1650. There is extant a Relation de ce qui s'est passé à la Mort de Josias, Comte de Rantzau, Paris, 1650, 4to. He was so mutilated in the course of his various campaigns, that he had at last only one eye, one ear, one arm, and one leg.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAOUL DE CAEN, so called from the place of his birth, was an historical writer of the eleventh century. He followed the celebrated Tancred to Palestine in the first crusade in 1096, and described the exploits of that hero in a work entitled "Gestes de Tancrede." Father Martene published this piece in the third volume of his Anecdotes: it has since appeared in the great collection of Muratori; and more recently in M. Guizot's Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France. Raoul is supposed to have died about the year 1115.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RASORI (JOHN) an eminent Italian physician, born at Parma in 1767. He studied medicine at Florence, Pavia, and in England, where he adopted the Brunonian system, and on his return home he published a translation of the works of Dr Brown. He became professor of pathology at Pavia, but was obliged to resign that office on account of his political opinions. On the entrance of the French into Italy in 1796 Dr Rasori went to Milan, where he published a journal entitled "L'Amico della Libertà e dell' Uguaglianza." He was made secretary to the minister of the interior of the Cisalpine republic, which employment he was forced to resign in 1797; and he then returned to Pavia, where he was professor of the practice of medicine. He afterwards removed to Milan, and when the Austro-Russian army entered the Milanese in 1799 he took refuge at Genoa, where Massena then held the command. After the battle of Marengo he again went to Milan, and obtained the places of first physician to the government, chief of the military hospital, and professor of clinical medicine at the hospital of the Santa Corona. From these offices he was removed by the minister of the interior of the kingdom of Italy. Towards the end of 1814 he was arrested as an accomplice in the conspiracy of the Carbonari, and confined in the citadel of Mantua, whence he was released two years after, and he died in 1823. Besides the works of Dr Brown, he translated Darwin's Zoonomia, and was the author of "Storia della Febbre Petechiale di Genova," 1803, 8vo, and various other publications.—*Ibid.*

RASSICOD (STEPHEN) a counsellor of the parliament at Paris, who died at that city in

1718. He devoted himself at first to the study of the ancient languages and the belles lettres, but he afterwards applied himself particularly to jurisprudence. He was the author of, "Notes sur le Concile de Trente," with a dissertation on the authority and reception of that council in France, Paris, 1706, 8vo; and he was one of the contributors to the *Journal des Savans*.—*Camusat' Hist. Crit. des Journaux. Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAS-WELLETA-SELASSE, or RAS-WALDER-SERLASSEY, principal minister or viceroy of Tigré in Abyssinia. He was born about 1746, and died in 1816. He distinguished himself among his half-civilized contemporaries by the extent of his views, his wisdom, and his generosity. Many interesting details relative to the African statesman are to be found in the *Abyssinian Travels* of Bruce, who visited Africa during the period when the Ras held the reins of government.—*Salt's Travels in Abyssinia. Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAULIN (JOHN) a celebrated French preacher of the fifteenth century. He was born at Toul in 1443, became a Cluniac monk in 1497, and died at Paris in 1514. His works, which were collected and published at Antwerp in 1612, 6 vols, 4to, comprise a Commentary on the Logic of Aristotle; Letters; and Sermons. La Fontaine has borrowed from Raulin the subject of his beautiful fable entitled *Animaux Malades de la Peste*; and Rabelais has adopted part of an historiette of this author in chap. ix. and xxvii. of his *Pantagruel*.—*Biog. Univ.*

RAULIN (JOSEPH) an eminent physician, born in the diocese of Auch in 1708. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Nérac, where his merit was not sufficiently appreciated; but the president de Montesquieu having induced him to remove to Paris, he there acquired great reputation, was loaded with honours, and employed by the government in the composition of various medical works. He died in 1784. Among his principal productions are, "Traité des Maladies occasionnées par les promptes Variations de l'Air," 1752, 12mo; "Traité des Maladies occasionnées par les Excès de Chaleur, de Froid, &c." 1756, 12mo; "Traité des Affections Vapoureuses du Sexe," 1759, 12mo; "De la Conservation des Enfants," 1768, 2 vols, 12mo; and "Traité de la Phthisie Pulmonaire," 1784, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAVAILLAC (FRANÇOIS) a fanatical assassin, the murderer of Henry IV of France. He was born at Angoulême in 1578 or 1579. Having been ruined by a lawsuit, he was for a long time confined in prison for debt, and it was during his captivity that he became the subject of those mental hallucinations which impelled him to the insane and atrocious act which he ultimately committed. Regarding the king as the protector of the Huguenots, he became possessed with a furious rage against him; and after a journey from Angoulême to Paris, with an intention, according to his own account, to remonstrate with the king against his opposition to the pope, which pur-

pose he was prevented from executing, Ravallac made a second journey to Paris, when he committed the crime which renders him an object of historical notoriety. On the 14th of May, 1610, he went to the Louvre, whence he followed the royal carriage to the rue de la Ferrière, and it being stopped by some obstruction in the street, he mounted the coach wheel, and thrusting his hand in at the window, armed with a knife, stabbed the king to the heart. The assassin made no attempt to escape, and being seized and interrogated, declared that he had no accomplice, in which assertion he persisted under the torture. He was executed May 27, when, after undergoing various other inflictions, his limbs were torn asunder by horses.—*Sully's Memoirs. Biog. Univ.*

RAVRIO (ANTOINE ANDRÉ) a famous manufacturer of gilt bronzes, born in 1759 at Paris, where he died in 1814. He united great skill in the art he professed with considerable knowledge of various sciences, and he consecrated his leisure to poetry and literature. Ravrio was a member of the academical society of the Children of Apollo, and of the societies of Arts and of Friendship. He printed for his friends a collection of pieces entitled "Mes Délassements, ou Recueil de Chançons," 1810—12, 2 vols, 8vo; and he was also the author of "Arlequin Journaliste," and other dramatic productions.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAWDON HASTINGS (FRANCIS) marquis of Hastings, earl of Rawdon, &c. was the son of John, baron Rawdon, and earl of Moira, of the kingdom of Ireland, and was born December 7, 1754. He was educated at Oxford, and after a short tour on the continent he entered into the army in 1771 as an ensign in the 15th regiment of foot. Having obtained a lieutenancy, he embarked for America in 1773, and he was present at the battle of Bunker's-hill. After having served in other engagements, he was nominated in 1778 adjutant-general of the British army in America, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He next commanded a distinct corps in South Carolina, where he successfully opposed general Gates; and at the battle of Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780, lord Rawdon commanded one wing of the army under lord Cornwallis. He subsequently defeated general Green; but the surrender of lord Cornwallis's army, and the declining state of British affairs, put a period to his exertions. A severe and dangerous illness, however, obliged him to quit the army before the conclusion of hostilities. He embarked for England, and the vessel which carried him was captured and taken to Brest; but he was immediately released, and returning home was made aide-de-camp to the king, and created an English peer by the title of baron Rawdon. He distinguished himself both in the English and Irish parliaments, particularly in the former, in the debates relative to the bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts. In June 1793 he succeeded his father as earl of Moira,

and the same year he was advanced to the rank of a major-general. In the summer of 1794 he was sent with a reinforcement of ten thousand men to join the duke of York, opposed to the French in Holland. In 1797 an attempt was made to place him at the head of the ministry; but the scheme did not succeed. When the whigs, with whom he had acted, came into power in 1806, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, which post he resigned on the fall of his party. He was engaged subsequently in political negotiations, which proved abortive; and in 1812, as he could not act with the administration then in power, he obtained the appointment of governor-general of British India. In 1816 he was created viscount Loudoun, earl of Rawdon, and marquis of Hastings; and he twice received the thanks of the East India company, and of the houses of parliament, for his able services in the Indies. He returned to England in 1822, when he was succeeded by lord Amherst. In March, 1824, he was nominated governor of Malta, where he resided till near the time of his death, which occurred November 28, 1825, on board his majesty's ship *Revenge*, in Baia bay, near Naples. The later years of the life of this conspicuous nobleman were clouded by the consequences of his profuse liberality and generous hospitality, particularly to the French emigrant noblesse. Unhappily, as is usually the case with men of uncalculating generosity both with regard to themselves and connexions, the permanent evil in the sequel is sure to exceed the temporary good. The marquis of Hastings endured much himself; others have encountered ruin and broken hearts.—*Ann. Biog.*

RAWSON (Sir WILLIAM) a celebrated oculist, whose family name was Adams. He was a native of Cornwall, and was apprenticed to an eminent surgeon at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, after which he became the pupil of his distinguished countryman J. Cunningham Saunders, who had successfully devoted his attention to the cure of diseases of the eyes, and especially cataract. Mr Adams adopted the same department of professional practice; he established the West of England Institution for Diseases of the Eye, at Exeter, to which he was appointed oculist; and another institution at Bath, where he performed several successful operations, and obtained high reputation. After the death of Mr Saunders in 1810, he succeeded him in practice, and having removed to the metropolis, he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and he obtained the offices of Oculist Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, and Oculist in ordinary to the dukes of Kent and Sussex. He displayed his skill in the treatment of some pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, and his success in restoring sight to several patients who had been totally blind was made the subject of an official report, and he received the honour of knighthood; an attempt was also made to procure for him a pecuniary grant from parliament, but it was abandoned on the ground of his not having been the

inventor of the curative operations which he practised with so much advantage. This gentleman, who took the name of Rawson, in consequence of the will of a person from whom he derived a bequest of property, died in 1829. He was the author of "*Observations on Ectropium, or Eversion of the Eye-lids*," 1812, 8vo.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

RAY DE ST GENIEZ (JACQUES MARIE) a French writer on military affairs, born at St Geniez in 1712. He served with distinction in the wars in Italy and Germany, and died in 1777. His works are "*L'Art de la Guerre Pratique*," 1754, 2 vols, 12mo; "*Histoire Militaire de Louis XIII.*" 1756, 2 vols, 12mo; "*Histoire Militaire de Louis le Grand*," 1755, 3 vols, 12mo; "*L'Officier Partisan*," 1763—66, 2 vols, 12mo; "*Stratagemes de Guerre des Français*," 1769, 6 vols, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RAYNAL (JOHN) a French writer, born at Toulouse in 1723. He exercised the functions of capitoul of that city, and those of sub-delegate of the intendant of Languedoc; and he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions, and Belles Lettres at Toulouse. He published in 1759 "*Histoire de la Ville de Toulouse, avec une Notice des Hommes illustres, une Suite Chronologique des Evêques et Archevêques de cette Ville, et une Table Générale des Capitouls depuis la Réunion du Comté de Toulouse jusqu'à présent*," 4to. He died at Argilliers in 1807.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

REAL DE CURBAN (GASPAR de) grand seneschal of Forcalquier, was born at Sisteron in 1682, and died at Paris in 1752. He was one of the most enlightened politicians of his time, and was the author of a work entitled "*La Science du Gouvernement, Ouvrage de Morale, de Droit, et de Politique, qui contient les Principes du Commandement et de l'Obeissance, &c.*" 1751—64, 8 vols, 4to.—**REAL DE CURBAN** (BALHAZAR de) nephew of the preceding, known under the title of the abbé de Burle, was born at Sisteron in 1701, and died at Paris in 1774. He published a "*Dissertation sur le Nom de Famille de l'Auguste Maison de France*," Paris, 1762, 4to, reprinted in a collection of tracts on the same subject, Amsterdam, 1769.—*Ibid.*

REBOLLEDO (BERNARDIN, count de) a Spanish writer, born at Leon in 1597. He was descended from an illustrious family, and entering into the army he was created a count of the empire, and made governor of the lower palatinate, captain-general of the artillery in Germany, and ambassador of the king of Spain in Denmark, in which last station he rendered important services to his native country. He died at Madrid in 1677, leaving the reputation of having been a good soldier, a skilful negotiator, and a distinguished author. His works are "*Selvas Militares y Politicas*;" "*Selvas Danicas*;" "*Selvas Sagradas*;" "*La Constancia victoriosa, Egloga sacra, y los Trenos*;" and "*Ocios*." The best edition of the poetical productions of count Rebolloredo is that of Madrid, 1778, 4 vols, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

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REGA (**HENRY JOSEPH**) doctor and professor of medicine at Louvaine, was born in that city in 1690. He distinguished himself not only by his talents, but also by the zeal with which he consecrated both his time and his fortune to the consolation of those who were afflicted with disease. He was nominated medical counsellor to the arch-duchess Mary Elizabeth, governess of the Netherlands; and he died in 1754, having bequeathed a part of his property for the education of students of medicine, and the augmentation of the library of the university. He was the author of a treatise, "*De Sympathia, seu de Consensu Partium Corporis Humani*," Haerlem, 1721, 12mo, besides other works.—*Ibid.*

REGIS (**JOHN BAPTIST**) a French jesuit, who went as a missionary to China. He was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, but the time of his death is uncertain. He was distinguished for his skill as a geographer, and was employed with many of his brethren in the construction of a general map of China. A favourable opinion of his talents may be formed from the details which he furnished to father Duhalde for his Description of China. He likewise translated in Latin, with learned notes and illustrations, the Chinese treatise entitled *I-King*, of which there is a copy in the royal library at Paris. Father Regis took part in the discussions of the missionaries with the emperor Young-tching in 1724, concerning the proscription of the Christian religion in China.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

REGNAULT (**MICHAEL LOUIS STEPHEN**) a French statesman, born at St Jean d'Angeli in 1760. He adopted the profession of an advocate, and became lieutenant of the presidency of the marine at Rochefort. Having distinguished himself at the bar, he was chosen a deputy to the States-general from the tiers-état of the country of Aunis. He became the editor of a daily paper, called "*Journal de Versailles*;" and when the Constituent Assembly removed to Paris, he supplied notes of its proceedings for a paper entitled *Postillon par Calais*. Being proscribed after the 10th of August, 1792, he fled from Paris, and being discovered and arrested at Douai, he did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. He was subsequently employed in the army of Italy, where he became known and attached to Buonaparte; and he was one of those who contributed to bring about the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, 1799. Successively appointed counsellor of state, secretary of state to the imperial family, count of the empire, and attorney-general in the superior court, he acquitted himself of his different functions with great ability. On the opening of the Russian campaign he foresaw the fall of Napoleon, to whose interests, notwithstanding, he continued faithful to the last. He followed Maria Louisa to Blois; and when Napoleon returned from Elba he again appeared on the scene. After the battle of Waterloo he pleaded for the resignation of Buonaparte in favour of his son; and his proposition being rejected, he quitted France for

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America. Having obtained permission to return home after four years' exile, he landed in his native country in the last stage of sickness, and died a few hours subsequent to his arrival, March 10, 1819. Besides the works already mentioned, he assisted in the *Journal de Paris*, and in the *Ami des Patriotes*, 1791, 4 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

REGNIER (**CLAUDE AMBROSE**) duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon. He was born at Blamont, in the department of La Meurthe, in 1736; and at the beginning of the Revolution he exercised with success the profession of an advocate at Nanci. He adopted popular principles, was nominated a deputy to the States-general, and afterwards to the Constituent Assembly, in which he chiefly devoted his attention to matters of judicature and administration. Having escaped from the prescription of the 10th of August, he lived in obscurity during the reign of terror, and again appeared on the political stage after the fall of Robespierre. He then became a member of the Council of Ancients, and took an active part in several public measures. He was one of those who assisted in the elevation of Buonaparte, and on the establishment of the consulate he was made a member of the council of state in the section of finance; and in 1802 he was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, and charged with the direction of the general police. In 1813 he resigned his office to become president of the legislative body, in which post he continued till the abdication of Buonaparte, in whose reverse of fortune he was associated. The duke of Massa died June 24, 1814.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ. Class.*

REGNIER (**EDMUND**) keeper of the central museum of the artillery, an honorary member of the consulting committee of arts, comptroller-in-chief of the arms of the national guard, and member of many scientific associations, was born at Semur in 1751. He commenced his studies at the college of his native place, but the narrow circumstances of his widowed mother occasioned his being apprenticed to a gun-smith at Dijon, in which station he greatly distinguished himself, and became highly skilful in his profession. He was the first who erected lightning-conductors in Burgundy, and he was the author of many ingenious inventions. He died at Paris in June, 1825. An account of his researches was published in "*Mém. explicat. du Dynamomètre et autres Machines inventées par le Citoyen Regnier*," 1798, 4to.—*Ann. Nécrolog. Biog. Univ. Class.*

REHFELD (**CHARLES FREDERICK**) a Lutheran clergyman, born in 1735 at Stralsund, in Pomerania. He relinquished the ministry to devote himself to the profession of medicine, and having taken the degree of doctor in 1756, he practised as a physician at his native place, and afterwards at Gripswald, where he obtained the medical chair, which he filled during sixteen years. In 1780 he was made

director of the college of health in Swedish Pomerania, and twelve years after appointed first physician to the king. He died in 1794, leaving a number of academical dissertations and other works, among which may be specified "Programma de Partibus constitutibus Humorum nostrorum," 1766, 4to; "Morbis sing. Epileptico-cataleptici Opio potius. sanati Hist." 1788, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

REICHARD (JOHN JAMES) a German naturalist, who was born at Frankfort on the Maine in 1743, and died in 1782. He studied medicine at Gottingen, and became director of the botanic garden at his native place. He was the author of "Flora Meno-Francofurtana," 1772—78, 2 vols, 8vo; and he published an edition of the *Species Plantarum* of Linnæus, and *Sylloge Opusculorum Botanico-rum cum adjectis Annotationibus*, 1782, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

REICHARDT (CHRISTIAN) a writer on agriculture, born at Erfurt in 1685. He published a number of works relating to husbandry and rural economy in the German language, the most important of which is his "Science of Agriculture and Gardening," Erfurt, 1753—74, 6 vols, 8vo, republished by J. V. Sikler, 1802—3, 3 vols, 8vo. His death took place in 1775.—*Ibid.*

REICHARDT (JOHN FREDERIC) a musician, composer, and author, who was a corresponding member of the French Institute. He was born at Königsberg in 1752, and died in 1814. He was for a long time director of the Italian opera at Berlin; and he had, at length, the direction of the French and German theatres at Cassel. Among his musical compositions are the "Tamerlane" of Morel, and the "Panthea" of Berquin. His literary productions are "Familiar Letters, written during a Journey in France in 1792," 2 vols, 8vo; "New Familiar Letters during a Journey in France in 1803 and 1804," 3 vols, 8vo; "Familiar Letters on Vienna," &c. In 1804 and 1805 he was conductor of the *Musical Gazette* of Berlin.—*Ibid.*

REINEGGS (JAMES) a German traveller and adventurer, born in 1744, who was the son of a barber at Isleben, in Saxony, named Ehlich. He at first followed his father's employment, but at length quitted his native country, and became successively a journeyman barber, a student of medicine at Leipsic, a theatrical performer at Vienna, a physician in Georgia, and favourite of prince Heraclius, who raised him to the rank of a bey, and had his name inscribed in letters of gold on the foundery near Teflis. Reineggs acquired a title to these honours by spreading among the Georgians the knowledge he had gained in Europe. He improved the manufacture of gunpowder and the casting of cannon; and he erected a printing-press, where he had printed the *Principles of Political Economy* of his countryman Sonnenfels, which he translated into Persian, whence a Georgian version was made. But after having conferred so many benefits on the country in which he had found an honourable asylum, Reineggs was induced

to sacrifice its interests to his own ambition: being sent by Heraclius as a negotiator to the court of Catherine II, he became the secret agent of that princess, and thus contributed to destroy the independence of Georgia. As the reward of his treachery he was made counsellor of the imperial college, director of the students in surgery, and perpetual secretary of the imperial college of medicine at Petersburg, where he died in 1793. He was the author of a "History of Georgia," published by the celebrated traveller Pallas in the second volume of his *Nordische Beytrage*; and a "Topographical and Historical Description of the Caucasus," found among his papers after his death, was published by Schroeder, Gotha, 1796, 2 vols, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

REINHOLD (CHARLES LEONARD) a German metaphysician, born at Vienna in 1758. He studied among the jesuits, and was engaged in his novitiate when their order was suppressed in 1773. He then entered among the Barnabites, and became professor of philosophy. He formed an acquaintance with many of the German literati, and was a contributor to a philosophical journal published at Vienna, connexions which probably led to his renouncing his profession, and removing to Leipsic, where he published "An Apology for the Reformation," 1783. He afterwards settled at Weimar, and married the daughter of the celebrated Wieland, in conjunction with whom he edited *The Mercury*, a periodical journal. He occupied for a time the chair of philosophy at Jena, which he quitted in 1794 to become attached to the university of Kiel, where he died in 1823. His son, professor of philosophy at Jena, published an interesting account of his life and literary labours, 1825, 8vo. Besides other works, he wrote "An Essay to conciliate the Discussions of Philosophers;" and "Letters on the Philosophy of Kant," of which he was an enthusiastic admirer.—*Ibid.*

REMER (JULIUS AUGUSTUS) an eminent German writer, born at Brunswick in 1736. He obtained the professorship of history at Helmstadt, which he held with great reputation for seventeen years, and died in 1804. Among his principal works are, "A Manual of Universal History," Brunswick, 1783—4, 3 vols, 8vo; "A Book for Teaching Universal History," Halle, 1800, continued by Voigtel to 1810; "A View of Society in Europe to the Commencement of the Sixteenth Century," 1792; and "A Manual of the Politics of the Principal European States," 1786.—*Zopf. Univ. Hist. Biog. Univ. Class.*

REMUSAT (ABEL) a learned French writer, who distinguished himself as one of the most zealous and successful investigators of the language and literature of the Chinese in the nineteenth century. He held the office of keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris; and in 1814 when a Chinese professorship was established in the Collège de France, he immediately obtained the appointment. In 1811 he published an "Essay on the Language and Literature of

China;" and subsequently "Iu-Kiao-Li, ou les Deux Cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit en Franc.: précédé d'une Préface où se trouve un Parallèle des Romans de la Chine et de ceux de l'Europe," Paris, 4 vols, 12mo; besides which he edited "Contes Chinois," 3 vols, consisting of tales translated by Father d'Entrecolles and others, which had been published in English by Mr Davies and Mr Thoms, of the E. I. C. service, Canton. M. Remusat had a great share in the establishment of the "Universel," one of the journals which were suppressed in 1830, an occurrence which occasioned him much vexation. He died at Paris, in consequence of a cancer in the stomach, June 2, 1832, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He had a seat in the French Institute, now the Academy of Sciences.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Edit.*

RENNEL (JOHN) a military officer, distinguished for his researches concerning ancient geography. He was born in 1742, at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, where his father had a small estate. After being educated at a grammar school, he entered into the navy at the age of 15, and was present at the siege of Pondicherry, where he gave proofs of enterprise and ability. At the age of 24 he quitted the navy for the army, and was sent to the East Indies, where he served as an officer of engineers. He there greatly distinguished himself, and being favourably noticed by the government he was promoted to a majority, which was the highest rank he ever attained. While thus employed he first attracted notice as a man of science, by the publication of a Chart of the Bank and Current of Cape Lagullas, which procured him the appointment of Surveyor-general of Bengal. He soon after published his Bengal Atlas, and an "Account of the Ganges and Burrampooter Rivers," which last appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. While in India, he married one of the daughters of Dr Thackeray, formerly head master of Harrow school, and returning to England about 1782, he soon obtained the notice of many of the most eminent men of his day; and he was elected a member of the Royal Society. From this period he held an extensive correspondence with men of learning both at home and abroad. He now published his celebrated Memoir of a Map of Hindostan; and he assisted in the formation of the Asiatic Society, to whose publications he was a contributor. He aided the celebrated traveller Mungo Park, in preparing for the press the account of his discoveries in the interior of Africa, which was published in 1798; and he illustrated the work by a most useful map of the country. He also greatly promoted the objects of the African Society, by correcting the geography of that part of the globe. In 1800 appeared his principal work, "The Geographical System of Herodotus explained," 4to; and in 1814 he produced another work of extraordinary interest, curiosity, and research, entitled "Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy," 4to. Major

Rennel died March 29th, 1830, after many weeks of severe suffering occasioned by a fracture of the thigh. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a "Memoir on the Geography of Africa, with an adjoined Map," 1790, 4to; "The Marches of the British Armies in the Peninsula of India, during the Campaigns of 1790 and 1791, illustrated and explained by a Map," 1792, 8vo; "Second and Third Memoirs on the Geography of Africa," 1798; and subsequently a "Fourth Memoir on African Geography."—*Month. Mag.*

RESENDE (LUCIUS ANDREW) the restorer of literature in Portugal, was born at Evora in 1498. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and applied himself with great success to the study of languages, ancient literature, and theology. He afterwards travelled, and on his return to Portugal he became governor to the royal infants, and opened a school for general instruction, whence issued some great and learned writers. Resende died in 1573. He left many historical pieces, which are highly esteemed, and also poems. His works were published collectively at Cologne, 1600, 2 vols, 8vo; and his "Vida do Infante D. Duarte," was printed at Lisbon in 1789, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

RETZIUS (ANDERS JAHAN) professor of natural history and chemistry at the university of Lund in Sweden. He was born at Christianstadt in 1742, and devoting himself to the study of the natural and physical sciences, he attained great reputation, especially as a botanist. Retzius was a member of thirty-one learned associations, and he founded at Lund a Physiographical Society. His death took place in 1821. Among his publications may be mentioned, "Observationes Botanicae, sex Fasciculis comprehensae," Leips. 1779—91, folio, with coloured plates.—*Mem. of Royal Academy of Stockholm, 1822. Biog. Univ. Class.*

REVELLIERE-LEPAUX (LOUIS MARIE) one of the members of the French executive directory, was born in 1753, at Montaigu in La Vendée. He was educated for the bar, and in 1775 admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Paris; but he relinquished his profession, and applied himself to the study of botany, on which he delivered lectures at Angers. The Revolution taking place, he displayed great ardour in support of popular opinions, and was chosen a deputy to the States-general, and afterwards a member of the National Convention. He assisted in the formation of a republican club, and the publication of a journal, in which he advanced his own peculiar opinions. It was he who, by way of reprisals against the manifesto of the duke of Brunswick, procured the decree of the Convention, purporting "that the French nation would give assistance to all oppressed people who wished to recover their liberty." He voted for the death of the king, and against the appeal to the people. He afterwards opposed Danton, and in vain defended the proscribed Girondists. He was obliged himself to seek for safety in conceal-

ment, but after the overthrow of Robespierre he returned to Paris. In March, 1795, he resumed his seat in the Convention, and his first act was to oppose the outlawry of the former president of the committee of public safety, by whom he had been recently proscribed. After other employments, he became a member of the Directory, in which sovereign council his influence was not very considerable; and after the events of the 30th of Prairial he gave in his resignation, and retired to private life. On the creation of the Institute he was nominated a member of the class of moral and political sciences. He read before that assembly "Réflexions sur le Culte, les Cérémonies Civiles, et les Fêtes Nationales," in which he advocated the principles of theophilanthropy; and he was regarded as the high-priest of that once prevalent mode of religion. He refused to take the oath of fidelity to Buonaparte required from the members of the Institute, and retired to the neighbourhood of Orleans, where he lived for some time in obscurity, and afterwards returned to Paris. He died March 27, 1824. He dictated to his son "Memoirs of his Life," to be published at some future period after his death; and he was the author of several tracts, besides his "Reflections on Public Worship," already noticed.—*Annuaire Nécrol. Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ. Class.*

REYNIER (JEAN LOUIS ANTOINE) a naturalist and writer on agriculture, brother of general Reynier.—(See *Dict.* vol. ii.)—He was born at Lausanne in 1762. After travelling in Holland and various parts of France, he settled on an estate in the Nivernais, which he quitted to join his brother in Egypt, where he obtained a civil employment. After the return of Buonaparte to France, Reynier was called by general Kleber to the committee of administration, and under Menou he was charged with the direction of the finances. Joseph Buonaparte, when governing in Italy, made him commissary-royal in Calabria, and Murat afterwards employed him as superintendent-general of the posts in the kingdom of Naples. The events of 1814 having deprived him of all his functions, he went and settled in the canton de Vaud, where he accepted the direction of the posts, devoting his intervals of leisure to scientific pursuits. He died at Lausanne in 1824. He was a contributor to the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, and to various periodical journals; besides which he published "Du Feu et de quelqu'un de ses principaux Effets," 8vo; "Guide du Voyageur en Suisse," 12mo; "Précis d'une Collection des Médailles Antiques," 8vo; and "Traité de l'Economie Publique et Rurale de plusieurs Peuples Antiques."—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RHEEDE (HENRY ADRIAN DRAAKENSTEIN van) Dutch governor of the coast of Malabar in the seventeenth century. He collected and procured paintings and drawings at his own expense of the most curious plants in that part of the world where he resided. The immense collection which he formed was

published at Amsterdam, 1678—1703, in 12 vols. folio, under the title of "Hortus Malabaricus," with 794 plates. Gaspar Commelin made a table for the whole work, under the title of *Flora Malabarica*; and Sir John Hill translated the first volume into English. The period of the death of governor van Rheede is not recorded.—*Ibid.*

RHEITA (ANTOINE MARIE SCHYRLÉ de) a capuchin friar, distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer, who was born in Bohemia towards the end of the sixteenth century. He made some improvements in the construction of telescopes; and he fancied that he had discovered five new satellites of Jupiter, but with regard to the latter he was mistaken. He died at Ravenna in 1660. Among his works are, "Oculus Enoch et Eliæ, sive Radius sidereo-mysticus," Antwerp, 1645, folio; and "Fasciculus Sacrarum Deliciarum, sive Indulgentiarum Stationum Urbis, a Paulo V concessus," 1646.—*Montucla Hist. de l'Astron. Biog. Univ.*

RHODE (JOHN GEORGE) an eminent Orientalist of Breslau, in Silesia, where he died August 23, 1827. He was distinguished for his scientific researches into natural history and antiquities, especially relating to India and Bactria.—*Foreign Review.*

RHODES (ALEXANDER de) a Jesuit missionary, born at Avignon in 1591. He went in 1618 to the East Indies, and resided some time at Goa and Macao, where he made himself acquainted with the language and customs of the country, and then proceeded to Tonquin and Cochin China to preach Christianity. Persecution obliged him to relinquish his labours, and return to Europe; but he afterwards engaged in a new mission to Persia, and died in that country in 1660. He published "Dictionarium Annamiticum Lusitanum et Latinum," Romæ, 1651, 4to; a Tonquinese and Latin Catechism, Rome, 1652, 4to; a "History of the Kingdom of Tonquin, and of the Progress of the Gospel in that Country," 1650, 4to; "A Relation of the Progress of the Faith in the Kingdom of Cochin China," 1652, 12mo; "A Summary of various Voyages and Apostolic Missions, from 1618 to 1653," 12mo; and several other works, relating principally to the propagation of the Gospel.—*Biog. Univ.*

RHYNE (WILLIAM TEN) an eminent Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Deventer about 1640. He had already acquired great reputation, when in 1673 he was appointed physician to the Dutch East India company. Going out to the Indies he stayed some time at the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the productions of the country and the manners of the inhabitants, after which he went to Java, where he employed himself with great assiduity in scientific researches. He delivered lectures on medicine and anatomy at Batavia, made botanical excursions in Java and the Sunda isles, and is said to have taken a voyage to Japan and cured the emperor of a dangerous malady. He assisted governor van Rheede in the *Hortus Mala-*

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baricus; and he published "*Meditationes in magni Hippocratis Textum XXIV de Veteri Medicina*," Leyden, 1672, 12mo; "*Excerpta ex Observationibus Japonicis de frutice Thise, &c.*" Dantisc, 1768, folio; and "*Schediasma de Promontorio Bonæ Spei, et de Hottentotis*," Schaffh. 1686, 12mo, reprinted at Bâle, 1710. The period of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RIBAS (JOSEPH de) a general officer in the Russian service, who was descended from a family of Spanish origin, but was born at Naples about 1735. He was banished from Italy on account of some intrigues in which he had engaged, and taking refuge at Leghorn he became acquainted with Alexis Orloff, who commanded a Russian fleet, which had been sent thither to carry off the natural daughter of the empress Elizabeth, whom prince Radziwill had taken to Rome and abandoned to a state of the utmost destitution. Ribas assisted Orloff in this undertaking and then went to Russia, to obtain from Catherine II the reward of his services. He was placed as a military instructor in the corps of cadets at St Petersburg; and he afterwards attended on his travels the son of the empress by Gregory Orloff. On his return to Russia he obtained a regiment of carabineers; and in 1790 he commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilis and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. He again signalized himself in 1791, and he was nominated one of the three commissioners to treat of peace with the Turks at the congress of Jassy. In December 1792 the empress made him a rear-admiral, and shortly after gave him a pension of 20,000 rubles. He subsequently was appointed commandant of the projected port of Hagi Bey, on the Black Sea. *Dict. des H. M. du 18me S. Biog. Univ. Class.*

RIBES (ANN ARNAUD de) a distinguished French officer of engineers, born at St Felix in 1731. He acquired eminence in his profession, and had obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the commencement of the Revolution. In 1793 he was sent to the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, when he contributed to the capture of Collioure, Figueres, and Rosas. He was afterwards appointed to direct the fortifications in the Isle of Elba, and he added to his reputation at the siege of Rosas in 1808, when he triumphed for the second time over the difficulties presented by the strength of the fortifications and the resistance of the besieged. His death took place in 1811.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RICARD (DOMINIC) a French writer, born at Toulouse in 1741. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and became professor of rhetoric at the college of Auxerre, after the suppression of which establishment he went to Paris, and was employed in the education of the son of the president de Mesley. He engaged in many literary undertakings, among which was a complete translation of the works of Plutarch, forming 30 vols, 20mo. He also wrote a poem on "The Sphere,"

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Paris, 1796, 8vo; treatises on superstition and on enthusiasm; and he founded the "*Journal de la Religion et du Culte Catholique*;" and left a considerable number of manuscripts. His death took place in 1803. *Biog. Univ.*

RICCATI (VINCENT de) a jesuit, distinguished as a skilful geometer, born at Castel Franco in 1707. He acquired under his father count Riccati, one of the most eminent mathematicians in Italy, his first notions of science. Being sent by his superiors to Bologna, he was for thirty-five years professor of the higher branches of the mathematics; and he was also appointed surveyor of the courses of the rivers in the territories of Bologna and Venice. He died at his native place in 1775. Among many learned works which he published may be mentioned, "*De Usu Motûs tractorii in Constructione Aequationum differentialium Commentarius*," Bologna, 1752, 4to; "*Opuscula ad Res Physicas et Mathematicas pertinentia*," Lucca, 1757—72, 2 vols, 4to; and "*Institutiones Analyticae collectae*," Bologna, 1765—67, 3 vols, 4to.—**RICCATI** (count JORDANO de) brother of the preceding, died at Treviso in 1790, at the age of eighty-one. He was noted as a mathematician, an architect, and a musician; and was the author of a "*Treatise on Vibrating Cords*," and other works.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RICCI (MATTHEW) a jesuit, and missionary in China, was born at Macerata in 1552. He was in high favour with the emperor of China, who gave him permission to build a church. He wrote some curious memoirs on China, of which he drew a curious map. He died there in 1610.—*Moreri.*

RICCI (LAURENCE) the last general of the jesuits previously to their suppression by pope Clement XIII. He was descended from an ancient and noble family, and was born at Florence in 1703. He entered into the order of St Ignatius at the age of fifteen; and after having been professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Sienna, he became successively spiritual director at the Roman college, and secretary of his order. In 1758 he succeeded to the office of general on the death of Centurioni; and on his subsequently resisting the plan for the suppression of the jesuits, he was sent a prisoner to the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in 1775. While under confinement he issued a declaration, stating—1. That the society of jesuits had done nothing to merit suppression; 2. That he himself had committed no crime to deserve imprisonment; 3. That he sincerely pardoned the authors of his persecutions.—*Life by Caraccioli. Biog. Univ.*

RICCI (SCRIPIO) bishop of Pistoia and Prato, nephew of the last general of the jesuits. He was born at Florence in 1741. Being favoured by the grand-duke of Tuscany (Leopold) he opened at Pistoia, in 1786, a synod, with a view to the propagation of some new religious doctrines which he wished to establish; but these being considered as innovations, he incurred the displeasure of the pope,

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was exposed to public animadversion, and obliged at length to resign his see. In 1799 he was imprisoned for declaring in favour of the decrees of the Constituent Assembly, which had been formed under the temporary influence of the French, who then occupied Tuscany. Being set at liberty, he signed, in 1805, a formula of entire adhesion to the bulls which he had before objected to, and he thus became reconciled to the holy see. He died in 1810. In 1824 was published a very curious work, entitled "Vie et Mémoires de Scipion de Ricci, par M. de Potter," which has been translated into English.—*Biog. Univ. Class. Revue Encyc.*

RICHMOND (LEON) a pious clergyman of the established church, and ingenious writer of works of fiction. He was the son of a physician at Liverpool, where he was born in 1772. After some preliminary education he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1789; and he pursued his academical studies with exemplary diligence, to prepare himself for the bar. But after residing some years at the university, he became desirous of entering the church, and having been permitted to follow his inclination, he was ordained a deacon in June 1797, and shortly after he took the degree of Master of Arts. He first held a curacy in the Isle of Wight, whence he removed to the chapel of the Lock Hospital, London, in 1805; and the same year he was presented to the rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, where he remained till his death which took place May 8th, 1827. Besides some sermons, Mr Richmond was the author of a volume entitled "Annals of the Poor," containing the Dairyman's Daughter, and other devotional tales marked by an originality of manner, graphic delineation of character, and depth of feeling and expression, which have rendered them popular in no common degree. He also produced a work entitled "The Fathers of the English Church, or a Selection from the Writings of the Reformers and Early Protestant Divines of the Church of England," 1807—1811, 8 vols, 8vo.—*Grinshawe's Memoir of the Rev. Leigh Richmond. Georgian Era.*

RICHTER (AVGUSTUS GOTTLIEB) an eminent German surgeon, born at Zoerbig in Saxony in 1742. He studied medicine at the university of Gottingen, and took the degree of MD. at the age of twenty-two. Having travelled for improvement, he returned to Gottingen, where he occupied a professorship till his death in 1812. The most important of his numerous works are, "Observationes Chirurgicæ," 1770—80, 3 parts, 8vo; a "Surgical Library," 1771—97, 15 vols, 8vo; a "Treatise on Hernia," 2 vols, 8vo; "The Elements of Surgery," 7 vols, from 1782—1804; and "Remarks on Surgery and Medicine," 8vo, of which last work his son published a second volume in 1813. Another posthumous work of A. G. Richter, also edited by his son, entitled "Spezielle Therapie," appeared at Berlin, 1813—20, 7 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

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RICHTER (CHRISTIAN FREDERICK) a German physician, born in 1744 at Halle, where he received his education. He took the degree of MD. at the university in 1767, and having settled at Berlin he became physician to the king of Prussia. He died in 1826. He published "Dissertatio Epistolaris de Observanda in Morborum Medela Medendi Methodo generatim considerata," 1771; "Observations on the Cause and Treatment of Different Kinds of Fevers," 1784; and "Contributions to the Practical Knowledge of Fevers," 1794.—*Neuer Nekrol. der Deutschen*, 1826.

RICHTER (WILLIAM MICHAEL VON) professor emeritus, and professor of the Medico-Physical Society at Moscow, his native city, where he died in 1822, at the age of seventy-four. He travelled in Germany, France, England, and Holland, and in 1788 obtained the degree of MD. at the university of Erlangen. Two years after he became professor in the university of Moscow, where he continued his public lectures till 1819. He had the title of physician to the emperor, was a counsellor of state, a knight of several orders, and a member of various scientific societies. Among the works which he published, the most important is his "History of Medicine in Russia," written in German, Moscow, 1813—15, 3 vols, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RICHTER (JOHN PAUL FREDERICK) a celebrated German novelist, born at Wunsiedel in Franconia, in 1763. He studied theology at Leipsic, and abandoned that pursuit to devote himself to the cultivation of the belles lettres. The duke of Hildburghausen gave him the title of aulic counsellor; and having married the daughter of a person who held an office under government at Berlin, he settled at Weimar in 1798. In 1802 the prince prime Dalberg bestowed on him a considerable pension, which was continued to him after the death of that prelate by the king of Bavaria. Richter died November 14, 1825. His works, which are extremely numerous, are highly esteemed by his countrymen; and many of them, under the form of romances, treat of abstruse questions in philosophy and psychology. Mr. Carlisle has published two of his works among his German Romances.—*Ibid.*

RIFFAULT DES HETRES (JEAN RENÉ DENIS) a French chemist, born about 1754, at Saumur, in Anjou, where his father was a physician. Having made himself acquainted with the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder, he was appointed commissaire des poudres at Ripault, near Tours, and under his care that establishment became one of the finest in the kingdom. He distinguished himself by many discoveries and improvements in that branch of the arts which he cultivated; and after passing more than half a century in the public service, he devoted the latter part of his life to science and literature. He died at Paris, February 7, 1826. He translated Dr Thomson's System of Chemistry, and various other English works relating to the same science; and he also produced some valuable original treatises on

practical chemistry.—*Ann. Biog. Biog. Univ. Class.*

RIGALTIIUS, or **RIGAULT** (**NICHOLAS**) a learned critic, was born at Paris in 1577. He studied for an advocate, but afterwards devoted his entire attention to literary pursuits. He became librarian to the king, in which situation he succeeded Casaubon, procurator-general of the supreme court of Nancy, counsellor of the parliament of Metz, and of which province he became intendant. He was the intimate friend of Thuanus, who dying made him guardian of his children. He died in 1654. He published editions of Martial, Phædrus, Minutius Felix, the works of Cyprian and Tertullian, and the *Scriptores Rei Accipitrarii*.—*Moreri*.

RING (**JOHN**) an eminent surgeon, who was a pupil of Mr Pott, and practised with great reputation in the metropolis till his death, which took place December 7, 1821. He was an active promoter of the practice of vaccination; and besides numerous papers in the *London Medical Journal*, he published "A Treatise on the Cow-Pox, containing the History of Vaccination," in two parts, 1801—3, 8vo; pamphlets in answer to the objections of Mr Goldson, Dr Moseley, and Mr Birch, against vaccination; and "A Treatise on the Gout," 1813, 8vo. Mr Ring also printed a "Translation of the Works of Virgil, partly original and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt," 1820, 2 vols, 8vo; a translation of Dr Geddes's Ode to Peace, 8vo; a translation of Mr Anstey's Ode to Jenner, 8vo; and other poetical productions.—*Gent. Mag.*

RINGELBERGIUS (**JOACHIM FORTIUS**) a mathematician. His German name was Storck, and he was born at Antwerp. He studied at Louvain, where he became a professor. His works are, "Dialectica;" "De conscribendis Epistolis;" "De Ratione Studii;" "Rhetorica;" "Sphæra sive Institutionum Astronomicarum;" "Cosmographia;" "Optica;" "Chaos Mathematicum." An edition of them was published at Leyden in 1531. Ringelbergius died in France in 1536.—*Moreri*.

RINK (**FREDERIC THEODORE**) a distinguished Orientalist, who was professor of theology at Königsberg, where he died in 1811. Besides a great number of philosophical tracts, he was the author of a discourse, "De Linguarum Orientalium cum Græca mira convenientia," 1783, 4to; and he published editions of some of the writings of the historians Makrizi and Abulfeda.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

RIOJA (**FRANCISCO de**) one of the most celebrated poets of Spain in the reign of Philip IV. He was born in 1600, and became librarian and historiographer to that prince, enjoying for a time more than any other writer of his time the favour of the minister count Olivarez. Being the friend of Quevedo he shared his ill fortune, and though himself an inquisitor, he was confined some years in a state prison. At length he was liberated, and after a period of tranquil residence in a pleasant retreat near his native city Seville, he was recalled to the metropolis,

where he died in 1659. Bouterwek has injuriously confounded this poet among the servile followers of Gongora, but he rather exhibited a splendid contrast to the bad taste of contemporaries, and in point of descriptive talent, sublimity of fancy, and correct feeling, he deserves a place by the side of Garcilasso de la Vega, Fernando de Herrera, and Luis de Leon. Among his productions may be mentioned an "Ode to the Ruins of Italica," "Silvas to the Flowers," and an "Epistle to Fabio," contrasting the pleasures of retirement with the troubles and intrigues of a court. He was also distinguished as a dramatist, and besides numerous pieces which he wrote for the stage in conjunction with Moreto, he produced independently several excellent comic dramas, the most noted of which is his "Garcia del Castgnar."—*Maury, Espagne Poétique. For. Rev. Metropolit.*

RIPAULT (**LOUIS MADELEINE**) a learned antiquary and philologist, who was born at Orleans in 1775. He was educated for the church, and at the age of fifteen he obtained a benefice, but at the Revolution he quitted his profession, and settled at Paris as a bookseller and public writer. He became one of the conductors of the *Gazette de France*, and afterwards joining the expedition of Buonaparte to Egypt, he was made librarian to the Egyptian Institute, and also librarian to Buonaparte. The latter situation he resigned in 1807, and retiring to the neighbourhood of Orleans, died there in 1823. He published "Description abrégée des principaux Monuments de la Haute Égypte," 1800, 8vo; "Histoire Philosophique de l'Empereur Marc-Antonine," 1820, 4 vols, 8vo; and an Abridgement of the last-mentioned work: besides which he left a quantity of manuscripts relating to hieroglyphics and the Eastern languages.—*Ibid.*

ROBECK (**JOHN**) a native of Calmar in Sweden, who entered among the jesuits, and became eminent as a writer on ascetic theology. He was born a Protestant, but going into Germany he was converted to the Catholic faith towards the beginning of the eighteenth century. After being employed as a missionary at Vienna and Rome, he was about to exercise the same office in Sweden, but the government objected to his returning thither. He then passed nine years in retirement, and at length, in a fit of melancholy, drowned himself in the Weser in 1739. Robeck was the author of an apology for suicide, published under the title of "Exercitatio Philosophica de Morte Voluntaria Philosophorum et bonorum Virorum, &c." Bremen, 1736, 4to, with notes in refutation by Funk, the editor of the work.—*Chaufepie Dict. Biog. Univ.*

ROBERT (**PETER FRANCIS JOSEPH**) a French conventionalist, born near Givet in 1763. Before the Revolution he was a grocer at Paris, and having married mademoiselle Keratio he adopted the literary profession, and in conjunction with her he conducted *Le Mercure National*. Becoming secretary to Danton, he was elected a deputy to the Convention, in

which he voted for the death of the king, In 1795 he was despatched on a mission to Liege, but he was recalled shortly after, when he settled at Brussels, and engaged in commercial occupations. Among the various works which he published are, "Mémoire sur le Projet d'Etablissement d'une Société de Jurisprudence," 1790, 8vo; "Le Republicanisme adapté à la France;" and "Opinion concernant le Jugement de Louis XVI," 1792, 8vo.

—ROBERT (LOUISE FÉLICITÉ GUINEMENT DE KERALIO, dame) wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a distinguished writer, M. de Keralio. She was born at Paris in 1758, and died at Brussels in 1821. She wrote "Histoire d'Elizabeth, Reine d'Angleterre," 1786—87, 5 vols, 8vo; "Amélie et Caroline, ou l'Amour et l'Amitié," 1808, 5 vols, 12mo; "Alphonse et Mathilde, ou la Famille Espagnole," 1809, 4 vols, 12mo, besides other original works. She likewise translated Swinburne's Travels in the Two Sicilies, and other English productions, and several Italian works; and she published "Collection des meilleurs Ouvrages Français composés par des Femmes," 1786—89, 14 vols, 8vo.—(See KERALIO, Dict.)—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp. Biog. Univ. Class.*

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY (GILES) a French geographer, who was a native of Paris, where he died in 1766, at the age of seventy-eight. He held the office of geographer in ordinary to Louis XV, and he published "Géographie Sacrée et Historique de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament," 1747, 2 vols, 12mo; "Grand Atlas Universel," 1758, folio; "Atlas complet des Révolutions du Globe," besides other works.—ROBERT DE VAUGONDY (—) son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1723, and died in 1786. He assisted in the professional labours of his father, and his talents and acquirements procured him the post of geographer in ordinary to Stanislaus I, king of Poland. He also held the office of royal censor, and had a pension from the king of France. Besides a great number of geographical memoirs, read before the Academy of Sciences, he was the author of "Tablettes Parisiennes;" "Promenades des Environs de Paris;" "Cosmographie;" "Description et Usage de la Sphère Armillaire," &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

ROBERTI (JOHN) a jesuit, born in Flanders in 1569, and died at Namur in 1651. He was successively professor at Douay, and several of the colleges of his order in Germany. Among his works are, "Dissertatio de Superstitione," Treves, 1614, 16mo; "Historia Sancti Huberti," Luxembourg, 1621, 4to; "Sanctorum quinquaginta Jurisperitorum Elogia," Liege, 1632, 12mo; "Vita Sancti Lamberti, Episcopi Tungrensis," 1633, 8vp. He also published a poem, whose author is unknown, entitled "Contemptus Mundi, versu rhythmico," 1618, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ROBERTI (JOHN BAPTIST) an Italian writer, born at Bassano in 1719. He entered among the jesuits, and became professor of philosophy at Bologna, where he obtained

great reputation. He died in 1786. His works, which relate to polite literature, were published collectively at Bologna in 1767, and reprinted at Bassano in 1797, 15 vols, 16mo. A new edition has since appeared, with a life of the author.—*Ibid.*

ROBERTSON (WILLIAM) a grammarian, was born in Scotland, and studied at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1650 he came to London as a teacher of Hebrew. After the Restoration he settled at Cambridge. He died about 1690. His works are, "First and Second Gates to the Holy Tongue," 1653, dedicated to lady Ranelagh, one of his pupils, the first a grammar, the second a lexicon; "Key to the Hebrew Bible;" "The Hebrew Text of the Psalms and Lamentations," without points, 12mo, 1656; "Phraseologia Generalis, or a General Phrase Book, Latin and English," 1681, 8vo.—*Chalmers.*

ROBERTSON (ABRAHAM) Savilian professor of astronomy, and superintendent of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford. He was born at Dunse in Berwickshire, in 1751, and receiving some education in the country, at the age of twenty-four he removed to London. Being disappointed in his expectations of procuring a situation in the East Indies, he went to Oxford, and through the patronage of professor Smith and others, he obtained admission into Christchurch college. Subsequently taking orders, he was made one of the chaplains of Christchurch; and in 1789 he was presented to the collegiate benefice of Ravensthorpe, near Northampton. In 1792 he superintended the printing of Torelli's edition of Archimedes at Oxford; and the same year he published a work entitled "Sectionum Conicarum Libri VII." In 1795 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and he contributed some valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1797 he succeeded Dr Smith as Savilian professor of geometry; in 1807 he took the degree of DD; and in 1810, having succeeded Dr Hornsby at the Radcliffe Observatory, he exchanged the geometrical chair for that of astronomy. His death took place at Oxford, December 4, 1826. He was the author of a treatise on the "Elements of Conic Sections;" and he published the second volume of Bradley's Astronomical Observations, besides other works.—*Gent. Mag.*

ROBINET (JOHN BAPTIST RENÉ) a French writer, born at Rennes in 1735. He engaged in the ecclesiastical profession among the jesuits, but regretting the confinement to which he had subjected himself, he devoted his time to literary studies, and went to Amsterdam, where he published, in 1761—68, a work entitled "De la Nature," 4 vols, 8vo, which attracted considerable notice on account of the singular opinions advanced in it. It was condemned by authority in France, and animadverted on by the abbé Barruel and father Richard. Returning to Paris in 1778, Robinet was appointed royal censor, and private secretary to the minister Amelot. He died at Paris in 1820, after having signed a retraction of

the principles of the constitutional church, which he had adopted during the Revolution. A list of his numerous publications, original and translated, may be found in the annexed authority.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ROBINSON (ANASTATIA) a public singer of some eminence, in the early part of the last century. She was descended from a good family settled in Leicestershire, but her father exercised the profession of a portrait painter, and being attacked by inflammation of the eyes, which terminated in the loss of sight, and thus prevented him from supporting his family by the labour of his pencil, he, in consequence of his daughter's taste for music, gave her an education which might enable her to make it the source of pecuniary emolument. She was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Dr Croft, signora Cuzzoni Sandoni, and an Italian singer called the Baroness. Though she had a fine voice she never became a first-rate singer. However, she sang at the opera for some years, more admired perhaps for her personal charms and accomplishments, the amability of her disposition, and her irreproachable conduct, than for her acknowledged talents. At length she quitted the stage, in consequence of her marriage with the celebrated earl of Peterborough, though the connexion was not publicly acknowledged till some years after it took place. She behaved with great propriety in the high station which she thus attained; and having survived her husband about fifteen years, she died in 1750.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ROBINSON (THOMAS) an ingenious naturalist, who lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was an episcopal clergyman, and held the rectory of Ousby, in Cumberland, where he died in 1719. His long residence in the neighbourhood of a mountainous and mineral district led him to turn his attention to the study of mineralogy, geology, and other branches of the science of nature. As the result of his researches he published "An Essay towards a Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland, wherein an Account is given of their several Mineral and Surface Productions, with some Directions how to discover Minerals by the external and adjacent Strata and Upper-covers, &c." 1709, 8vo. This work, which is dedicated to lord Lonsdale, is still interesting, on account of the facts which it contains, and which show the author to have been an intelligent observer of natural phenomena, though his attempts at speculation are, as might have been expected, futile.—*Works of the Learned*, vol. xi. *Lysons's Magna Britannia*, Cumberland.

ROBINSON (ANTHONY) a liberal and enlightened writer on theology and morals. He was born in 1762 at Kirkland, near Wigton, in Cumberland; and he was educated at an academy at Bristol among the Particular Baptists; after which he became pastor of a church at Fairford in Gloucestershire, whence he soon removed to another of the General Baptists, in Worship-street, Lon-

don. He gave up the clerical profession, in consequence of having succeeded to a small paternal estate; and for some years he settled in the country, but in 1796 he removed again to London, and entered into business as a sugar-refiner, in which trade he accumulated a handsome fortune. He passed the latter part of his life in the metropolis, where he died January 21st, 1827. He was the author of "A Short History of the Persecutions of Christians by Jews, Heathens, and Christians," 1790, 8vo; "A View of the Causes and Consequences of English Wars," 1798, 8vo; and an "Examination of the Rev. Robert Hall's celebrated Sermon on Infidelity;" besides other tracts, and contributions to the Analytical Review, the Monthly Magazine, and the Monthly Repository.—*Theolog. Repos.*

ROBSON (GEORGE FENNEL) an eminent draughtsman and landscape painter in water colours, who was born in the city of Durham, where his father was engaged in trade as a wine merchant. His taste for drawing manifested itself at a very early age; and it has been stated that when three or four years old he attempted to draw from memory the objects which he had observed while walking with his mother in the fields. This propensity to imitate the works of nature induced him, when a schoolboy, to devote every vacant hour and holiday to the exercise of his pencil. When any artist visited Durham, for the purpose of sketching the beautiful and romantic scenes in its vicinity, George Robson was ever tracing his footsteps, creeping to his side, and eagerly watching the progress of his undertaking. At length he was placed under the tuition of Mr Harle, the only drawing-master the city afforded; but that artist refused payment for the lessons he gave, observing that the boy had already got too forward to profit by his instruction. Before he attained the age of twenty he visited London, where he soon became known as a talented and industrious student. With such qualifications he gradually advanced to great eminence in his profession. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to undertake a journey to the Scottish Highlands, with whose wild and romantic scenery he had long wished for an opportunity to make himself acquainted. In the dress of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back, and Scott's poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains winter and summer, till he had become familiar with the various aspects they presented under different changes of season, and was enabled to lay up a rich store of materials for the improvement of his taste and skill. On his return to London, where he took up his future residence, he published "Outlines of the Grampian Mountains." In 1813 he first appeared as a candidate for public approbation, in the ninth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; and he was elected a member of that association in the following year. But it was not till the

exhibition of 1815, that his works began to attract that general notice which at length procured for him extensive and abundant patronage. From this period his interests became identified with those of the society just mentioned, for the promotion of which he exerted himself with the utmost zeal and with great success. As an artist Robson was remarkable for vigour of execution. His conception of form might occasionally be deficient in grandeur, but with regard to effect and colouring he ever displayed abundant power and felicity. The Scottish hills had strongly impressed their awful characteristics on his imagination; and the calm and serenity of his own mind so well assimilated with those scenes of peace and loneliness, that they were ever present to his mind even when settled altogether in the south of England, and drawing his woods and waterfalls from the objects around him. One of his last and best pictures was a "View of London Bridge before Sunrise." He died in the flower of his age, in 1833. In private life this ingenious artist was distinguished for straight forward integrity, modesty, ingenuousness, and unbounded benevolence. The society to which he belonged was in some measure indebted to him for its permanent existence; for when the managers of the institution were embarrassed through the difficulty of obtaining rooms for the exhibition of paintings in water colours, he caused the present gallery to be built on his own responsibility, and by that means insured the stability and prosperity of the association. Among the engraved and published works of Robson, besides those already noticed, may be mentioned, "Picturesque Views of English Cities," 1828, 4to, with descriptive letter-press furnished by J. Britton, FSA.; and he also contributed drawings for "Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels," engraved by W. and E. Finden.—*Public Journals*.

ROCCA (ALBERT JOHN MICHAEL) a French officer, knight of the legion of honour, who served as a lieutenant of hussars in the campaigns of Buonaparte in Prussia and in Spain. In the latter he was severely wounded, and was obliged to quit the army. About 1811 he retired to the residence of his family at Geneva, where he became acquainted with the celebrated madame de Staël, to whom he was secretly married. The union was divulged after her death in July 1817; and M. Rocca survived her but a few months, dying January 30, 1818, in the thirty-first year of his age. He was the author of "*Mémoire sur la Guerre des Français en Espagne*," 1814, 8vo, which was translated into English; and "*Campagne de Walcheren et d'Anvers en 1809*," 1815, 8vo; besides which he wrote a novel entitled "*La Maladie du Pays*," which has never been published.—*Biog. Univ. Class.*

ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT (FRANCIS ALEXANDER FREDERIC duc de la) a patriotic French statesman, who was the son of the Duc d'Estissac, and was born January 11, 1747. He held the office of grand keeper of the royal wardrobe to Louis

XV, and he was attached to the service of his successor. When the States-general were convoked, in 1789, he was elected deputy from the nobility of Clermont, in Beauvoisin. In that assembly he displayed his ardour in the cause of liberty, and his loyalty to the king, whose fate he made repeated attempts to avert, but finding them frustrated, and his own life in danger, he quitted his native country, and fled to England, where he resided in retirement till 1794. He then went to America, and passed some years in travelling through the United States, every where collecting information concerning the public institutions, agriculture, commerce, and arts of the country. The result of his observations appeared in his "*Voyages dans les Etats-Unies d'Amerique, faits en 1795, 1796, 1797, et 1798*," 8 vols, 8vo. Towards the close of 1798 he returned to Europe, and visited Holland, the north of Germany, and Denmark, where he pursued his inquiries concerning such subjects as those which had previously engaged his attention. After the ascendancy of Buonaparte was established in France he returned home, his name having been previously erased from the list of emigrants. He settled on his estate at Liancourt, where he established schools and manufactories, and engaged in other schemes for the benefit of the labouring classes. He accepted neither place nor favour from the consular or imperial government, except the decoration of the legion of honour. After the first restoration of the Bourbons, he was nominated on the 4th of June, 1814, a peer of France, with the title of Duc de la Rochefoucauld, having previously borne that of Duc de Liancourt. During the hundred days in 1815, he accepted the office of deputy to the chamber of representatives from the division of Clermont, in the hope of being serviceable to his country, though he disapproved of the conduct of those who were at the head of public affairs. After Louis XVIII returned from Ghent, he was recalled to the chamber of peers, in which he spoke in favour of the liberty of the press, and on every occasion showed himself to be the temperate advocate of public liberty. He held the post of inspector-general of the conservatory of arts and occupations, and some other public offices till 1823, when, having given offence to government by the free expression of his opinions, he was suddenly displaced from the stations which he had filled with much credit to himself and advantage to the public. He died at Paris March 28, 1827. He published an abstract of Sir F. Morton Eden's History of the Poor, and several tracts on statistics, education, the management of prisoners, &c.—*Biog. Newr. des Contemp. Rev. Encycl.*

ROGERS (CHARLES) an antiquary and connoisseur, was born at Westminster in 1711. He held a situation in the Custom-house, and died in 1784. He was the author of a translation of Dante's Inferno, some papers in the Archæologia, and a "Description of a Collection of Prints in Imitation of Drawings," to

which was added, "Lives of their Authors, with Explanatory and Critical Notes," 2 vols, folio.—*Gent. Mag.*

ROSCOE (WILLIAM) the historian of Lorenzo de Medici and of Leo X, was born at Liverpool, of humble origin, in the year 1752. His father and mother were both in the service of a gentleman of the most amiable and generous disposition, who, dying without an heir, left the greatest part of his property to the subject of this memoir. It does not appear that his patron paid any attention to his early education, and his father had no higher ambition than to make him acquainted with writing and arithmetic. Through an obstinacy of temper, which in some minds is the forerunner of genius, Roscoe could not be prevailed upon to submit to the drudgery of scholastic discipline; and consequently did not avail himself even of the small advantages of education which his parents were able to afford him. It was, however, his merit to discover in time the means of self-education. He early began to think for himself; and his habits of mental application soon gave evidence of that genius which afterwards shone forth with so conspicuous a splendour. At the age of sixteen, his poetical productions would have done credit to one who had enjoyed all the advantages of education; and he was at that time found qualified to be admitted as an articled clerk to Mr Eyres, an eminent solicitor of Liverpool. Soon after he had entered on the duties of his office he was induced to undertake the study of the Latin language, in which he found means to acquire a proficiency by his own unassisted efforts; and he subsequently obtained an acquaintance, in the same manner, with the French and Italian. The best authors in each of those tongues soon became familiar to him, and perhaps few of his countrymen ever acquired so general, so extensive, and so recon-dite an intimacy with Italian literature as did Mr Roscoe. At the expiration of his clerkship he entered in partnership with Mr Aspinwall, a gentleman previously engaged in practice as a lawyer; and he soon became invested with the entire management of an office extensive in practice and of high reputation. About this time he became intimate with Mr Enfield, the tutor of a dissenting academy at Warrington, and the author of popular compilations entitled "The Speaker;" and the "Sequel to the Speaker," to which Mr Roscoe contributed an "Elegy to Pity," and an "Ode to Education." In December 1773, he recited before the society formed at Liverpool for the encouragement of drawing, painting, &c. an Ode which was afterwards published, with "Mount Pleasant," his first poetical production, composed at the age of sixteen. He occasionally gave lectures on subjects connected with the objects of this institution, and he was a very active and useful member of this society. When the projected abolition of the Slave Trade became a topic of public discussion he warmly interested himself in the success of that measure. A Spanish jesuit named Harris having published a tract with the title of

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"Scriptural Researches into the Licitness of the Slave Trade," he answered it with great spirit and acuteness by "A Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Raymond Harris," 1788. He afterwards published the first and second parts of his principal poem, "The Wrongs of Africa." With an ardent imagination, and a sincere love of liberty, Mr Roscoe's feelings were naturally excited by the opening prospects of the French Revolution, and on that occasion he celebrated the charms of freedom, in a translation of one of the odes of Petrarch, which was inserted in the *Mercurio Italiano*. He also composed, under the influence of the same feelings, his two songs "O'er the vine-covered hills and gay regions of France;" and "Millions be Free," which were equally popular both in France and at home. The great work on which the fame of Mr Roscoe chiefly rests, his "Life of Lorenzo de Medici called the Magnificent," was commenced in 1790 and completed in 1796. Such was the extraordinary success of this publication, that he was induced, in 1797, to relinquish his profession of an attorney, and to enter as a student at Gray's-inn, in order that he might be enabled to practise as a barrister. He now employed his leisure in studying the Greek language, in which he made considerable progress; and in 1798, he published "The Nurse, a poem, from the Italian of Luiga Tansillo," 4to. In 1805 appeared his second great work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X, the Son of Lorenzo de Medici," in 4 vols, 4to; in collecting materials for which he is said to have been liberally assisted by lord Holland and the earl of Bristol. About this period he appears to have given up his intention of practising at the bar, instead of which, he became a banker at Liverpool, in partnership with his friends Messrs Clark and Sons. When the general election took place, in 1806, many of the inhabitants of Liverpool, displeased with the conduct of general Tarleton, one of their late members, in opposing the abolition of the Slave Trade, determined to place Mr Roscoe, who had written against slavery in every form, in opposition to him. Accordingly many of his friends, consisting chiefly of the quakers and Unitarians, resolved to put him in nomination, and to return him solely at their own expense. A very large subscription was consequently raised, and after a most severe contest the election terminated in his favour. His senatorial career, however, was brief; for after the dissolution of Parliament, in 1807, he retired from the representation; and from that time confined his political exertions to the publication of occasional pamphlets. Among these may be mentioned "Remarks on the Proposals made to Great Britain for a Negotiation with France," 1809; "Considerations on the Causes of the present War," 1808; "Observations on the Address to His Majesty proposed by Earl Grey," 1810; "Occasional Tracts relative to the War betwixt France and Great Britain," 1811; "Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. on

a Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament," 1811; "Answer to a Letter from Mr J. Merritt on Parliamentary Reform," 1812; "Observations on Penal Jurisprudence, and the Reformation of Criminals," 1819. In 1817 Mr Roscoe published a discourse on the "Origin and Vicissitudes of Literature, Science, and the Arts," which he had delivered at the opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution. In 1824 he superintended a new edition of the works of Pope, the celebrated poet, to which was prefixed a life of that author; and the criticisms contained in this publication involved him in a controversy with the rival commentator on Pope, the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles. The last work in which he was occupied related to botany, a science which he had long cultivated, and in which he had displayed his skill by various papers which appeared in the "Transactions of the Linnean Society." Mr Roscoe was also the author of the well-written preface to Daulby's "Catalogue of the Etchings of Rembrandt;" In his commercial pursuits Mr Roscoe proved unsuccessful, the banking-house to which he belonged failed, and his property was wrecked. The creditors would liberally have allowed him to retain his valuable library, but his sense of justice would not permit him to avail himself of their generosity. His books, including many valuable Italian works, were sold at Liverpool for 5150l., his collection of prints for 1800l., and the drawings for 738l. A portrait of Leo X was purchased for 500l. by Mr Coke of Holkham. Yet upon the whole the life of Mr Roscoe can scarcely be regarded as unfortunate. Distinguished by the friendship of the gifted and the great, his days were passed in free intercourse with kindred minds, and his declining years were soled by the affectionate attentions of warmly and sincerely attached relatives. He was considered as the head of the literary and scientific circles of his native town; and much of his time was spent in promoting the objects of the many noble public institutions which he had contributed to establish. His death, which was occasioned by a disorder partaking of the nature of cholera, took place at his seat at Toxteth park, near Liverpool, June 30th, 1831. His funeral was attended by committees of the Royal Institution, the Philosophical Society, and the Athenæum, and by nearly 200 gentlemen on foot, besides those in carriages.—*Ann. Biog.*

ROSE (SAMUEL) a lawyer, was born at Chiswick in 1767, and was educated by his father, Dr William Rose, who kept an academy there. He then studied at Glasgow, and attended the courts of law at Edinburgh. In 1786 he entered a student of Lincoln's-inn, and ten years afterwards he was called to the bar. He died in 1804. He was the editor of Comyn's Reports and Digest, and the author of a "Life of Goldsmith."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ROSEL (JOHN AUGUSTUS) a painter and naturalist, was born near Armstadt in 1705. He pursued the profession of a miniature

painter at Nuremberg, but he was chiefly distinguished for his exquisite truth and delicacy in the delineation of insects. He wrote some entomological works, with coloured plates. He died in 1759.—*Filkington.*

ROSS, or ROUSE (JOHN) surnamed the Antiquary of Warwick, of which he was a native. He studied at Balliol college, Oxford, and was canon of Osney. After travelling over England he settled at Guy's Cliffe, in Warwickshire, and died there in 1491. A manuscript by him, on the history of the earls of Warwick, is contained in the Bodleian library. His "History of our Kings," and "Antiquities of Warwick," were printed by Hearne in 1719.—*Nicolson.*

ROTHERHAM (JOHN) a clergyman of the established church, was a native of Cumberland, and studied at Queen's college, Oxford, after which he became a curate in Yorkshire. Here he wrote a treatise on the "Doctrine of Justification by Faith," for which the university rewarded him with the degree of MA., and the bishop of Durham presented him to the living of Houghton-le-Spring. He also wrote "A Sketch of the Grand Argument for Christianity;" "An Apology for the Athanasian Creed;" "Essay on the Soul and Body;" "Essay on Establishments against the Confessional," 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

ROWLANDSON (THOMAS) an eminent caricaturist, born in the Old Jewry, London, in 1756. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Paris as a student in an academy for drawing, where he made rapid advances in the study of the human figure. Returning to London he attended at the Royal Academy, and availed himself of the advantages which it afforded for the improvement of his skill and taste. Having received a legacy of 7000l. from a female relation, he plunged into all the follies of fashionable life, and particularly gave himself up to gambling, by means of which he dissipated much valuable property. It was in the occasional intervals of abstinence from this mischievous pursuit that he produced the illustrations of the Tour of Dr Syntax in Search of the Picturesque, the Dance of Death, the Dance of Life, and various political caricatures and sketches, which have procured him great reputation. He died in the summer of 1827.—*Lit. Gaz. New Month. Mag.*

RUDING (ROGERS) rector of Meldun in Surrey, was born at Leicester in 1751, and became fellow of Merton college, Oxford, where in 1782 he took the degree of bachelor of divinity. He was chosen fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and made several contributions to their Archaeologia. He died in 1820. His principal work is "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies," 4 vols, 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

RUSSELL (THOMAS) an ingenious English poet, who was born at Bridport in Dorsetshire in 1762. He was educated at New college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; and he died at Bristol, July 31, 1788. A small volume of his poems appeared shortly after his death, containing a number of sonnets, which

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display much feeling, taste, and elegance of expression.—*Orig.*

RUST (GEORGE) a learned prelate, was a native of Cambridge. At the Restoration he went to Ireland, and after several preferments he became bishop of Dromore. He died in 1670. He published "A Funeral Sermon,"

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preached by himself, on bishop Taylor; "A Letter of Resolution concerning Origen, and the chief of his Opinions;" "A Sermon on the Death of the Earl of Mount-Alexander;" "Remains," 8vo; "A Discourse of Truth," 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

S A L

SABAS, a famous heretic of the third century. He was the head of the sect of the Messalians, one of whose grand religious errors consisted in the strictly literal interpretation of every part of the holy Scriptures. Among other absurdities with which they are charged by ancient writers is refusing to engage in any employment, in compliance, as they asserted, with the injunction of Jesus Christ, who said, "Labour not for the meat that perisheth." Sabas is said to have lived till the beginning of the fourth century.—*Baronii Annales.*

SACHSIUS AB LEWENHEIM (PAUL LOUIS) a German naturalist of the seventeenth century. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Grammaralogia, sive Grammarorum vulgo Canerorum Consideratio Physico-philologico-historico-medico-chymica," Francof. et Lips. 1665, 8vo; and he published some papers in the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, "De Auro Vegetabili," and on other subjects.—*Gronovii Bibliot. Regn. Anim. et Lapid.*

SAINT DIDIER (GUILLAUME) a French poet of the last century, who was a knight of the order of St Lazarus. He was the author of an epic poem entitled "Clovis," which was published at Paris, with a dedication to the king, (Louis XV.), in 1725, 8vo.—*Stoll. Introd. in Hist. Lit.*

SALT (HENRY) a distinguished traveller and philological writer, who was a native of Lichfield in Staffordshire. He was educated in the public grammar-school in that city, and having acquired a knowledge of drawing, he accompanied lord Valentia in his travels in the Levant, Egypt, Abyssinia, and the East Indies, and furnished the graphic illustrations by which the "Voyages and Travels" of that nobleman were illustrated. He was subsequently employed by government, as the bearer of presents to the emperor of Abyssinia; and the result of his observations in the execution of this mission appeared in his "Account of a Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels in the Interior of the Country in 1809 and 1810," 1814, 4to. This work contains an account of the Portuguese settlements on the eastern coast of Africa, as well as most complete and accurate information relative to the country which was the more immediate object of his inquiries; and his statements, from personal observation, served to establish the veracity and confirm the narrative of his celebrated predecessor

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Bruce. Mr Salt was afterwards appointed British consul in Egypt, in which country he long resided, interesting himself greatly in the proceedings of scientific travellers who repaired thither, and especially in those of Belzoni, whom he supplied with the means of prosecuting his curious and important researches. His death took place August 30, 1827, at a village between Cairo and Alexandria. Mr Salt was the author of "An Essay on Dr Young's and M. Champollion's Phonetic System of Hieroglyphics, with some additional Discoveries by which it may be applied to decipher the Names of the Ancient Kings of Egypt and Ethiopia," Lond. 1825, 8vo.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Gent. Mag.*

SALTMARSH (JOHN) an antinomian divine, was a native of Yorkshire, and studied at Magdalen college, Cambridge. He took his degrees in arts, and entering into orders became chaplain in the army under Fairfax, and minister of Brasted in Kent. He then settled at Ilford in Essex, and died there in 1647. His works made a great commotion when they appeared, and were answered by many writers of importance: they are, "Sparkles of Glory;" "Dawnings of Light;" "The Smoke in the Temple;" "Shadows Flying Away;" "Free Grace, or the Flowings of Christ's Blood freely to Sinners;" "Wonderful Predictions."—*Wood.*

SALVINI (ANTONIO MARIA) an eminent critic, was born in 1654 at Florence, where he became professor of Greek. He was a member of the academy Della Crusca, and took a part in their Dictionary. He was the author of Italian translations of Hesiod, Homer, Anacreon, and Theocritus; also of a version of Addison's Cato, and Letters from Italy. His compositions were published, the prose in 2 vols, 4to, and the poems in one. He died in 1729.—His brother was a canon of Florence, and was the author of "Fasti Consolari dell' Accademia Fiorentina," &c.—*Fabroni.*

SAUNDERS (JOHN CUNNINGHAM) a surgeon, was born at Loirstone in Devonshire, in 1773. After serving his apprenticeship at Barnstaple he became a pupil of St Thomas's hospital, where he was made demonstrator of anatomy. He was particularly distinguished for his skill in diseases of the eye, for which in 1804 he instituted an infirmary. He died of apoplexy in 1810. His works are, "On

the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear," 1 vol, folio; "An Essay on the Inflammation of the Iris;" and some papers on the disorders of the eye, which were published after his death.—*London Medical Journal*.

SAUNDERS (WILLIAM) an eminent physician and medical writer, who was a fellow of the Royal college of London, and senior physician to Guy's hospital. Besides other works, he published "Observationes de Antimonio ejusque usu," 1773, 8vo, of which a German translation was published at Altenburg, in 1775; "Observations on the Efficacy of the Red Peruvian Bark in the Cure of Agues and other Fevers," 1782, 8vo, which was also translated into German; "Observations on the Mephitic Acid," 1777; "A Treatise on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Liver," 1793, fourth edition, 1809, 8vo; the "Harveian Oration," 1796; "On the Chemical History and Medical Powers of some of the most celebrated Mineral Waters, with Practical Remarks on Aqueous Regimen; to which are added, Observations on the Use of Cold and Warm Bathing," 1800, second edition, 1806, 8vo; and "A Treatise on the Hepatitis of India," 1809, 8vo. Dr Saunders died in 1819.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Ed.*

SAVERY (THOMAS) an English officer and engineer, distinguished for the share which he had in the invention of the steam-engine. (See *NEWCOMEN*.) Captain Savery obtained the post of surveyor of the works at Hampton Court, and he died May 30, 1715.—*Orig.*

SAY (JEAN BAPTISTE) a distinguished writer on political economy, who was born at Lyons in 1767. He is said to have been descended from William de Say, one of the adventurers who accompanied the Norman conqueror in his successful expedition to England, where he became the founder of the noble family of Saye and Sele; but the subject of this article derived his celebrity not from illustrious birth or ancestry, but from the happy exertion of his natural talents. His father was a respectable merchant, who removed from Lyons to Paris about the commencement of the French revolution. The son was educated with a view to the pursuit of commerce, in which he was for some time engaged, but which he at length quitted to devote himself entirely to literature. Like many other men of genius, he first essayed his powers in poetical effusions, becoming a contributor to the "*Almanack des Muses*." Shortly after he was employed, under the direction of Mirabeau, in conducting the *Courier de Provence*, the great object of which work was to lower the privileged orders, and especially the aristocracy, in the estimation of the French people. Say next became secretary to Claviere, the minister of finance. Alarmed by the stormy violence of the revolution, he now retired from public life, and with a view to excite an interest among his countrymen in favour of literature and science, he set up, in conjunction with Champfort and Ginguené, a periodical publication

entitled "*Décade Philosophique, Littéraire, et Politique*," which undertaking was attended with brilliant success. He was, however, very soon deprived of the aid of his two associates by the revolutionary persecutions; but he was joined by several others, as Andrieux, Amaury-Duval, &c., with whose aid he continued the journal, which became one of the most remarkable literary productions of that period. The situation which M. Say occupied as the conductor of this work rendered him the object of public attention; and when Buonaparte was about to proceed on his expedition to Egypt, he employed the editor of the *Décade Philosophique* to collect such books as would form a library of information requisite for the purposes which the projector of the undertaking had in view. This intercourse with the destined ruler of France procured for M. Say admission into the tribunate on the first formation of that body. He did not, however, at all distinguish himself in that assembly; and he subsequently accounted for the silence he then preserved, by declaring his conviction of a total want of power to oppose with any effect a political system which he entirely disapproved. Conceiving that he could develop his ideas with more advantage by means of the press than from the tribune, he began the composition of his "*Traité de l'Economie Politique, ou Simple Exposition de la Manière dont se forment, se distribuent, et se consomment les Richesses*," 2 vols, the first edition of which appeared in 1802, and which laid the foundation of that high celebrity which the author attained, as a political economist, both at home and abroad. After the 18th Brumaire Say refused to vote for the establishment of the imperial despotism in France, in the person of Buonaparte; in consequence of which he was excluded from the tribunate, but was shortly after appointed receiver of the assessed taxes (*les droits réunis*) for the department of Allier, which post he soon resigned, from conscientious scruples, being, as he declared, "unwilling to assist in impoverishing his country." He then established a manufactory at Lyons, in which it appears that he did not meet with success; but he was not induced by the failure to resume his political career, the remaining part of his life being wholly devoted to scientific pursuits, as more agreeable to his inclinations, and probably better suited to the peculiar talents which he possessed. His *Treatise on Political Economy* is the most important of his productions, and that which has contributed to make his name celebrated throughout Europe. When it first appeared, but few persons in France, and yet fewer in any other part of the continent, paid attention to economical science; and though Dr Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* had been translated into French it was but little read or understood, and the labours of his predecessor Quesnay and other early economists were almost forgotten. Buonaparte discountenanced the study of nearly all except the mathematical sciences, and his influence of course had a considerable effect on public opinion. M.

Say's work nevertheless made a great impression, and excited a general attention to the subject to which it relates. Its value has been freely and candidly admitted by the most distinguished economical writers in this country, and especially by Mr Ricardo and Mr McCulloch, the former of whom has thus noticed the work:—"The *Traité d'Economie Politique* of M. Say would deserve to be respectfully mentioned in a sketch of the progress of political economy were it for nothing else than the effect his well-digested and luminous exposition of the principles of Dr Smith has had in accelerating the progress of science on the continent. But in addition to the great and unquestionable merit that it possesses, from its clear and logical arrangement, and the felicity of many of its illustrations, it is enriched with several accurate, original, and profound discussions." In 1820 M. Say was elected *Professeur d'Economie Industrielle* at Paris; and he gave a course of lectures embracing a system of political economy considered in a practical point of view. After the revolution which led to the establishment of the present French government, Say was invited to accept the professorship of political economy, then newly founded in the *Collège de France*; and he was also professor of the science at the *Conservatoire des Arts et des Metiers*. He died at Paris, November 14, 1832, in consequence of an attack of illness which took place only the preceding day. Besides his great work, already mentioned, which has passed through numerous editions, and has been translated into most of the European languages, M. Say was the author of "*Olbia, ou Essai sur les Moyens de réformer les Mœurs d'une Nation*," 1800; "*Observations sur l'Angleterre et les Anglais*," 1815; "*Catéchisme d'Economie Politique*," 1815; "*Petit Volume, contenant quelques Apperçus des Hommes et de la Société*," 1817; "*Lettres à Malthus, sur différens Sujets d'Economie Politique*," "*Cours complet d'Economie Politique pratique*," 1829, 6 vols. He also contributed notes to a republication of Storch's *Course of Political Economy* at Paris; and to a translation of Ricardo's *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*. This celebrated writer is said to have exhibited in his private life a model of the domestic virtues. After having lived amidst the storms of the revolution, under the despotic sway of Napoleon, that of the restored Bourbons, and the constitutional government of Louis-Philippe, he preserved an unsullied character, though assailed by trials and temptations which have left stains on the reputation of every man of feeble virtue among his conspicuous contemporaries. He kept aloof from public life, but was the friend and confidential adviser of some of its brightest ornaments; and few have contributed more, though in a private station, to keep alive in the hearts and the contemplation of men a lofty standard of public virtue.—*New Month. Mag. For. Quart. Rev. Biog. des Contemp.*

SAYERS (Dr FRANK) an ingenious writer on polite literature, who practised as a physi-

cian at Norwich, where he was highly respected for his talents and character. He was one of the associates of Dr Parr while that learned writer was master of the grammar-school of that city; and he was intimate with the Rev. Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, afterwards bishop of Calcutta, and with other distinguished literary characters. In 1790 he published "*Dramatic Sketches of the Ancient Northern Mythology*," 4to; and in 1793, "*Disquisitions Metaphysical and Literary*," 8vo. He was also the author of "*Miscellanies Antiquarian and Historical*," 1805, 8vo; and "*Nugæ Poeticæ*," 1808, 8vo. Several of his early productions in prose and verse were republished together in 1792, and again in 1803. His death took place in 1817. Though none of Dr Sayers's productions are of considerable extent, yet they display a spirit of research, variety of information, and correctness of taste and judgment, which render them extremely valuable.—*Orig.*

SCARPA (ANTONIO) a celebrated anatomist, who was a native of Friuli, in Italy. He was born in 1745, of an obscure family, in low circumstances, but through the assistance of a distant relative he was enabled to indulge his inclination for study with a view to the medical profession. The premature death of his protector left him ere long to his own resources, but his ardent desire of knowledge enabled him to surmount the difficulties in which he became involved, and ultimately to qualify himself for the profession he had chosen, and which he was destined so highly to adorn. At an early age he produced his first work, "*A Treatise on the Anatomical Structure of a part of the Organ of Hearing, called Fenestra Rotunda*," which excited the attention of his scientific contemporaries. It was followed some time after by "*A General Treatise on the Organs of Hearing and Smelling*," Pavia, 1789; and this added greatly to his reputation as an anatomist. He obtained the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the university of Pavia; and when his academical brethren threw themselves at the feet of Buonaparte after the battle of Marengo, Scarpa disdained to follow their example, and he alone was absent from the humiliating scene, a circumstance which the victorious leader of the French army did not fail to notice. The professional skill and science of this distinguished individual were not less highly appreciated in Germany than in his native country. When one of the wives of the present emperor of Austria (who has been repeatedly married) was seized with dangerous illness, during the war between France and Germany, a flag of truce was sent with a request or demand for the services of Scarpa; in consequence of which he crossed the Tyrol, occupied as it was by hostile armies, being transferred under a military escort from the French outposts to those of the Austrians, and similar formalities were observed on the other side, when he returned from Vienna. As an anatomist Scarpa made himself known throughout Europe by his admirable descrip-

tion of the nerves in his "Tabulæ Necrologiæ," published in 1794. He then produced "A Commentary on the Internal Structure of the Bones;" and in 1800 appeared his "Essay on the Principal Diseases of the Eyes," which not only passed through several editions in the original, but was also translated into English and various other languages. In this work he successfully advocated the operation of couching for the cataract, as preferable to the method of removing the diseased crystalline humour by extraction, generally practised in consequence of the recommendation of the English surgeon Pott. In 1804 professor Scarpa published "A Treatise on Aneurism;" and in 1809 "A Treatise on Hernia;" both which works have been translated into English by John Henry Wishart. He likewise wrote on lithotomy, hydrocele, deformities of the spine, and other subjects. His talents procured him admission into the Italian Institute, and he was a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He died at Pavia, October 31, 1832, in consequence of a disease of the bladder. This highly talented physiologist is said to have possessed an exquisite taste for the fine arts; and he had formed a noble collection of paintings by the Italian masters. The museum of Pavia owes to Scarpa a great portion of its valuable contents. He spoke several languages, but gave the preference to the Latin, which he wrote with facility. His agreeable manners and amiable disposition procured him general esteem; and his mode of living being simple and unostentatious, he left at his death a large fortune, the result of his professional skill and industry.—*New Month. Mag. For. Quart. Rev.*

SCHANK (JOHN) a distinguished naval officer, born in Fifeshire in Scotland, in 1740. He went to sea in the British service when young, and in the American war he was employed on the lakes of Canada, where he displayed great talents both as a seaman and engineer. Returning home on peace taking place, he obtained the rank of post-captain. He devoted his leisure to the improvement of naval architecture; and in 1793 he published a treatise on a method which he had invented of navigating vessels in shallow water by means of sliding keels. He contributed to the foundation of the Society for the Encouragement of Naval Architecture; and in 1794 he was nominated agent of transports. He subsequently was employed as an engineer in superintending the defence of the eastern coast of England. On the establishment of the Transport Board he was made one of the commissioners; in 1805 he was raised to the rank of admiral; and in 1822 to that of admiral of the blue. His death took place at Dawlish in Devonshire, in June 1823. Admiral Schank distinguished himself by several ingenious inventions, and he wrote some memoirs on ship-building.—*Gent. Mag.*

SCHÆLSTRATE (EMANUEL DE) chanter of Antwerp, then keeper of the library of the

Vatican, and canon of St Peter's at Rome, was born in 1649, and died in 1692. He wrote "Ecclesia Africana sub Primate Carthaginiensi," 4to; "Antiquitates Ecclesie illustratæ," 2 vols, folio; "Acta Constantinensis Concilii," 4to; "De Disciplina Arcani contra Ernesti Tentzelii," 4to; "Acta Ecclesie Orientalis contra Calvinum et Lutherum," 4 vols, folio.—*Moreri.*

SCHICKARD (WILLIAM) professor of Hebrew at Tübingen, wrote some erudite works, the chief of which were, "Horologium Ebraeum Schickardi," 8vo; "De Jure Regie Judæorum," 4to; "Series Regum Persiarum," 4to. He died of the plague in 1632.—*Ibid.*

SCHIRACH (ADAM THEOPHILUS) a German naturalist and divine, who was pastor of the village of Klein-Bautzen in Lusatia, where he died in 1773. He was the author of several tracts on the natural history of the bee, and founded an agricultural society, which led to the several similar institutions which have since taken place. His principal work is entitled "A Treatise on the Bees of all Countries," Zittau and Leipsic, 1768, 4to.—*Diet. Hist.*

SCHLEGEL (FREDERIC) a celebrated German writer on philology and criticism, who was a native of Hanover. He was born in 1772, and was the son of the superintendent general of the principality of Luneburg, and younger brother of Augustus William Schlegel, the distinguished author of "Lectures on Dramatic Literature," and of a German translation of the works of Shakspeare. The subject of this article was sent to Leipzig when young, with a view to his receiving education which would qualify him for commercial pursuits, but his inclination led him to adopt literature as a profession. His earliest efforts appear to have consisted of critical articles in various periodical journals, but his first production of any importance was the "History of the Poetry of the Greeks and Romans," which commanded the approbation of the celebrated professor Heyne. He then joined his brother in conducting a periodical entitled the "Athenæum;" and his next production was the philosophical romance of "Lucinda," which became extremely popular. He afterwards turned his attention to poetry and the drama, and published the poem of "Hercules Musagetes," and the tragedy of "Alarcon." At the age of thirty he visited Paris, where he gave a course of philological lectures; and he published notices and extracts relative to Joan of Arc, and essays on the language and philosophy of the Indians. In 1804 he published a "Collection of the Romantic Poetry of the Middle Ages," 2 vols, 12mo. In 1808 he returned to Germany, and entered into the service of the emperor of Austria, who sent him to reside at the head-quarters of the archduke Charles, as aulic secretary. After the termination of the war he resumed his literary pursuits, and delivered courses of lectures on modern history, published at Vienna in 1811; and also "Lectures on the History of Ancient and

Modern Literature," Vienna, 1815, 2 vols, which last work has been translated into several modern languages. By the composition of several diplomatic papers he obtained the patronage of prince Metternich, through whose interest he was promoted to the office of Austrian Councillor of Legation at the Germanic Diet, which he held during the remainder of his life. He died at Vienna, in the latter part of the year 1828. Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are "Lothaire and Maller," a romance of chivalry, 1806, and poems; he also translated into German the "Corinne" of Madame de Stael, and for some time conducted the German museum. F. von Schlegel married a daughter of Moses Mendelssohn, the celebrated Jewish philosopher.—*Month. Mag.*

SCHMAUSS (JOHN JAMES) historian and publicist, was born at Landau in 1690. He was educated at Halle, and commenced a life of literary labour at the age of twenty-two, from which he was relieved by the margrave of Baden-Durlach, who gave him official employment at his court. In 1731 he was appointed by George II professor of history at the university of Gottingen, where he died in 1747. He has been regarded as one of the creators of the science of political relations; and during the twenty-six years that he presided at Gottingen, it was regarded as a school of diplomacy for the youth of the greatest families in Europe. Among his principal works, which are for the most part in the German and Latin languages, are, "A Sketch of the History of the Empire," Leipsic, 1720, 8vo; "Corpus Juris publici Academicum," Leipsic, 1722, 8vo; "Corpus Juris gentium Academicum," Leipsic, 2 vols, 8vo; "Introduction to the Science of Politics," 1741—1747, 2 vols, 8vo; "Elements of the Public Law of the Empire," 1746—1782; "Description of the actual Government of the Empire," 1755, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

SCHMIDEL (ULRIC) a German voyager of the sixteenth century, who formed a part of the expedition to America under Mendoza in 1534, and who assisted at the foundation of the town of Buenos Ayres, and took great part in the reduction or rather extermination of the surrounding Indians. He returned to Europe in 1553, and composed in German an account of his travels and adventures, which has been translated into Latin by Hulsius, under the title of "Vera Historia Admirandæ cujusdam Navigationis quam Huldericus Schmiel Straubergensis, ab anno 1534 usque ad annum 1554, in Americam vel Novum Mundum, juxta Braziliam et Rio de la Plata, confecit," Nuremberg, 1559, 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

SCHOOCKIUS (MARTIN) professor of rhetoric, history, philosophy, and languages, at Utrecht, where he was born in 1614, and afterwards at Frankfort on the Oder, where he died in 1665. His works were collected with the title of "Exercitationes Varie," 4to; they consist of tracts on singular subjects.—*Niceron.*

SCHOREL (JOHN) a painter, was born at

Schorel in Holland, and died in 1572. He was a pupil of Albert Durer. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and made drawings of the most remarkable scenes there. He was afterwards employed by Adrian VI, and several monarchs of Europe.—*Dict. Hist.*

SCHULTZE (ERNEST) a distinguished German poet, who was born in 1787, and died in 1817. He was the author of "Cæcilie, Romantisches Gedicht, in zwanzig Gesängen," 2 vols, 8vo; and another poetical romance, entitled "Die Bezauberte Rose," 8vo; and he also wrote elegies.

SCHWARTZENBURG (CHARLES PHILIP, prince) an Austrian field-marshal, was born of an ancient and illustrious family at Vienna, in 1771. He early entered into the army, and rapidly proceeded through all the grades of military rank until he became a general officer. After serving two campaigns against the Turks, he was employed in the first campaign against the French, in the war which followed the execution of Louis XVI. On the death of the emperor Paul, in 1801, he was sent to St Petersburg to congratulate Alexander on his accession. He served under general Mack in 1805; and succeeded in withdrawing the cavalry under his command from the consequences of the capitulation of Ulm. He also took a share in the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought against his advice, as well as in that of Wagram. At the peace of Vienna he was nominated ambassador to the court of France, at which time he gave the unfortunate fête at Paris in which his princess lost her life by a fire that accidentally occurred during the festivities. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the auxiliary force of 30,000 Austrians, extorted by Napoleon in aid of his disastrous invasion of Russia. The conduct of this force in the French reverses is well known. In 1813 he was invested with the rank of field-marshal, with the commandership-in-chief of all the armies allied against France. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he was again intrusted with the command of a great portion of the allied forces; and at the conclusion of the war, was named president of the aulic council of war; which post he occupied until his death, in October, 1820. The French writers affect to regard the military abilities of this Austrian general as far below his reputation; but if not a brilliant, all circumstances seem to prove him an able commander, and highly serviceable to his country both in the cabinet and the field.—*Dict. Hist.*

SCOTT (DAVID) an historian, was born near Haddington in East Lothian, in 1675, and studied the law at Edinburgh. He afterwards became a nonjuror, in consequence of which he was imprisoned. He wrote a "History of Scotland," in folio, and died in 1742.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SCOTT (HARRIS) an eminent physician, who was the son of a Scottish clergyman, and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He then visited London, whence he proceeded to Venice, with an intention to travel overland

to India. His pecuniary resources failing, he returned to England and married. Subsequently obtaining an appointment at Bombay, he went thither, and realized a considerable fortune by his professional practice, which he relinquished to go to New South Wales. Dr Scott distinguished himself by his experiments on the use of the mineral acids in syphilitic and other complaints; and he was the author of an ingenious romance entitled the "Adventures of a Rupee." He died on his voyage to New South Wales, November 16, 1821.—*Biog. Univ.*

SCOTT (JAMES) an episcopal divine, distinguished as an eloquent preacher. He was born at Leeds in 1733, and was the son of one of the domestic chaplains to Frederick prince of Wales. He went to the university at Cambridge in 1752, and after studying a short time at Catherine Hall, he removed to Trinity college, where he took the degree of BA, and in 1757 he obtained a fellowship. Soon afterwards he became lecturer at St John's church, at Leeds, where he remained till 1760. In the course of the next two years he gained a prize at the university, for a poem on Heaven, a second for a moral epistle on Purity of Heart, and a third for a Hymn to Repentance. He also published some poetical compositions, among which was one entitled "Redemption, a Monody." He then obtained the curacy of Edmonton, where he continued about twelve months, and returning to Cambridge at the end of that time, he rapidly rose to great eminence as a preacher, and became extremely popular. In 1765, at the suggestion of the earl of Halifax, he wrote some political letters, which appeared in the Public Advertiser, under the signature of Anti-Sejanus. Three years afterwards he removed to Leeds, to officiate as lecturer to Trinity church, where his pulpit oratory attracted large congregations. In about a year he went back to London, and resumed his pen as a political partisan, writing in the public journals under the signature of "Old Slyboots." In 1771, through the interest of lord Sandwich, he was presented to the rectory of Simonburn, in Northumberland, where he soon became involved in litigation with his parishioners, on the subject of tithes. A suit at law which he commenced in 1774, after having been carried on for twenty years, at an enormous expense to both parties, terminated in the relinquishment of the claims which he sought to establish. These proceedings not only offended his parishioners but excited such a rancorous hostility against him, that, at length, his life being endangered, he removed to the metropolis, where, after having much increased his reputation as a preacher, he died December 10, 1814.—*Georgian Era.*

SCOTT (JOHN) an ingenious writer, who was the original editor of the London Magazine. After the restoration of the royal family he went to France, and on his return published "A Visit to Paris in 1814, being a Review of the Moral, Political, Intellectual, and Social Condition of the French Capital," Lon-

don, 1815, 8vo; and he was also the author of "Paris Revisited in 1815, by way of Brussels, including a Walk over the Field of Waterloo," 1816, 8vo; and "The House of Mourning," a poem on the death of the author's son. In January 1820 he commenced the publication of the London Magazine, which he conducted with great success till the beginning of the following year. His remarks on some articles in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine having given offence to the editor of that work, a quarrel took place; and Mr Scott, after refusing to accept the challenge of the individual whose displeasure he had provoked, was wounded in a duel with a friend of that gentleman on the 16th of February, 1821, and he died a few days after, leaving a widow and two children. A volume of "Observations during a Journey on the Continent," appeared after his death.—*London Magazine.*

SCOTT (THOMAS) an eminent evangelical clergyman of the established church, who was born in 1747 at Braytoft in Lincolnshire, and was the son of a farmer. After having acquired some acquaintance with classical learning, he was, at the age of sixteen, apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Alford in his native county. In this situation he stayed only two months, and then returning home he was employed in his father's business. Having a strong inclination to enter into the church, he applied himself closely to study, and obtained a considerable knowledge of both the Latin and Greek languages. In 1773 he was ordained by Dr Green, bishop of Lincoln, and for some time he held the curacies of Weston Underwood and Ravenstone in Buckinghamshire. Becoming acquainted with Mr Newton, curate of Olney, and afterwards minister of St Mary Woolnoth, London, he was converted to Calvinism, in the defence of which, both from the pulpit and the press, he greatly distinguished himself. In 1781 he removed to Olney, and in 1785 to London, having obtained the chaplainship of the Lock chapel, near Hyde-park-corner. In 1801 he was appointed rector of Aston Sandford in Buckinghamshire, where he died April 16, 1821. He published, in 1799, a sort of autobiographical tract, entitled "The Force of Truth," 8vo, which was followed by several single sermons, and other works; but his principal productions are a "Defence of Calvinism," against bishop Tomline; and a "Commentary on the Bible," 6 vols, 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

SCOTT (Sir WALTER) was one of the sons of Walter Scott, Esq. writer to the signet, by Anne, daughter of Dr John Rutherford, professor of the practice of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. He was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771, being the birthday of the great European hero, whose deeds he was afterwards to record. It appears, that before he could receive any impressions from the romantic scenery of the Old Town of Edinburgh, he was removed, on account of the delicacy of his health, to the country, and lived for a considerable period under the charge

of his paternal grandfather, at a farm-house called Sandyknowe, overlooking a considerable part of the vale of the Tweed. In the immediate neighbourhood of the farm stood the border fort called Smailholm tower, which possessed many features to attract the attention of the young poet. It is understood, that at the "evening-fire" of Sandyknowe, he acquired much of that border love which he afterwards wrought up in his works of fiction. The first seminary which he attended was one for English and other ordinary branches of education, kept at Edinburgh by a Mr Leechman; and he subsequently entered Fraser's class at the High School, and after two years' instruction he was transferred, in October, 1781, to the rector's class, then taught by Dr Alexander Adam. It does not appear that he ever became remarkable for proficiency as a scholar, since he ranked only the eleventh in the rector's class at the time that he quitted the High School, in 1783. He wished at that early period of his life to enter into the army, but the illness, which had beset his early years, would have rendered this wish unavailing, even if it had been agreeable to his friends; his malady having had the effect of contracting his right leg, so that he could hardly walk erect, even with the toes of that foot upon the ground. An attempt was made about the same time to give him instructions in music, which used to be a branch of ordinary education in Scotland; and he was therefore put under the tuition of Mr Alexander Campbell, then organist of an episcopal chapel in Edinburgh. Mr Campbell's efforts, however, were entirely useless; and he dismissed his pupil in a short time, with a declaration that he was totally deficient in that indispensable requisite to a musical education—an ear for harmony. On quitting the High School, he entered as a student of the university of Edinburgh, October, 1783. But there is reason to believe that the precarious state of his health prevented due attention to his academical studies. It appears that he matriculated under the professors of the learned languages and of logic; but it has been said that, like Shakspeare, "he possessed but little Latin and less Greek." While at the High School, he made his first attempt in original versification, the subject being a thunder-storm, which he happened to witness as he and his companions were amusing themselves in their play-ground. The poem consisted only of six lines; but when he repeated it, on his return home, to his mother, it produced a deep impression of pleasure and pride in her bosom, so that, after he had retired from her presence, she could not help addressing a person, who was near her, in the exclamation of the most passionate nature, respecting the promising intellect of her child. At that critical period of life, when the amusements and studies of youth should be exchanged for more serious employment and graver cares, the subject of this article was confined by long illness. The danger to be apprehended from the rupture of a blood-vessel, at the age of fifteen, rendered

rigorous confinement and abstinence requisite; and the young patient being obliged to keep his bed, and interdicted from speaking, had scarcely any resource but books, which he procured from an extensive circulating library, which had been founded at Edinburgh by Allan Ramsay, the Scottish pastoral poet. Under these circumstances, it seems, he perused almost all the old romances, old plays, and epic poetry the library contained; and the effect of this course of reading is sufficiently perceptible in the works which have immortalized his name. About his sixteenth year his health experienced a sudden but most decisive change for the better. Though his lameness remained the same, his body became tall and robust, and he was thus enabled to apply himself with the necessary degree of energy to his studies for the bar. At the same time that he attended the lectures of professor Dick on civil law in the university, he performed the duties of a writer's apprentice under his father, as the most approved method by which a barrister could acquire a technical knowledge of his profession, though not uniformly practised. It has sometimes happened that when a young man of considerable abilities was coming forward to the bar, he was preceded by a kind of crepuscular fame, resulting from his exhibitions, either at college, or in the debating societies in which the youth of Edinburgh were accustomed to try their powers of reasoning and eloquence; but Walter Scott had no prestige of this kind. He was merely known as an abstracted young man, very much given to reading, of a different kind from that with which other persons of his age are usually conversant. On the 10th of July, 1792, when on the point of completing his twenty-first year, he passed advocate with the usual forms. Although he could speak readily and fluently at the bar, his intellect was not at all of a forensic cast. He appeared to be too much of the abstracted and unworldly scholar, to assume readily the habits of an adroit pleader; and even though he had possessed competent ability, yet his reputation was not such as would have induced the generality of agents to intrust the affairs of their clients to his management. During the earlier part of the time he was employed as a barrister, he was constantly studying either one branch of knowledge or another; though he seems to have been seldom if ever tempted to deviate from study into composition. From his earliest years, his political leanings were towards Toryism, or, as it has been explained, that principle which disposes men to wish for the permanence of existing institutions, and the continuance of power in the hands which have heretofore possessed it. At the time when he entered on public life, such sentiments prevailed among the higher classes of the community, from an apprehension that the British constitution was threatened with danger from the progress of the revolution in France. Hence bodies of volunteers were formed, for the purpose of defence against invasion from that country, and also to repress in-

testine commotions. In the beginning of the year 1797, the gentlemen of Mid-Lothian were led to imitate the example set before them in other districts, and to embody themselves into a cavalry corps. To this association, which assumed the designation of the Royal Mid-Lothian Regiment of Cavalry, Walter Scott was appointed adjutant, for which office he was considered as qualified, notwithstanding his lameness, especially as he happened to be a remarkably graceful equestrian. He became a very active officer, and was extremely popular in the regiment, on account of his good humour and powers of social entertainment. Adjutant Scott composed a war song, as he called it, for the Mid-Lothian cavalry, afterwards published in the "Border Minstrelsy;" and at the same time he became known, within a small circle, as a person possessing poetical abilities. In 1796 he made his first appearance as a candidate for poetical fame, by publishing a translation of two ballads written by the German poet Burger, one of which, entitled "Leonora," (or "William and Helen,") had attracted much attention at that period, and several versions of it had been printed by different persons. Mr Scott's production appeared in a thin quarto, with the title of "The Chase; and William and Helen," Edinburgh. The fate of this, his earliest publication, was by no means flattering. He distributed so many copies among his friends, as to materially interfere with the sale, so that the adventure proved a decided loss. The young author, however, was not dispirited by the failure of his attempt to interest the public, for, early in 1799, he published "Goetz of Berlichingen," a tragedy translated from the German, (of Goethe,) London, 8vo. The ballad called "Glenfinlas" was his first original poem. After which he undertook another ballad, called "The Eve of St John;" which was composed in consequence of some accidental circumstance that induced him to promise that he would make a ballad, of which the scene should lie at Smailholm tower. The ballad was approved of, as well as "Glenfinlas;" and they procured him many marks of attention and kindness from the distinguished book-collector, John, duke of Roxburgh. In December, 1797, the poet married Miss Margaret Charlotte Carpenter, the daughter of John Carpenter, Esq. of Lyons, in France. Having taken up his residence at Leppewade, south of Edinburgh, he was accustomed occasionally to make what he called "raids" into Liddesdale, for the purpose of collecting the ballad poetry of that romantic and most primitive district. It was not only necessary on these occasions to write down old ballads from recitation, but the prospective editor also thought proper to store up the materials of notes, by which the ballads themselves might be illustrated. On this account he visited many scenes alluded to in the metrical narratives, and gathered all the local anecdotes and legends which had been preserved by tradition among the peasantry. In making his memorandums, he used neither

pencil nor pen, but, seizing on any twig or piece of wood which he could find, marked it, by means of a clasped knife, with various notches; and these were preserved to aid him in his future studies. He was, in fact, as may be hence inferred, blessed with a memory of extraordinary power, so that a very slight notation was necessary to bring to his recollection any thing that he had ever heard. Of this, proof is given in the memoirs of Mr James Hogg, who states, that while on a fishing party with the subject of this article, and another gentleman, Mr Scott repeated, without missing a word, a ballad of eighty-eight stanzas, which Mr Hogg had composed some time before, but which had not been committed to paper, and which the reciter had never heard but once. On another occasion, when he was out on a party of pleasure on the Forth, to amuse the company he recited one of Southey's ballads, ("The Abbot of Aberbrothock,") with equal accuracy, though his knowledge of it was entirely derived, as in the former case, from having once heard it from the recitation of the author. Mr Scott's Liddesdale collections, joined to various contributions from reciters in other parts of the country, formed the basis of his first publication of any note, "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." This work issued, in 1802, from the printing press of his friend, Mr James Ballantyne of Kelso. It displayed, both in the text and notes, a vast quantity of curious and abstruse learning; and indicated a most intimate acquaintance with a district in Scotland which had previously attracted but little attention, from either the historian or the antiquary. Previous to this period, in December, 1799, he had obtained, through the influence of friends, the Crown appointment of Sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire, to which was attached a salary of 300*l.* a year; and he then removed to Ashisteil, on the banks of the Tweed. In 1804, Mr Scott increased his reputation as a literary antiquary, by publishing the ancient minstrel tale of "Sir Tristram," composed by Thomas of Ercildoune, a poet of the thirteenth century. In 1805 appeared "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which may be regarded as the first work in which the writer laid his claim to be considered as an original author. About this time he obtained the reversion of the honourable and easy office of Principal Clerk in the Court of Session. He had been encouraged to apply for the appointment in question not long before the death of Mr Pitt, having made an arrangement with Mr George Home, who had long held the office, and was desirous of retiring, and who was to retain the emoluments attached to it during the remainder of his life. Mr Scott's wishes were acceded to, and it has been stated that George III, when he signed the commission, observed, "that he was happy he had it in his power to reward a man of genius, and a person of such distinguished merit." After the signature of the document some delay was caused by the death of the minister, Mr Pitt, which happened January

25, 1806. It has been generally supposed that Mr Scott was indebted for the ultimate attainment of his wishes to the favour of the new administration then formed, at the head of which was Mr Fox, the leader of a political party, whose opinions the former always opposed. But though this was not the case, the circumstances that really occurred were equally honourable to the new candidate for office and the ministry. Mr Fox no sooner heard of the obstruction to the passing of the grant than he gave directions for accelerating it, wishing it should be considered as a favour coming directly from his administration. But application had previously been made, through lord Stafford and lord Somerville, to earl Spencer, for the indulgence usual on a change of ministry, relative to the passing of a grant already in progress; and the request was at once complied with as a matter of justice. Mr Scott, when informed of Mr Fox's obliging intention, remarked that he would have been proud to owe a favour to that distinguished statesman provided he could have received it without compromising his own political opinions. He continued during five or six years to execute the duties of his office without salary; but at length an alteration of the law relative to the provision for superannuated officers taking place, his predecessor retired on an annuity, and he was allowed to enjoy the profits of his situation, which usually amounted to 1,200*l.* a-year. In 1806 Mr Scott collected his original compositions in the ballad style, and published them under the title of "*Ballads and Lyrical Pieces*;" and the same year appeared a collective edition of his "*Poetical Works*," in 5 vols. In 1808 he brought out his second considerable work, the poem of "*Marmion*," for which he received from his publisher the sum of 1000*l.* This circumstance afforded a topic for satirical animadversion to lord Byron, in his "*English Bards and Scottish Reviewers*;" but the inconsistent satirist probably repented of his severe reprobation of the practice of writing for money, as he subsequently thought proper to engage in a similar kind of traffic for the productions of his own genius. *Marmion* added greatly to the reputation of the author; and it is perhaps on the whole the best of his poetical productions. A few weeks after its appearance, issued from the press, "*The Works of John Dryden*," now first collected; in eighteen volumes. Illustrated with Notes, historical, critical, and explanatory, and a *Life of the Author*. By Walter Scott, Esq." In the biographical part of this undertaking he displayed considerable industry; and though the previous labours of Johnson and Malone had contributed to lighten his task, the additions he made are valuable, especially his view of the state of literature in the time at which Dryden flourished and the age immediately preceding. In the same year he edited "*Captain George Carleton's Memoirs*;" Strutt's "*Queen Hoo Hall*," a romance; and "*Ancient Times*," a drama. In 1809, he assisted the late Mr Clifford in editing "*The*

State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadleir," which appeared in 2 vols, 4to, with a life of Sir Ralph's, and a great variety of historical notes, which he supplied. In that year he contributed in a similar manner to a new edition of lord Somers's collection of *Tracts*, which appeared in 12 vols, 4to; and he also edited the "*Memoirs of Sir Robert Cary*." He now engaged as a contributor to the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, the first volume of which for 1808 appeared early in 1810, in two parts. It was conducted in a spirited manner for a few years, but was eventually discontinued for want of due support. In the first volume was inserted a well-written paper "*On the Living Poets of Great Britain*," which has been ascribed to Mr Scott, who, if he was the author, seems to have criticised his own productions fairly and impartially. In June 1810, he published a new poetical work entitled the "*Lady of the Lake*," which had extraordinary success. This has been characterised by some as the finest poetical specimen of which his genius was capable. In 1811, appeared "*The Vision of Don Roderick*;" and in 1813 he published "*Rokeby*," which met with a decidedly unfavourable reception. Its ill success induced him to make a bold effort to retrieve his laurels; and in 1814 he published "*The Lord of the Isles*." His object was to enlist the national enthusiasm of the Scots in his favour by a tale of their favourite hero Robert Bruce; but the novelty which had at first formed one of the grand attractions of his style had vanished, and the public appetite for his productions in verse was in some measure satiated. As a sort of experiment or test of his popularity, he published two poems anonymously, entitled "*Harold the Dauntless*," and "*The Bridal of Triermain*;" and the reception of these pieces convinced him that his reputation was not likely to derive any addition by continuing to issue from the press the productions of his fertile muse. Determined, however, to continue his literary career, he resolved to try his skill in the composition of fictitious narratives in prose; a plan that was suggested to his mind by the success of Miss Edgeworth's delineations of Irish life and manners, and his happening to be employed, in 1808, to complete the romance of "*Queen Hoo Hall*," left imperfect by Mr Joseph Strutt. The result of this fortunate resolution was the publication of "*Waverley, or 'tis Sixty Years since*," a tale of the rebellion in 1745. This production appeared in 1814, without the name of the author; and consequently at first it was but little noticed, but after a few months its popularity rose to such a degree as must have fully answered Mr Scott's utmost expectations of success. Previously to this period he removed with his family from Ashestell to an estate which he had purchased near the ruins of the abbey of Melrose, and to which he gave the appellation of *Abbotsford*. Here he erected a mansion-house; and employed his leisure in the improvement of his property by planting and farming. He appears to have been actuated

by a strong passion to become a land proprietor; and he is supposed to have viewed the character of a country gentleman as a higher object of ambition than that of a successful author. Hence he pursued his literary labours with unremitting activity chiefly as supplying the means for increasing an estate that might descend to his posterity. Waverley was succeeded, in 1815, by "Guy Mannerling;" after which followed "The Antiquary," 1816; and the first series of "The Tales of my Landlord," containing the "Black Dwarf," and "Old Mortality;" "Rob Roy," 1818; and the second series of "The Tales of my Landlord," containing "The Heart of Mid Lothian;" and in 1819, the third series of "The Tales of my Landlord," containing "The Bride of Lammermoor," and "A Legend of Montrose." Having thus tried the public curiosity by exhibiting his power as a writer of prose fictions in two distinct series of works, each extending to twelve volumes, he intended to have brought forward his next work ("Ivanhoe") as the production of a new candidate for fame, namely, Lawrence Templeton. But he was diverted from putting his purpose in execution by the appearance of a supposititious work of fiction, presented to the public as a fourth series of the "Tales of my Landlord." To prevent the recurrence of such a fraudulent attempt on his reputation, it was therefore judged advisable that *Ivanhoe* should be published as the composition of the author of Waverley. It issued from the press in 1820; and in the course of the same year appeared "The Monastery," and "The Abbot," the latter being a sequel to the former, and both belonging to the class of historical romances, and relating to the period of Scottish history comprising the reign of the unfortunate Queen Mary, the mother of James VI, and the regency of her brother the earl of Murray. The political prepossessions of Sir Walter Scott, (who had been made a baronet on the accession of George IV.) induced him to delineate the historical personages introduced into his last-mentioned novel in such colours as to offend the feelings or prejudices of a considerable portion of his countrymen; and to this circumstance may be chiefly attributed the sentence passed on these productions, as "the least meritorious of all his prose tales." In the beginning of 1821 appeared a new novel or romance, not of Scottish but of English history, entitled "Kenilworth," completing the number of twelve volumes, all published, if not entirely composed, within the space of twelve months. In 1822 he produced "The Pirate," and "The Fortunes of Nigel;" in 1823 "Peveril of the Peak," and "Quentin Durward;" in 1824 "St Ronan's Well," and "Redgauntlet;" in 1825 "Tales of the Crusaders;" in 1826 "Woodstock;" in 1827 "Chronicles of the Canongate," first series; in 1828 "Chronicles of the Canongate," second series; in 1829 "Anne of Geierstein;" and in 1831 a fourth series of "Tales of my Landlord," containing two tales, "Count Robert of Paris,"

and "Castle Dangerous;" the whole number of his fictitious prose compositions amounting to seventy-four volumes. While thus so industriously employed as a novel writer, he found time for various literary avocations of a temporary or miscellaneous character. He was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* during the earlier years of its existence; and subsequently to the *Quarterly Review*, especially in the course of the five or six years preceding his death, when that journal was conducted by his son-in-law, Mr J. Gibson Lockhart. In 1810 he edited the poetical works and correspondence of Anne Seward; and he wrote for the supplement to the sixth edition of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, the articles "Chivalry," "Romance," and the "Drama." In 1814 he edited the works of Dean Swift, in nineteen volumes, with a life of the author; and the same year appeared a splendid work entitled "Border Antiquities," prefixed to which is an elaborate introductory essay, the production of his prolific pen. In 1815 he made a tour through part of France and Belgium; in the course of which he visited the scene of the Duke of Wellington's victory over Buonaparte; and the result of his researches on the spot, and his subsequent reflections, appeared in an interesting volume which he published under the title of "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk;" and his poem called "The Field of Waterloo." The same year he produced, in conjunction with Mr Robert Jameson and Mr Henry Weber, a work on *Icelandic Antiquities*. In 1819 he published "An Account of the Regalia of Scotland;" and engaged to furnish the letter-press for a collection of engravings, under the title of "Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland." In 1827 the miscellaneous prose works of Sir Walter Scott were republished in a uniform series, comprising his lives of Swift, Dryden, the British novelists, Sir Ralph Sadleir, Anne Seward, Dr John Leyden, the Duke of Buccleuch, King George III, Lord Byron, the Duke of York, Essays on Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama, and Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk. In 1828 were published two religious discourses, which he had written some years before for a friend. In the year 1820 Sir Walter Scott displayed the tendency of his political principles in an attempt to prove the absurdity of the popular excitement in favour of a more extended kind of parliamentary representation, in three papers which he inserted in the *Edinburgh weekly journal newspaper*, under the title of "The Visionary." He was also an active supporter, both by means of his purse and his pen, of a weekly journal on high Tory principles, commenced under the title of "The Beacon," but which sunk after an existence of a few months. In 1822 he published "Trivial Poems and Triolets," by P. Carey, with a preface; and the same year appeared his dramatic poem of "Halidon Hill," which though possessing great merit was coldly received. In the following year, he contributed a smaller dramatic

poem, under the title of "Macduff's Cross," to a collection of pieces published by Joanna Baillie. To the list of his poetical works, may here be added, "The Doom of Devorgoil," and "The Auchindrane Tragedy," which appeared in 1830. Among the exalted individuals to whom Sir W. Scott had been recommended by his genius and its productions, was the late King George IV, who was by no means the least warm in his admiration. The poet of *Marmion* had been honoured with several interviews with his sovereign, when prince of Wales and prince regent; and his majesty had, as before stated, in March, 1820, created him a baronet of the United Kingdom. When the king visited Scotland in 1822, Sir Walter Scott, as being in some measure the most prominent man in the country, found the duty imposed on him of acting as a kind of master of the ceremonies on those occasions when his majesty appeared in public. On the evening of the 14th of August, when the vessel that conveyed the king to Scotland cast anchor in Leith Roads, Sir W. Scott went out in a boat as an envoy from the *LADIES OF SCOTLAND*, commissioned to welcome the sovereign to their shores, and to present to him an elegant jewelled cross of St Andrew, to be worn on his breast as a national emblem. When the king was informed of his approach, he exclaimed, "What, Sir Walter Scott? The man in Scotland I most wish to see! Let him come up." He accordingly ascended the side of the ship, and was presented on the quarter-deck to his majesty, to whom he delivered an appropriate address, and presented the cross, which was most graciously received. He then knelt and kissed the king's hand, and he had afterwards the distinguished honour of dining at the royal table. In the arrangements for the king's subsequent residence at Dalkeith, Sir W. Scott bore a conspicuous share; and the whole affair of the royal visit derived much of its interest from the manner in which his taste and genius were exerted on the occasion. Immediately after the termination of this national jubilee Sir Walter Scott was appointed one of the deputy-lieutenants for the shire of Roxburgh, in which his mansion and estate of Abbotsford are situated. In 1825 Mr Archibald Constable, bookseller and publisher at Edinburgh, having projected a cheap series of original and selected works, engaged Sir Walter Scott to compose a "*Life of Buonaparte*." This work was in progress when, in January 1826, Messrs Constable and Company became insolvent. For many years Sir W. Scott had been accustomed to draw bills, at long dates, upon his publishers, in payment for the copy-rights of his works; and as he was occasionally accommodated with their acceptances in reference to works not yet written, he was unfortunately induced to lend his name to other obligations, which were incurred by the house, for the purpose of withdrawing the original engagements. At the unhappy period of commercial distress in 1825, he found himself called on to answer

the demands of creditors of the trading establishments with which his fortunes had been involved, to the amount of no less a sum than 120,000*l*. The estate of Abbotsford had been settled on Sir W. Scott's eldest son on his marriage, and it was therefore beyond the reach of his creditors. By this legal arrangement, indeed, he was placed in such a situation as to have hardly any property to answer the immense amount of his debts. There was one source of profit remaining, however, which greatly surpassed the worldly goods of most debtors—his literary talents. "Gentlemen," said he to his creditors, "time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He further proposed, in their behalf, to ensure the sum of 22,000*l*. upon his life. His proposal was accepted, and a trust deed accordingly executed. The commercial distresses of the country were at this period very great, and were threatened to be increased in Scotland by the parliamentary regulations proposed for reducing the monetary system to conformity with that of England; Sir Walter Scott stepped forward, and undertook to show the fallacy of the plan on which Ministers were proceeding. On the 22d February he published a letter in the "*Weekly Journal*" newspaper, under the signature of Malachi Malagrowth, in which he exhibited the absurdity of the parliamentary scheme in language so rich in argument, humour, and pathos, as to produce a most extraordinary sensation. Two other letters in the same strain followed; and notwithstanding an answer to them, written by Mr J. W. Croker, they had the desired effect of procuring an exemption for Scotland from the contemplated enactments. Sir Walter then sat down, at the age of fifty-five, to the task of redeeming, by the exertion of his talents as a public writer, a debt exceeding a hundred thousand pounds! He sold his furniture and house at Edinburgh, and retired to a humble lodging; and his lady being dead he reduced his establishment at Abbotsford. He was at this time employed on his "*Life of Napoleon*." In the autumn of 1826 he visited Paris with Miss Scott, his youngest daughter, in order to prosecute researches into several local and other details relating to the subject of his work. He was received in the most cordial manner by the reigning monarch Charles X. "*The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte*" appeared in the summer of 1827, in 9 vols, 8vo, and it is said to have produced him the sum of 12,000*l*.; which, with reference to the time during which he was engaged on it, appears to have amounted to about thirty-three pounds a day. Though Sir W. Scott had from the time of the publication of "*Waverley*" till the bankruptcy of Constable and Company been more than suspected of being the author of all the works popularly designated as the "*Scotch Novels*," yet the fact of their being written by him was no more than a general conjecture, peculiar precautions having been adopted

to prevent the secret from transpiring beyond a very small circle of persons, whose agency was necessary to the success of the scheme. In consequence of the event just mentioned, however, it was found impossible for the "Great Unknown," as he had been fancifully styled, any longer to remain incognito. For some time, indeed, the fact of authorship wavered doubtfully between secrecy and divulgement; but at length, on the 23d of February, 1827, at an annual dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund Association, Sir Walter Scott being present avowed himself the author of all the Scotch novels, declaring that they were wholly and solely his compositions. This statement he made in consequence of the previous promulgation of the secret by his friend lord Meadowbank in proposing his health; and he afterwards followed up the confession with a disclosure of the motives by which he had been actuated in the preface to the first series of the "Chronicles of the Canongate." About this time the copy-right of all his then published novels was sold by auction, as a part of the bankrupt stock of Messrs Constable and Company. It was bought by Mr Robert Cadell for 8400*l.*, for the purpose of republishing the works with notes and prefaces, and amended in many parts by the finishing touches of the author; and he, or rather his creditors, were to have half the profits in consideration of his literary aid. The plan succeeded, and the new edition which appeared in June 1829 soon reached an average sale of twenty-three thousand copies. In November 1828 he published the first part of a juvenile history of Scotland, under the title of "Tales of a Grandfather;" in 1829 appeared the second, and in 1830 the third and concluding portion of this interesting little work. In 1830 he also contributed a "History of Scotland," of somewhat higher pretensions, to the periodical publication called "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia." In the same year appeared his "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," as a volume of Mr Murray's "Family Library." He had now paid, in part of his liabilities, 54,000*l.*, all except six or seven thousand pounds of which had been produced by his own literary labours. His creditors presented to him, personally, the library, manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, which had once been his own, as an acknowledgment of the sense they entertained of his honourable conduct. In November 1830 Sir Walter retired from his office as a principal clerk of the court of session, retaining, however, a large share of the salary appropriated to that office. His retirement from official duty might have been expected to relieve the pains of intense mental application; but he had tasked his strength too heavily, and it was now too late to redeem the health that had fled. During the succeeding winter symptoms occurred of gradual paralysis, a disease to which he was predisposed, as having been hereditary in his family. His contracted limb became gradually

more painful and debilitated, and his speech also was affected. During the summer of 1831 the symptoms of his disorder became gradually more alarming; and, to add to the distress of those around him, his temper, formerly so benevolent and imperturbable, became peevish and testy, insomuch that his most familiar relations could hardly venture, on some occasions, to address him. In the autumn his physicians recommended a residence in Italy, as a means of delaying the danger threatened from his illness. To this scheme, it seems, he was extremely averse, but by the persuasion of some friends he was induced to submit to it. By the kind offices of captain Basil Hall leave was obtained for him to sail in his majesty's ship the *Barham*, which was then sitting out for Malta. He accordingly sailed from Portsmouth on the 27th of October, 1831, and after a pleasant voyage, during which his health appeared to be considerably improved, he arrived at Malta. Thence, after a short residence, he proceeded to Naples, where he landed on the 27th of December. In April he proceeded to Rome, which he entered on the 21st. He inspected the remains of Roman grandeur with great interest, and visited Tivoli, Albano, and Frascati. Feeling, however, that his strength was rapidly decaying, he determined upon returning with all possible speed, wishing to die in his native country. His journey was performed too rapidly for his strength. On his arrival in London he was conveyed to an hotel in Jermyn-street, and immediately attended by Sir Henry Hallford and Dr Holland. All help was now, however, useless. At his own anxious desire he left London on the 7th of July, and proceeded by sea to Newhaven, where he landed on the evening of the 9th, and was conveyed, with all possible care, to an hotel in his native city. He was removed, on the morning of the 11th, to Abbotsford, where, after lingering for two months in a state of almost total insensibility, he died September 21, 1832, and he was interred on the 26th at Dryburgh Abbey. Sir Walter Scott left four children, two sons and two daughters. Lady Scott died May 15, 1826. It would be almost supererogatory at a period when the character of the genius of this popular and gifted writer is so widely and duly appreciated, to occupy much space in dwelling upon its leading features. In the article *Byron*, it was observed, that the two grand classes into which creative genius is divided, are the assumptive and reflective; and that lord Byron belonged to the latter, the distinguishing character of which is a mixing up of the writer's own feelings and convictions in all which he produces. The genius of Sir Walter Scott, on the contrary, was especially assumptive, or in other words, imaginative of feeling and character, with a power of altogether losing self in the delineation of the creatures represented. The only qualification of this attribute that can be much insisted upon, is comprised in the fact, that this eminent person's associations, from the nature of his

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favourite studies and reading, were chiefly engrossed with scenes and persons, a dealing with which was more or less congenial with the vivid spirit of romance. The reader of the *Waverley Novels* is generally slightly lifted out of the world of mere realities into a region where the graphic, the picturesque, and a large portion of the purely imaginative predominates, and in which their author possesses the power of an enchanter. To this species of conception he united the faculties which are best calculated to render them attractive. —a most lively power of description both of character and adjunct as regarded persons; and in relation to locality and scenery, an equally expert power of describing the aspect and features by which they are rendered attractive and interesting. His representation of varied and tumultuous action is peculiarly admirable, and hence the felicity with which, both in poetry and prose, he describes battles, encounters, audiences, assemblies, and personal or intellectual conflict in strife or debate. His humour is also racy, generous, and spontaneous; and while possibly some small abatement of his existing fame may take place from imperceptible changes in the taste of the day, there can be no doubt that the nobler fictions of Sir Walter Scott will live for ever. As a poet, this permanency of admiration is not so much to be relied on, although votaries exist who profess to prefer his poetry to his prose. On these points, in an observant age, and with nothing to repel in the way of abstruseness or choice of subject, the general judgment is usually correct, which judgment awards him the bays, but assigns him no very fixed or commanding pre-eminence. Of his editorial and biographical labours the permanent rank will also be little above mediocrity; the former possess little which is essentially discriminative or distinctive; and as a biographer Sir Walter Scott was too rapid, careless, and uninvestigative to satisfy the judgment; however, his fascinating vivacity of description may interest and amuse. For the life of Napoleon Buonaparte he was perhaps also unqualified from his peculiar opinions and party predilections. With all these abatements and qualifications, however, the genius of Sir Walter Scott will ever rank high in the intellectual annals of his country; while his character as a man, setting aside a too eager desire to amass, to form the proper foundation of his beau-ideal of desirable station, —that of an influential landed gentleman, was peculiarly open, easy, and engaging. On the whole, this highly-endowed writer was an honour to the age and country which produced him, and as such will take a lasting place among those who have contributed to exalt the mental character of the era he has so much contributed to distinguish and adorn.

SCULTETUS (**ABRAHAM**) a Protestant divine, was born at Grumberg in Silesia, in 1556, and studied at Breslau. He then became chaplain to the elector palatine, pastor of a church at Heidelberg, and a member of the ecclesiastical consistory. In 1618 he was

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appointed professor of divinity, in which capacity he attended the synod of Dort, and opposed the Arminians. The university of Heidelberg being ruined by the war, Scultetus removed to Embden. He wrote "*Axiomata Concionandi*;" "*Confutatio Disputationis Baronii de Baptismo Constantini*;" "*Annales Evangelii per Europam XV Seculi renovati*;" "*Medulla Patrum*;" "*Observationes in Pauli Epist. ad Tim., Tit., et Philem.*" He died in 1625.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SEBA (**ALBERT**) an apothecary and naturalist of Amsterdam. He possessed an extensive and valuable museum, of which he composed a description in 4 vols, folio; one only appeared before, the other three were published after his death in 1736.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

SEDANO (**don JUAN JOSEPH LOPEZ de**) a Spanish antiquary, was born at Alcala-de-Henares, in 1729. He received his academical education at the university of Salamanca, whence he proceeded to Madrid, where he ultimately obtained the charge of the cabinet of medals in the royal library. He undertook several journeys into different parts of Spain by command of the king, with a view to the discovery and examination of ancient monuments, and a publication of the result of his researches. He died in 1801. Besides his contribution of scientific and literary papers to the academy of Madrid, he was compiler of the "*Spanish Parnassus*, or a Collection of the choicest Specimens of the most celebrated Poets of Spain," Madrid, 1768—78, 3 vols, 8vo; "*Dissertation upon the Medals and ancient Monuments found in Spain*," Madrid, 1789, 4to; "*Explanation of the Inscriptions and of the Medals found in the Towns of Catalonia, and of the Kingdom of Valencia*," Madrid, 1794, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

SEDULIUS (**CÆLIUS** or **CÆCILIUS**) a priest and poet, was born in Ireland or Scotland in the fifth century, and was the author of a Latin poem called "*Carmen Paschale*," on the sacred history; it was published at Rome in 1794, 4to.—*Dict. Hist.*

SEGHERS (**GERARD**) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1589. He studied under Van Balen, and was afterwards sent very young to Rome, where he fell into the style of Manfredi, and obtained considerable reputation. On his return to Antwerp he found his countrymen so exclusively devoted to the brilliant colouring of Rubens, that he deemed it necessary to adopt a style more congenial with that of the great master of the Flemish school. He died in 1631. The principal works of this artist are, "*The Marriage of the Virgin*;" "*A Crucifixion*;" "*The Martyrdom of St Lievens*;" "*St Francis in an Extasy, supported by Angels*," at present in the Louvre. —**DANIEL SEGHERS**, brother of the preceding, a member of the order of Jesus, was allowed by the society to follow his profession as a painter. Although he painted generally, his great excellence was in flowers, his pictures of which are deemed exceedingly valuable. One of these, which is said to be his most finished

production, is a garland formed of fruits and flowers, which decorates the church of the jesuits at Antwerp. He died in 1660.—*Dict. Hist.*

SEGUR (Louis count de) a French historian and diplomatist, who was the eldest son of the marquis de Segur, mareschal de France, and was born at Paris in 1753. He had obtained distinction in arms, letters, and politics before the commencement of the French revolution. After serving during two campaigns in the war which terminated in the independence of the Anglo-Americans, he was, in 1786, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles to that of St Petersburg, and his mission was attended with complete success. In the following year he concluded a treaty of commerce between France and Russia, and prevented the renewal of a similar treaty between Russia and England, by which measure he procured for his own country those advantages which had previously been enjoyed by the English only. The count de Segur was a man of wit and gallantry, whose talents were calculated to make a favourable impression on the mind of the empress Catherine, whom he accompanied in her journey to the Crimea; and the war between the Turks and Russians having broken out, she employed him in her negotiations with the Porte. He was forming a treaty of alliance in favour of France, when the revolution in that country took place, in consequence of which he returned to Paris. In 1789 he was appointed a deputy from the nobility of Guyenne to the states general. In 1791 he was made a mareschal de camp. He was then appointed ambassador to Rome; but circumstances prevented the execution of his mission. In 1792 he was employed in an embassy from Louis XVI to the court of Berlin, when he succeeded, with some difficulty, in preventing war from taking place between France and Prussia. On the overthrow of the monarchy at home, he relinquished his connexion with affairs of state. In August 1792 he was arrested by order of the Committee of Public Safety; but being liberated not long after, he quitted France, and having lost his property, including possessions in the island of St Domingo, he supported himself for some time by writing for the press. After the fall of Robespierre he returned home, and in 1801 he was elected a member of the legislative body. He voted for bestowing on Buonaparte the consulship for life, as a measure necessary for consolidating the government of the country. In 1803 he was nominated to the council of state, and chosen a member of the National Institute; and, under the Imperial government, he was appointed to the office of grand master of the ceremonies at court, and invested with the cordon rouge. In 1813 he was made a senator, and in January, 1814, he was appointed commissioner extraordinary from the Imperial government to the eighteenth military division. On the restoration of the Bourbon family, he was created a peer of France, notwithstanding which, after the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he resumed his legislative functions,

and again became grand master of the ceremonies, and one of the peers appointed by Napoleon. On the final restoration of Louis XVIII in 1815, the count de Segur was stripped of all his dignities, and he passed the remainder of his life in literary retirement, the only public distinction which he afterwards acquired being that of a member of the French academy, into which he was admitted in consequence of a royal ordonnance, in 1816. He was for some time one of the editors of the *Journal de Paris*. In 1800 he published a "History of the Principal Events in the Reign of Frederick William the Second," which in the following year was republished under the title of a "Political Picture of Europe;" he was also the author of a tragedy entitled "Coriolanus," and several other dramatic pieces; "An Abridgement of Ancient and Modern History, for the use of Young Persons;" "The History of Modern Europe;" besides other works. His death took place at Paris, August 27, 1830.—*Month. Mag.*

SENECAI (ANTOINE BAUDERON DE) poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Mâcon in 1643. He was the grandson of Brice Bauderon, a celebrated physician, who gave him a learned education, but he had scarcely passed the age of adolescence when he was obliged to quit France and take refuge in Savoy and Spain, in consequence of an affair of honour. After spending several years abroad he was allowed to return to his native country in 1673, and to purchase the post of first valet to Maria Theresa, queen of Louis XIV. He subsequently passed into the service of the duchess of Angoulême, in which he remained forty years, and on her death retired to Mâcon, where he died in 1737, at the advanced age of ninety-four. He was a lively agreeable writer of minor poetry, a selection from whose works, under the title of "*Œuvres Choisies de Senecai*," has been recently published in France, in the "Collection des petits Classiques Françaises" de Delangle.—*Dict. Hist.*

SERIEYS (ANTOINE) a Frenchman of literature, was born at Pont de Ceyran in 1755, and was brought up to the bar, which he forsook for a professorship of mathematics at Passy. He subsequently visited Italy, and on his return to France was employed in more than one literary institution; until he finally settled at Paris, and became an author by profession. Profiting by his extreme facility, he sent out sometimes under his own name, and not unfrequently under those of celebrated persons deceased, a great number of works, which obtained more or less temporary notice, but are otherwise deemed of little authority. The principal of these are, "*Les Décades Républicaines ou Histoire de la République Française*," 1795, 4 vols; "*Mémoires, &c. pour servir à l'Histoire Secrète de la Révolution Française*," 2 vols, 8vo, 1798; "*Dictionnaire de l'Ecriture Sainte*;" "*Anecdotes Inédites de la fin du 18me Siècle*," 1801, 8vo; "*Bibliothèque Académique*," 1810, 1811, 12 vols, 8vo; "*Delilliana; ou, Recueil d'Anecdotes concernant M. Delille*," 1813; *Lives of*

Murat, Fouché, Carnot, the late queen of Sicily, and many more, enumerated in the "Bibliographie de la France" for 1825. This ready writer, who left a great number of manuscripts behind him, died in 1819.—*Dict. Hist.*

SERVAN (JOSEPH MICHAEL ANTOINE) advocate-general of the parliament of Grenoble, was born at Romans in 1737, and brought up to the bar. He rendered himself highly popular by his eloquence and integrity as an advocate; and was the author of a great number of judicial and political works both before and after the Revolution. At the commencement of that great political convulsion, he was sent to the States-general by two bailliages; but pleaded ill health as an excuse for retirement. He also refused to become a member of the legislature under Napoleon. He died in 1807.

An edition of the best pieces of this author was published in Paris in 1825, 3 vols, 8vo; as also a selection from his unpublished works, in 2 vols, 8vo.—JOSEPH SERVAN, brother of the preceding, was born in 1741, and embraced the military profession. He served with distinction both before and after the Revolution, and in 1792 was for a short time minister of war. He died in 1808, a commandant of the legion of honour. General Servan was author of "Soldat Citoyen," 1780, 1 vol, 8vo; "Projet de Constitution pour l'Armée Française," 1790, 8vo; "Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des François en Italie depuis Bellosesus jusqu'à la Mort de Louis XII," 1805, 8 vols, 8vo.—*Ibid.*

SEUME (JOHN THEOPHILUS) a German writer, born in 1763 at Pösern near Leipsic, and was educated at the university of the latter town, where he dedicated himself principally to the Greek and Latin languages and the mathematics. He was about to proceed to France, to enter the school of artillery at Metz, when he was induced by the landgrave of Hesse to accompany the subsidiary body of Hessians taken into the service of England to oppose the American Colonists. He subsequently entered into the service of Russia, from which he was dismissed by the emperor Paul. In 1801 he traversed a great part of Italy, Sicily, and Switzerland on foot. In 1803 he once more visited Russia. He died at the baths of Toplitz in 1810. His works have been published in 5 vols, by I. H. Zimmerman. The principal are, "Details relative to the Events in Poland in 1794;" "An Essay on the Life and Character of Catherine II;" "Changes in Russia since the Accession of Paul I;" "Walk to Syracuse;" and "My Summer in the North." The two last works contain some interesting particulars of the personal history and habits of the author.—*Ibid.*

SEYER (SAMUEL) a native of Bristol, who received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1781. On leaving the university, he succeeded his father as master of a grammar school in the city of Bristol, in which situation he continued till 1810. Though in holy orders, he held no preferment in the church till 1803,

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when he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Horsfield, near Bristol, and he subsequently obtained the neighbouring rectory of Felton, which he held till his death in 1831. His publications consist of "A Treatise on the Syntax of the Latin Verb," 1798, 8vo; "Principles of Christianity," 1800, 12mo; "Latium Redivivum, or a Treatise on the modern use of the Latin Language, and the prevalence of the French," 1803, 8vo; "The Charters and Letters Patent granted by the kings and queens of England to the town and city of Bristol, translated from the Latin," 1812, 4to; and "Memoirs, Historical and Topographical, of Bristol and its neighbourhood, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," 4 parts, 4to. He was one of the original members of the Bristol Literary Society, in which he for many years held the office of vice-president.—*Ann. Biog.*

SHARP (SAMUEL) a surgeon and pupil of Cheselden, was surgeon of Guy's hospital, and member of the Royal Society. His health becoming delicate he went to Italy, and published an account of his travels, which involved him in a dispute with Baretti. He also wrote "A Critical Enquiry into the present State of Surgery;" and "A Treatise on the Operations of Surgery." Mr. Sharp died in 1778.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SHELDON (GILBERT) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Stanton in Staffordshire, in 1598. He was educated at Oxford, and entering into orders became chaplain to lord-keeper Coventry, who gave him a prebend in Gloucester cathedral, and obtained for him the living of Hackney. At the same time Charles I made him clerk of the closet. He took his doctor's degree, and in 1635 became warden of All Souls. During the rebellion he continued faithful to the king. At the Restoration he was made bishop of London, and master of the Savoy; and on the death of archbishop Juxon he succeeded him in the see of Canterbury. He was chancellor of Oxford, and built a theatre, which is called after him. He was very liberal in his charities. He died at Lambeth in 1677, and was buried at Croydon. While master of the Savoy, Dr Sheldon greatly distinguished himself in the conference between the episcopal divines and the nonconformists.—*Biog. Brit.*

SHELLEY (PERCY BYSSHE) a modern poet of considerable power, and very peculiar temperament and character. He was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, bart, of Castle Goring in Sussex; and was born at Field-place in that county, on the 4th of August, 1792. After receiving the usual course of previous instruction, he was sent to Eton, whence he was earlier than usual removed to the university of Oxford. This removal was owing to a rigid unconventional tenacity of character, in relation to what he deemed the reason and justice of things, which is always inconvenient to established authority, and possibly incompatible with the submission to it which is deemed indispensable in public education. At Oxford a similar spirit suited still

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less with the genius of the place; and the result of much pertinacious but conscientious eccentricity, was expulsion. Family dissatisfaction was in the usual nature of things consequent upon this manifestation of a bent of disposition and waywardness of genius so uncompromising; and in addition to academical discountenance, the youthful student had to sustain that of his dearest connexions. The latitudinarianism and carelessness of all established opinions, which led to this estrangement, will be regarded with more or less severity according to the temper of the individual sitting in judgment; but the great sacrifices in a worldly sense, made by Mr Shelley, exhibit him as a martyr, at least, to his own notions of right and wrong. His family was further estranged by an ill-assorted marriage with an individual neither adapted to his condition in life, nor to an exposure to principles of action, which if even pregnant with danger when of self-origination, are doubly so when communicated to minds altogether unfit for their reception. The result was very unfortunate, for after the birth of two children, a separation took place by mutual consent; and the untimely death of the lady soon after, exposed him to much obloquy and unjustifiable misrepresentation. On the decease of his first wife, he married Miss Godwin, daughter of the celebrated author of "Political Justice," by the equally celebrated Mary Wolstonecroft, and soon after retired to Marlow in Buckinghamshire, where he wrote his "Revolt of Islam." About this time application was made by his family to deprive him of the guardianship of his two children, a boy and a girl, on the ground of alleged atheistical and sceptical notions, and of certain avowed opinions regarding the intercourse of the sexes, which were deemed immoral and dangerous. The application succeeded, and principally on the asserted evil tendency of a juvenile production, called "Queen Mab," written while at Oxford, and published from a copy surreptitiously obtained, without the consent of the author. This event caused him much grief and uneasiness, and possibly induced him to quit England, and repair with his second wife and a new family to Italy, where he renewed an acquaintance with lord Byron, to whom he had become known during a former visit to the continent. With that nobleman and Mr Leigh Hunt, who had also become a resident in Italy, Mr Shelley joined in a periodical miscellany, published in London, entitled "The Liberal." This publication, which contained the celebrated "Vision of Judgment," by lord Byron, and other original productions, only extended to four numbers, in consequence of a change of mind in the noble poet, and of other disadvantages, one of which was the untimely death of Mr Shelley, who was drowned in his return from Leghorn to his house on the gulf of Lerici, in the bay of Spezia, by the wreck of his own small sailing boat, in a sudden and violent storm. His companion, Mr Williams, an officer of the 8th dragoons,

and a single seaman, fell victims to the same catastrophe, which occurred on the 8th of July, 1822. A few days afterwards the bodies were washed on shore near Via Reggio, and being recognized, were buried by the Italian authorities; but were subsequently disinterred, and reduced to ashes by the instrumentality of friendship, with a view of depositing the urns containing them agreeably to the wishes of their respective connexions. In conformity with those of the friends of Mr Shelley, his remains were deposited in the Protestant burial-ground at Rome, near the grave of a child whom he had lost in that capital. At the time of his decease Mr Shelley had nearly completed his thirtieth year. The principal works of this singular but highly gifted man of genius, consist of "The Revolt of Islam;" "Alastor;" "Prometheus Unbound;" the tragedy of "The Cenci;" and a posthumous volume of poems, which have excited considerable attention. Death having abated many prejudices, which, however they might qualify opinion in regard to the philosopher, were very unfairly employed against the poet, a high and honourable rank seems likely to be ultimately assigned to him. He is, however, too abstract and refined, both as to sense and expression, to be popular; but to borrow a brief passage from a surviving friend and admirer: "In all his writings there is a wonderfully sustained sensibility, and a language lofty and fit for it. He has the art of using the stateliest words and the most learned idioms without incurring the charge of pedantry, so that passages of more splendid and sonorous writing are not to be selected from any writer since the days of Milton; and yet when he descends to us from his ideal worlds and comes home to us in our humbler bowers, and in yearnings after love and affection, he attunes the most natural feelings to a style so proportionate, and withal to a modulation so truly musical, that there is nothing to surpass it in the lyrics of Beaumont and Fletcher." Upon the tendency of the speculative opinions of Mr Shelley, it is scarcely necessary to say any thing more, than that as regards certain presumed modifications and reforms of the spirit of society, like most men of extreme sensibility and refined and peculiar genius, he legislates for imaginary rather than actual states of being; for a world created by his own habits, associations, and feelings, a world within rather than without him. In this order of intellect there is often a simplicity as remarkable as its views and speculations are remote and peculiar; and the task of assumed rectification is commenced with a degree of unsuspecting confidence, in direct proportion to the certainty of being opposed by the settled convictions of nearly all the rest of mankind. Mr Shelley seems to have set out in life with this singleness of notion and of purpose, and exhibited both the weakness and the strength of the character. The weakness, as just described; and the strength, in the soul and the resolve which cannot be moved out of its purposed path by

merely selfish and worldly considerations. In a word, while little can be said for the philosophic soundness of his theory, and still less for the prudence and expediency of its personal reduction to practice, on his own part, the extreme disinterestedness, generosity, and humanity of his character, were too unequivocally proved by great sacrifices not to afford him an undeniable claim to the merit of conscious rectitude and benevolent intention.—*Hunt's Lord Byron and his Contemporaries. Preface to Posthumous Poems.*

SHEPPARD (WILLIAM) a lawyer, was a native of Whitminster in Gloucestershire. In 1656 he was made a sergeant at law by Cromwell, who appointed him to be a Welsh judge. He wrote "The Touchstone of Common Assurances;" "Law of Common Assurances;" "The Parson's Guide, or Law of Tythes;" "Survey of the County Judicatures;" "Office of the Clerk of the Market;" "Guide to Justices of the Peace;" "On Corporations, Fraternities, and Guilds;" "Actions on the Case for Slander;" "Proposals towards a Regulation of the Law;" "The Faithful Counsellor," 2 vols.; "Epitome of the Common and Statute Laws." He died in 1674.—*Wood.*

SHIELD (WILLIAM) one of the most celebrated of English musical composers of the present age, was born at Swallow, in the county of Durham, in 1754. His father, an eminent singing master, removed to South Shields soon after his birth; and the son was taught to modulate his voice and practise the violin, when he was only six years old; and within a year and a half he had made so extraordinary a progress as to be able to perform Corelli's fifth work. This was the more remarkable, as much of his time had been occupied by the harpsichord. In his ninth year he lost his parent and tutor, who left a widow with four children. He was desirous of making music his profession, but his inclination was checked by the ridicule with which the calling of a fiddler was constantly treated in a seaport town. He had the choice given him of becoming a sailor, a boatbuilder, or a barber. He decided in favour of boatbuilding, and was bound apprentice to Edward Davison, then residing in the neighbourhood of South Shields. He was kept rather close to his employment, yet his master occasionally indulged him in the exercise of his favourite pursuit, from which, in the third year of his apprenticeship, he sometimes obtained slight pecuniary advantage. He led the Newcastle subscription concerts, where he repeatedly played the solo parts of Geminiani's and Giardini's concertos; and having produced an admired specimen of sacred music, when the new church was to be consecrated at Sunderland, he was requested to compose the anthem for that occasion. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he resolved to relinquish boat-building, and to adopt the profession of music. From the celebrated theorist, Avison, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he received lessons in thorough bass; and having grounded himself in the

principles, as well as practice of his art, he went upon a musical expedition to Scarborough, whither he was invited by his intimate friend John Cunningham, the pastoral poet, several of whose songs he had set to music at South Shields. At Scarborough his talents attracted much notice; he acquired the situation of leader of the theatrical band, and of the principal concerts, and he obtained the intimacy and friendship of many respectable individuals. Soon after the death of Mr. Avison, the son of that gentleman engaged him as leader at the Durham theatre, and at the Newcastle concerts. Returning next season to Scarborough, he was solicited by Fischer and Borghi to accept a vacant seat in the orchestra of the Italian opera house. The offer was accepted, and Giardini placed him in the rank of the second violins. In the following season, Cramer removed him to the principal viola; at which post he remained eighteen years; and in that time he produced upwards of twenty operas for the Haymarket theatre, and that of Covent-garden. Mr. Shield, on account of the ill health of Mr. Bulkeley was one season, leader of the band at the Haymarket; and at that time the Rev. Mr. Bate, (afterwards the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley,) wrote the afterpiece of the "Flitch of Bacon," for the music of which he applied to Mr. Shield. Dr. Arnold being the regular composer for the theatre, Shield's delicacy induced him to hesitate; but, as Mr. Bate threatened to withdraw the piece unless it were produced with Shield's music, he at length complied. His success was great and decisive. His time was now much occupied in assisting at the great concerts; such as Bach's, Abel's, and La Motte's, for which first rate performers only were qualified; when Mr. Harris, manager of Covent-garden theatre offered to engage him, as regulator of the band and composer to the house. This appointment he accepted, and filled with much success until a difference between him and Mr. Harris, on a pecuniary point, induced him to resign. He was also appointed one of the musicians in ordinary to the king; he was engaged in the Ladies' Friday concerts, the grand Sunday concerts, and the Wednesday concerts of ancient music. From the last of these he withdrew, as the necessary attendance at the Mondays' rehearsals interfered with his theatrical duty. Lord Sandwich however, who was the influential friend of Mr. Harris and Josh Bates, commanded his return to a task which he always performed with pleasure, and at last relinquished with regret. About this time Mr. Shield accidentally travelled from London to Taplow with the celebrated Haydn; and he considered himself to have gained more important information by four days' association with that great founder of a style which has given fame to numerous imitators, than ever he acquired by the best directed studies in any four years in any portion of his life. In the month of August 1792, after the relinquishment of his engagement at Covent-garden theatre, he

resolved to employ his leisure in visiting Italy. He accordingly quitted England in company with the ingenious but eccentric Joseph Ritson, with whom he proceeded to Paris, and thence through Lyons, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Florence, and Sienna, to Rome. There Mr Shield was noticed by Sir William Hamilton and by Prince Augustus, and he also contracted an intimate friendship with More, the landscape painter. After receiving lessons every day for two months, and obtaining much particular as well as general instruction, he returned to England. On his arrival he renewed his engagement at Covent-garden theatre. However, another misunderstanding took place between him and the manager, and he again resigned. At the death of Sir William Parsons he was appointed master of his majesty's musicians in ordinary. Mr Shield, as a composer, was pure, chaste, and original. His prominent characteristic was simplicity. Perhaps no composer ever wrote so few notes into melodies so sweet and impressive; while the construction of the bass and harmony is at once graceful, easy, and unaffected. In "Rosina," and "Marian," &c. his airs breathe all the freshness and purity, and beauty of rural life; though the more ornamented and difficult parts are carried far beyond the common style of bravura. His songs are strictly national. After Purcell, Shield constitutes the finest example of a genuine English composer. It was to his compositions that the late Charles Bannister, Charles Ingleton, John Johnstone, and Mrs Billington, were chiefly indebted for their celebrity as English ballad singers. Of his dramatic pieces the following are among those which have been most generally admired. "The Flitch of Bacon;" "Rosina;" "The Poor Soldier;" "Robin Hood;" "Fontainebleau;" "The Noble Peasant;" "The Woodman;" "Marian;" "The Enchanted Castle;" "Oscar and Malvina;" and "Hartford Bridge." Mr Shield also published "An Introduction to Harmony;" produced various compositions for instruments; and set to music a number of beautiful songs, as "The Heaving of the Lead;" "The Post Captain;" "Old Towler;" "The Thorn;" "I've traversed Judah's barren sand;" "The Battle Song;" and "Poor Tom Moody." He died January 25, 1828, at his house in Berners-street, London; and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Month. Mag.*

SHUCKFORD (SAMUEL), a clergyman, was educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street. He wrote two works, on "The Creation and Fall of Man;" and "The History of the World, Sacred and Profane." Dr Shuckford died in 1754.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SIBBES (RICHARD) a puritan, a native of Sudbury in Suffolk, was born in 1577, and became fellow of St John's college, Cambridge. He attained such popularity as a preacher that he was invited by the society of Gray's-inn to

be their lecturer. He was offered the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin; and in 1625 he became master of Catherine hall. Dr Sibbes died in 1635. His works are printed in 3 vols, 8vo.—*Clark's Lives.*

SIDDONS (SARAH) a celebrated actress, especially distinguished for her talents as a tragedian. This highly gifted personage was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, the manager of an itinerant company of comedians; and she was born at Brecknock, in South Wales, July 14, 1755. She was highly indebted to nature, both for the personal endowments of beauty of form and melody of voice, and for the loftier faculties of the mind. At the early age of fifteen she conceived an attachment for Mr Siddons, an actor belonging to her father's company, which her parents, probably considering as the mere impulse of childish feeling, endeavoured to suppress by removing her from home, and she was accordingly placed as lady's maid in the family of Mrs Greathead of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, with whom she resided nearly two years. Her attachment, however, remained unabated, and in her eighteenth year she was united to her lover, as it appears in defiance of parental disapprobation. Soon after her marriage both she and her husband were engaged to perform at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other places. At Cheltenham she attracted the notice of lord Bruce, afterwards earl of Aylesbury, who recommended her to Mr Garrick, and she was soon afterwards engaged at Drury-lane. Mrs Siddons made her first appearance before a London audience on the 29th of December, 1775, in the character of Portia in the "Merchant of Venice." The impression she made on the public was by no means remarkable; during the remainder of the season she was chiefly confined to subordinate and insignificant characters, and she therefore did not renew her engagement; but in the summer of 1776 she appeared at Birmingham, where she played with Henderson, and in consequence of the opinion which he formed of her talents, she was subsequently engaged at Bath, where she rapidly acquired great professional reputation. At this period she appeared in a variety of characters, but those in which she was supposed to excel were Euphrasia, Alicia, Rosalind, Matilda, and lady Townley. At length her provincial fame procured her a new invitation to the metropolis, and she made her second appearance at Drury-lane October 10, 1782, in the character of Isabella in the "Fatal Marriage," when her success was decisive, the theatre overflowed every night, she became a favourite of the public, and was hailed by general consent as the queen of tragedy. The same season she exhibited in Jane Shore, Euphrasia, Calista, Belvidera, and Zara, in Congreve's "Mourning Bride." In the summer of 1783 she performed at Dublin, and afterwards at Cork, with great success. After her return to England, towards the end of October 1783, she had an interview with the

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celebrated Dr Johnson, who on that occasion paid her an extraordinary but very appropriate compliment. When she entered the room it happened that there were not chairs enough to accommodate the company present, when the doctor said to her—"You see how it is, madam, where you appear there is not a spare seat to be found." He inquired of her which of Shakspeare's characters she considered the best drawn, and upon her answering that she thought the character of Queen Catherine, in Henry the Eighth, the most natural, he said—"I think so too, Madam, and whenever you perform it I will once more hobble out to the theatre to see you." She did not, however, appear in that character till some time after Johnson's death. The first of Shakspeare's plays in which she acted was "Measure for Measure," in the character of Isabella, in November 1783. She afterwards appeared in the parts of Constance, Volumnia, and to crown all, in Lady Macbeth. In 1784 Sir Joshua Reynolds painted her portrait in the character of the Tragic Muse, and it is said this was the only occasion on which that celebrated artist marked his name on his works. When Mrs Siddons first saw the picture in its finished state, she observed what at first appeared to be embroidery of a classical pattern on the border of the robe, but on closely examining it, it appeared to be the name of the artist, and on her mentioning it to him he gallantly replied—"I could not omit the opportunity which the circumstance afforded me of transmitting my name to posterity on the hem of your garment." During the summer recess she went to Scotland, and also revisited Ireland. At Edinburgh she received a thousand guineas for performing ten nights; and among numerous presents bestowed on her was a magnificent silver urn, with the inscription "A Reward to Merit." In 1787 her brother, John Kemble, became acting manager of Drury-lane theatre, and in the spring of 1788 she appeared for his benefit as Katherine in "Katherine and Petruchio." In her thirty-fifth year (1790) she played Juliet; and April 21, 1794, at the opening of the theatre of new Drury, she performed Lady Macbeth, to her brother's Macbeth. In 1801, John Kemble having acquired a share in Covent-garden theatre, she transferred her talents to that establishment, where she continued to delight the public till the destruction of the theatre by fire, in September 1808; though for a part of the intermediate period the splendour of the unrivalled display of her abilities had been somewhat obscured by the false glare of Master Betty's histrionic exhibitions. But this popular delusion at length subsided, and in the winter of 1806—7, Mrs Siddons resumed her ascendancy. The new theatre of Covent-garden was opened September 18, 1809, within a year of the destruction of the former, with the tragedy of Macbeth, in which she appeared; but the whole performance passed in dumb show, in consequence of the riots which then commenced, owing to

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disputes about the prices of admission; and it was not till April 24, 1810, when tranquillity was restored, that she again made her appearance. In the following season, which was the last but one of her performance, she went through nearly the whole range of her characters, and never did she display greater dignity and intellectual powers. In 1812, on the 29th of June, she retired from the stage, after playing the part of Lady Macbeth, her performance of which will ever live in the memory of those who witnessed it; and on that occasion she recited an appropriate address, which had been written by her nephew, Mr Horace Twiss. Thus terminated her theatrical engagements, since she never afterwards appeared, except on two or three particular occasions, between the years 1812 and 1817. She also, after her retirement from the stage, gave a course of public readings from Shakspeare, at the Argyll Rooms; and she likewise gave public readings of Milton, from Paradise Lost. She died at her house in Upper Baker-street, London, June 8, 1831; and her remains were interred in a vault in Paddington church. She lost her husband by death, in 1808; and of the five children she had by him two only survived her. Mrs Siddons published "An Abridgment of Paradise Lost," 1822, 8vo, which she had drawn up for the use of her children.—*Life by Boaden. Month. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

SIGNORELLI (LUCA) a painter, was born at Cortona in 1439. He was one of the first anatomical designers of the naked figure. His best picture, the "Last Judgment," at Orvieto, was imitated by Michael Angelo. Signorelli died in 1521.—*Pitkington.*

SIMON (EDWARD THOMAS) a French physician and man of literature, was born at Troyes in 1740, and brought up to the medical profession. He repaired to Paris in 1786, and in 1790 was nominated secretary of the Council of Health, and afterwards of Mendicity and Public Charity. On the adoption of the constitution of the year III, he formed the plan of a library for the Council of Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred, and was appointed keeper of the same. He was afterwards employed in public instruction at Nanci and Besançon. He died in 1818. He was the author of several poems on subjects of temporary popularity, and was concerned in some able translations and useful collections.—*Dict. Hist.*

SIMS (Dr JAMES) an eminent physician, and writer on medicine and botany. His father was a resident physician sixty years at Dunmow, in Essex, but the son was born at Canterbury, and received his education at a school at Burford in Oxfordshire. At the age of twenty-one he went to study medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards removed to Leyden, where he took the degree of MD. in 1764, on which occasion he published a thesis "De Temperie Fœminæ, et Morbis inde oriundis." He settled in London, and became physician to the Surrey Dispensary, and also to the charity for lying-in women,

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devoting much of his attention to midwifery, in which branch of practice he acquired great reputation. At the first announcement of the discovery of vaccination he expressed his doubts of its efficacy, but future inquiries and observations induced him to change his opinion, and strongly to advocate its utility. Dr Sims published "Observations on Epidemic Disorders," 1773, 8vo; "A Discourse on the best Method of prosecuting Medical Inquiries," 1744, 8vo, both which were translated into German. In 1781 he edited Dr Edward Foster's "Principles and Practice of Midwifery," and he contributed various papers to the "Memoirs of the Medical Society of London," and other collections; besides which he was the editor of the "Botanical Magazine" from the fourteenth to the forty-second volume of that work. Dr Sims was an active member of the Linnæan Society, to whose transactions he was likewise a contributor. His death took place at Dorking, in Surrey, February 26, 1831.—*Orig.*

SINGER (ГЕОМОН JOHN) an ingenious writer and lecturer on natural philosophy in the metropolis, who died in 1817. He was the author of "Elements of Electricity and Electro-Chemistry," 1814, 8vo, a work which exhibits an admirable display of the state of chemistry, and the sciences connected with it at the period of its publication.—*Ibid.*

SMITH (ГЕОМОН) an ingenious poet and landscape painter, who was born in 1714. He resided at Chichester in Sussex, where he was engaged in painting as a profession, and he had two brothers living at that city, who possessed similar talents. He was the author of "Six Pastorals," published in 1770, which procured for him considerable reputation as a descriptive poet. His death took place in 1776.—*Ibid.*

SMITH (JOHN) an eminent physician, who was a native of Buckinghamshire, where he was born in the early part of the seventeenth century. He studied at Brasenose college, Oxford, and took the degree of MD., after which he became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and one of the first members of the Royal Society. He was the author of a curious work, entitled "King Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, being a Paraphrase on Ecclesiasticus, chap. xii. v. 1—6." Lond. 1676, 8vo. This is a philosophical discourse, giving an account of the mental and bodily infirmities incident to protracted existence. He was also a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Collier's Hist. Dict.*

SMITH (Sir JOHN) son of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Baddow in Essex, was educated at Oxford, and distinguished himself as a statesman and a soldier. In 1576 he was sent by queen Elizabeth to the king of Spain to intercede in behalf of the states of the Netherlands, and he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his mistress as to receive the honour of knighthood. He died about 1600. His works are, "A Discourse on the Form and Effects of Divers Weapons and other Matters Military," 4to; "Instruc-

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tions, Observations, and Orders Military," 4to.—*Lloyd's State Worthies.*

SMITH (Sir JAMES EDWARD) a distinguished English physician and naturalist, who was born at Norwich, December 2, 1759. After some preliminary education he went to Edinburgh in 1780, and during the prosecution of his medical studies at that university he paid particular attention to botany, and gained the gold medal given to the best proficient among the students of that science. He then went to London, where he became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, and in 1784 he purchased the Linnæan collection, containing the epistolary correspondence and other papers, specimens of natural history, &c. of the elder and younger Linné. In 1786 he took the degree of MD. at Leyden; and in that and the following year he visited France and Italy. On his return to England he published "A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent," 1793, 3 vols, 8vo, containing much interesting information relative to natural history. Soon after he engaged with Dr Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle, and others, in the foundation of the Linnæan Society, of which he was president till the time of his death. In 1797 he retired to his native city, and engaged in medical practice; and in 1814 he received the honour of knighthood from his late majesty, who then accepted the office of patron of the Linnæan Society. He continued to reside at Norwich during the remainder of his life, making annual visits to London to deliver lectures at the Royal Institution. His death took place at Norwich, March 17, 1828. His principal works are, "English Botany," 36 vols, 8vo; "Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia," 1797, 2 vols, folio; "Flora Britannica," 1803-4, 3 vols, 8vo; the "English Flora," 4 vols, 8vo; and "An Introduction to Botany," 8vo; besides the Travels, already mentioned.—*Month. Mag. London's Mag. of Nat. Hist.*

SNAPE (ANDREW) serjeant farrier to Charles II, wrote a work on "The Anatomy of the Horse," folio.—His son, ANDREW SNAPE, was born at Hampton-court, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college, Cambridge. He became doctor in divinity, and canon of Windsor; but in 1717 he gave such offence by his answer to Hoadly, that he was dismissed from his situation of king's chaplain. Two years afterwards he was provost of King's college; he also held the living of Ildesley in Berkshire. He died in 1742. His sermons were published in 3 vols, 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

SOUFFLOT (JAMES GERMAIN) an architect, was born at Franci in 1713, and studied at Rome. He built an hospital and exchange at Lyons, which were so much admired that he was made superintendent of the royal buildings at Paris; in this situation he built the church of St Geneviève. He was also a knight of the order of St Michael. He died in 1780.—*Dict. Hist.*

SPENCE (ELIZABETH) a novelist and miscellaneous writer, who was the daughter

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of a physician at Durham, where she was born in 1768. On the death of her parents she removed to London, to reside with some relatives; and being deprived of their protection also, after a few years, she employed herself in writing for the press, with the view of making some addition to her scanty income. Among the productions of her pen may be mentioned "Helen Sinclair," 1799, 2 vols, 12mo; "The Wedding Day," 3 vols, 12mo; "The Curate and his Daughter," 3 vols, 12mo; "The Traveller's Tale," 3 vols, 12mo; "Letters from the North Highlands," 8vo; "Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Scenery of Scotland," 2 vols, 12mo; "Tales of Welsh Society and Scenery," 2 vols, 12mo; "Old Stories," 2 vols, 12mo; "Summer Excursions through England and Wales," 2 vols, 12mo; "Nobility of the Heart," 3 vols, 12mo; "How to be rid of a Wife," and "Dame Rebecca Berry," 3 vols, 12mo. These works are generally creditable to the abilities of the authoress, and are adapted to promote the interests of religion and virtue. Her "Letters from the Highlands," and the tale of old times entitled "Dame Rebecca Berry," have been regarded as the best of her productions. Miss Spence resided in the metropolis till the spring of 1832, when an attack of paralysis and general debility induced her to remove to Chelsea for change of air; and her death took place July 27, 1832. She was highly respected, and numbered among her intimate acquaintance several persons distinguished for their rank or talents.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Ann. Biog.*

SPIX (Dr JOHANN VON) an eminent German naturalist and traveller, who was born in 1781 at Hockstadt, where his father was a surgeon and town councillor. He was educated at Bamberg, and in the prince bishop's clerical seminary at Würzburg, on quitting which he became a private tutor; but having obtained the degree of doctor in medicine and surgery, he engaged in medical practice at Bamberg with great success. He was now appointed adjunct of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich; and at the expense of the government he travelled in France and Italy. On his return from this tour he was made conservator of the Zoological Museum at Munich, and a member of the Royal Academy. In 1817 he was sent, together with his friend Dr Martins, to Brazil, in the suite of the Austrian Princess Leopoldina, to make scientific researches in that country; and they returned in December 1821 with a valuable collection of zoological and mineralogical curiosities. Dr Von Spix, as the reward of his services, was invested with the Bavarian Order of Merit, and a pension of 3000 florins a year. His death took place May 13, 1826. Besides other works he published "A Dissertation on Natural History," 1811; "A Dissertation on the Apes of the Old and the New World," 1812; "Travels in Brasil in 1817—1820," in conjunction with Charles Philip Frederic von Martins, vol. i. 1823; "Serpentum Brasiliensium Species novas,"

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1824; and "Simiarum et Vespertilionum Brasil. Species novas," 1824.—*New Ger. Nec.*

STAUNFORD (Sir WILLIAM) an English judge, was born at Hadley in Middlesex in 1509, and studied at Oxford and at Gray's-inn. He became successively attorney-general, queen's sergeant, and judge of the common pleas. He published "An Exposition of the King's Prerogative;" "Placita Coronæ." He died in 1558.—*Wood.*

STEBBING (HENRY) a clergyman, was educated at Cambridge. As a recompense for the part which he took in the Bangorian controversy, bishop Sherlock made him chancellor of Salisbury. He preached the Boyle's lecture, and published controversial pieces in one folio volume, and two volumes of practical sermons. He died in 1763.—*Gent. Mag.*

STEPHEN (JAMES) an eminent lawyer and political writer, who was descended from a respectable family in the county of Aberdeen, N. B., but was a native of Poole in Dorsetshire. He received his education at Winchester; and having lost his father, who was a barrister, he found the profession of the law, which he had also adopted, an inadequate means of support. He therefore became editor and parliamentary reporter for the "Morning Chronicle" newspaper, till at length he obtained an appointment in the prize court at the island of St Christopher's, in the West Indies. During his residence there he realized a handsome fortune, and on his return to England he formed a matrimonial alliance with the family of Mr Wilberforce. While abroad he acquired an intimate knowledge of colonial law, and he appears to have imbibed with it an horror of the general system of local government in the colonies which led him to become one of its most distinguished opponents. He now obtained a large and lucrative share of practice as an advocate in prize causes before the privy council. The violation of neutrality by the masters of American vessels subjected them to frequent capture, and subsequent condemnation; and Mr Stephen having his attention particularly directed to this circumstance, he published his sentiments in an anonymous pamphlet entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags." The talents and views displayed by the writer attracted the attention of government, and he was introduced into parliament as representative of the Irish borough of Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the continental blockade, which for many years occasioned the greatest embarrassment to Buonaparte; and Mr. Stephen took every occasion to advocate that system in parliament, and to defend it against all opposition. His conduct in this affair appears to have been extremely disinterested, as the plan he recommended annihilated the whole of that prize appeal business from which his professional emoluments were derived. The ministry, however, did not overlook the self-devotion of their adherent, who was appointed by Mr Percival to the lucrative office

of a master in chancery, which it appears that he preferred to a pious judgeship, or the honourable but uncertain post of attorney general. The repeal of the Orders of Council, in 1812, and the manner in which that measure was conducted, induced Mr Stephen to withdraw his attention in some degree from the proceedings of government; and he finally retired from parliament in 1815, having till then had a seat for the borough of East Grinstead. He likewise resigned the situation of Master in Chancery, after he had retained it twenty years. As a senator and a public writer he distinguished himself by his constant opposition to negro slavery, and he was therefore regarded by the West India planters as one of their most formidable antagonists. He died at Bath, October 10, 1832, at the age of seventy-three. He published a tract entitled "The Dangers of the Country," 1807, 8vo; and "The History of Toussaint L'Ouverture, with a Preface," 1814, 8vo; besides speeches in parliament, and other pieces; and he is said to have been one of the projectors of the "Christian Observer," and of the "British Review."—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Gent. Mag.*

STEPHENS (JOHN) an English captain in the army of James II when he made his last attempt in Ireland. He afterwards employed himself in writing for the London booksellers, and published a translation of Mariana's "History of Spain," folio; a continuation of Dugdale's "Monasticon," folio; a "Spanish and English Dictionary," folio; and a "History of Taxes," 8vo. He died in 1726.

STERNE (RICHARD) a learned prelate, was born at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, in 1596. After taking his degrees in arts at Trinity college, Cambridge, he became fellow of Bene't college, and in 1633 was made master of Jesus college. He was chaplain to archbishop Laud, and attended him on the scaffold. At the Revolution he experienced great misfortunes, but at the Restoration he was made bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards archbishop of York. He published a "Treatise on Logic;" he had also a share in the Polyglott, and in the revisal of the Common Prayer Book. Archbishop Sterne died in 1683.—*Le Neve's Lives of the Bishops.*

STEVENS (ALEXANDER) an eminent English architect, who is stated to have erected, during the forty years preceding his death, more stone bridges and other buildings in water than any other person in the kingdom. Among his works are the bridge over the Liffey, in Dublin; the locks and docks on the grand canal, passing through Dublin, Kildare, and King's County, in Ireland; and the aqueduct over the Lune, at Lancaster, which exhibit ample proofs of his professional talents. His death took place at an advanced age in January 1796.—*Orig.*

STEVENSON (WILLIAM) an ingenious writer and man of science, who was born about 1772. He held a situation in the Record Office in the Treasury at the time of his death, which took place March 22, 1829.

His literary productions include an "Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce," 1824, containing, with much other valuable information, an arranged catalogue of books of voyages and travels; a "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Surrey," 8vo; the article on "Chivalry" in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and the "Life of Caxton," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. During the latter part of his life he was occupied, under the auspices of that Society, in preparing for the press a series of treatises designed for the edification and improvement of the agricultural classes.—*Month. Mag.*

STEVENSON (SIR JOHN ANDREW) an eminent musical composer, who was a native of Ireland. He received his earliest musical instruction in the cathedral church of St Patrick, Dublin; and in that situation he acquired the taste for both secular and sacred music, which enabled him to distinguish himself. He discovered an early genius for composition, and while a boy assisted Mr O'Keeffe. When the farces of that dramatist called "The Son-in-Law," and "The Agreeable Surprise" were first brought out at Dublin, the original music belonging to them being private property, and then unpublished, new music was composed for them by Stevenson, with which they subsequently continued to be performed at the Dublin theatre. He also composed for the Irish stage, the music for the opera entitled "The Contract," written by Dr Holton, and for "Love in a Blaze," by Mrs Atkinson. He received the degree of doctor of music under circumstances highly creditable to his talents, and the members of the Hibernian Catch Club made him a present of a valuable silver cup, in testimony of their estimation of his abilities, and in consideration of the many delightful compositions, by which he had contributed to the entertainment of the club, as well as of other lovers of music. It has been said of him, that his genius as a musical composer was of the very highest order, and that he possessed various qualities seldom found concentrated in one individual. His most popular work, is the arrangement of the "Irish Melodies," adapted to words composed by Mr Thomas Moore, in which he may be said to have redeemed the character, and established the musical reputation of his native country. The operas, glees, and other concerted pieces of Sir John Stevenson, occupy a prominent position in the estimation of all the musical societies in both countries, and selections from his compositions are invariably made, and are always most successful in effect wherever festive and social meetings take place. His cathedral services and anthems, indeed all of his sacred music, including his Oratorio, are splendid compositions, original in conception, suitable in dignity, and expressive in execution. He had a pleasing and harmonious voice as a singer, and was a skilful performer. His death took place September 14, 1833, in the 74th year of his age, at the seat of his daughter, the

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marchioness of Hertford, in the county of Meath, in Ireland.—*Biog. Dict. of Musicians. New Month. Mag.*

STEWART (DUGALD) a celebrated writer on ethical and metaphysical science, who was professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. He was the son of Dr Matthew Stewart, a distinguished mathematical professor in the same institution. He received his education at the High School of the Scottish metropolis, and in October 1766, he became the pupil of Dr Hugh Blair and Dr Adam Ferguson, at the university, devoting his attention chiefly to history, logic, metaphysics, and morals. Though he had previously paid but little attention to mathematics, yet in his nineteenth year he began to give lectures in the room of his father, who was incapacitated by indisposition, and he continued teaching the mathematical class with great success for about seven years; and when Dr Ferguson was sent by government to North America, Mr Stewart also gave lectures on moral philosophy; and on the resignation of that gentleman he succeeded to the vacant chair. In 1792 he published the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," of which work the second volume appeared in 1813; and the third in 1827. He printed, in 1793, "Outlines of Moral Philosophy, for the Use of Students;" in 1801, "Dr Adam Smith's Essays on Philosophical Subjects, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author;" "An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr Reid;" "A Statement of Facts relative to the Election of a Mathematical Professor of the University of Edinburgh," 1805; and "Philosophical Essay," 1818. He subsequently wrote part of the Preliminary Dissertation for the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. After the peace of Amiens Mr Stewart accompanied lord Lauderdale on a political mission to France; and he obtained in consequence of it a sinecure appointment, which afforded him an independence. During the premiership of the present marquis of Lansdowne he was constituted Gazette writer for Scotland. This distinguished philosopher, who was a member of the Academies of Sciences at St Petersburg, and Philadelphia, died at Edinburgh, June 11, 1828, aged seventy-five.—*Gent. Mag.*

STIFELS, or **STIFELIUS** (MICHAEL) a divine, was also a mathematician. He was born at Easingen in Germany in 1509, and died at Jena in 1567. He caused great alarm to the credulous and superstitious by prophesying the end of the world in 1553. He wrote treatises on algebra, on the calendar, and a curious one entitled "Arithmetica Integra."—*Moreri.*

ST LEGER (FRANCIS BARRY BOYLE) an ingenious writer, who was descended from a most respectable Irish family, connected with the nobility. His father being intimately acquainted with Francis lord Guildford, the son while very young was introduced to the distinguished circle at Wroxton, the seat of that nobleman, and frequently assisted in the dramatic performances which took place there,

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under the direction of John Kemble. He was educated at the grammar school of Rugby, and at the age of seventeen he went to India, to occupy an important civil situation, which had been obtained for him by his friends. Thus early entering into active life, he completed his education in the world; and unforeseen circumstances involved him in the execution of arduous duties, and placed him in circumstances of so much weight and responsibility, that his career in India subsequently became the subject of wonder to himself. Disgusted, however, with the customs of the country, and with what he called the tyranny and injustice of the Eastern government, he determined to relinquish his office; and sacrificing the prospect of obtaining a large fortune to his independence of principle, he returned to England, and entered as a student of the Inner Temple. From this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits; and besides contributing to various other periodical publications, he became the editor of "The Album." In 1823 he published "Gilbert Earl," a fictitious narrative of considerable merit, which became generally read and admired, and was followed by the "Blount Manuscripts;" "Tales of Passion," and other productions of a similar character. Although he wrote with great facility, he was never idle, and his literary occupations did not prevent him from pursuing his professional studies with a perseverance that, added to the oratorical talents he possessed, would in all probability have ensured his success at the bar, to which he was called, as a member of the Inner Temple, in 1827. His prospects of eminence as a barrister were, however, cut short by his death, which took place, November 20, 1829, at the age of thirty, after repeated attacks of epilepsy, supposed to have been occasioned by mental exhaustion, from too close application to study. At the time of his decease he had nearly completed a work founded upon the old chronicles, and he had projected "Histories of the Wars in Spain;" and of the "Reformation in France."—*Month. Mag.*

STOKES (DR JONATHAN) an eminent physician and writer on botany and the medical properties of vegetables. He assisted Dr Withering in the first edition of his "Botanical Arrangement of British Plants," published in 1776; but some difference of opinion relative to the conduct of the work taking place between the authors, Dr Stokes declined the undertaking, and resolved to publish his collection in another form, the result of which was "A Botanical Materia Medica," 1812, 4 vols, 8vo. He also furnished articles relating to botany for the "Encyclopædia Londinensis." After having been engaged in practice as a physician at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, he removed to Chesterfield in Derbyshire, where he died in 1831, at the age of seventy-two.—*Edit.*

STORK (ABRAHAM) a Dutch landscape painter, was born at Amsterdam. He painted a fine picture of the reception of the duke of Marlborough in the river Amstel, and several

fine views on the Rhine. He died in 1706.—*Pitkington.*

STRANGE (Sir JOHN) a lawyer, was born in London in 1696. He was successively solicitor-general, recorder of London, and master of the rolls. He died in 1754; and the following year his "Reports" were published in 2 vols, folio, and again in 1775 in 4 vols, 8vo. —Sir JOHN STRANGE, his son, received his education at Clare hall, Cambridge, and was the British minister at Venice. He was attached to antiquarian pursuits, and possessed a fine library and museum, which were sold at his death in 1799.—*Nichols' Bowyer.*

STREIN, or **STRENIUS** (RICHARD) baron de Schwarzenaw, was a native of Austria, and was born in 1538. He was a Protestant, but notwithstanding he became superintendent of the finances, counsellor and librarian to the emperor at Vienna. His principal work is entitled "De Gentibus et Familiis Romanorum," folio. He died at Vienna in 1601.—*Dict. Hist.*

STRUVE (HENRY) an eminent Swiss physician, chemist, and mineralogist, who was born in 1751. After having completed his studies in medicine and natural philosophy at the university of Tubingen, he returned to his native country, where he was appointed professor extraordinary of chemistry in 1784. Regulations having subsequently been made in the mode of teaching that science, he received from the government the appointment of professor in ordinary of chemistry and mineralogy, and also that of inspector of mines. Among the many useful works which he published may be mentioned "Méthode Analytique des Fossiles, fondée sur leurs Caractères extérieurs," Lausanne, 1797, 4to; "Recueil de Mémoires sur les Salines et leur application," 1803, 8vo; "Description abrégée des Salines du ci-devant Gouvernement d'Aigle," 1804, 8vo; "Fragmens sur la Théorie des Sources, et sur son application à l'exploitation des Sources Salées," 1804, 12mo; "Abrégé de Géologie," 1818; "Observations sur le Gisement du Gypse Salifère, dans le district d'Aigle," 1825, 12mo. He likewise published annually, from 1805 to 1814, reports concerning the works projected or carried on in the mines and salt pits of the district of Aigle. His death took place at Lausanne, November 29, 1826.—*Rev. Encycl.*

STUART (JOHN) earl of Bute, a statesman somewhat favourably distinguished for his patronage of literature and the arts, but otherwise remarkably unpopular. He was born in 1713, and received a good education, having when quite young displayed an attachment to learning which he retained till the close of his life. In his ninth year he succeeded his father in the Scottish earldom of Bute, with the viscounty and barony of Mountstuart. In 1738 he married the only daughter of Mr Montague, by his wife the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, by whom he had several children, and with whom he is said to have lived on the most affectionate terms. He was introduced to Frederick Prince of

Wales, who in 1749 appointed him a lord of his bedchamber, and he soon appears to have become a great favourite both with the prince and the princess. The death of the former, in 1751, was productive of no disadvantage to Lord Bute, who at that time possessed great ascendancy over the mind of the heir apparent and his mother. He was made Groom of the Stole, and under that title had all the authority of governor of the young prince, who long continued completely under his influence. He did not, however, as was expected, take any high office on the accession of George III; but in 1761 he became secretary of state, and subsequently prime minister. His principal measure, while in that important station, was the conclusion of a treaty of peace with France; but this and other circumstances of his administration were so unacceptable to the people that he was induced to retire from office in April 1763, and he never afterwards openly interfered with public business. The remainder of his life was passed chiefly in literary retirement, and his death took place March 10, 1792.—*Georgian Era.*

STURGES (JOHN) LL.D. chancellor of the diocese and prebendary of Winchester, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, known in the literary world as a theological writer. By the exact discharge of the various duties which his professional situations required he secured the gratitude and esteem of the people under his pastoral care; of the clergy of the diocese of which he was chancellor; and of the cathedral chapter of which he was during forty-eight years a useful and distinguished member. His extensive erudition rendered him an instructive companion, and his facility of manners and readiness of communication made him also generally agreeable. He published "Considerations on the Present State of the Church Establishment, in Reply to the Lectures on Non-conformity of Mr Robert Robinson," 1779, 8vo; "Remarks on Dodson's Translation of the Prophecies of Isaiah;" "Discourses on the Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion," 8vo; and "Thoughts on the Residence Bill." He also engaged in a controversy with the celebrated Catholic divine Dr Milner, the result of which will of course be generally estimated differently by persons of different tenets, but it is scarcely possible to read without admiration the masterly "Letters to a Prebendary," addressed by the great Catholic polemic to the subject of this article. Dr Sturges died at Alverstoke, in Hampshire, and was interred in Winchester cathedral, October 9, 1807.—*Aikin's Athenæum.*

SUARD (J. B. ANTHONY) a French writer, born at Besançon in 1733, was the editor of the *Journal de Paris*. During the Revolution he conducted a publication entitled *Nouvelles Politiques*, in which professing to oppose democracy it was suppressed, and he was forced to quit France. When Buonaparte was first consul he returned, and became member of the legion of honour, and of the National Institute, and

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perpetual secretary of the class of French literature. He then established a journal called *The Publiciste*, which was soon given up for the *Archives Littéraires*, and the *Opusculs Philosophiques*. He also wrote a "Life of Tasso," and contributed greatly to the *Biographie Universelle*. He died at Paris in 1817.—*Biog. Univ.*

SUICER (JOHN GASPARD) a Protestant divine, was born at Zurich in 1619, and was professor of Greek and Hebrew at Heidelberg, where he died in 1684. He published a compilation entitled "*Lexicon sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum*," of which the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1728, 2 vols, folio.—HENRY SUICER, his son, also a professor at Heidelberg, died in 1705.—*Moreri.*

SWANEVELT (HERMAN) a Flemish landscape painter, was born in 1620. He was a pupil of Gerard Douw, and afterwards in Italy of Claude Lorraine, whose jealousy he excited by his proficiency. He lived in the greatest retirement, which acquired him the name of the Hermit of Italy. He etched several landscapes. He died in 1680.—*D'Argenville.*

SWINDEN (TOBIAS) a clergyman, studied at Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts. He was rector of Caxton, in Kent. He wrote "An Enquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell," printed in 1714, and again, with a supplement by another person, in 1727. In this curious work he endeavours to prove that the sun is Tartarus. An Italian priest took the trouble to confute this opinion.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

SYMMACHUS (QUINTUS AURELIUS) a learned senator of ancient Rome, who lived in the fourth century. He was a man of illustrious birth, of great merit, and extremely eloquent, but strongly attached to the ancient superstitions of Paganism at a period when Christianity had become the religion of the Roman empire. He prostituted his talents in praising, in a base and flattering manner, the tyrant Maximus; but he in some measure

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retrieved the fault by his more just eulogy of Theodosius. As he joined with his panegyric a demand for the re-establishment of the altar of Victory at Rome, he offended the emperor, who banished him from the city. St Ambrose of Milan, and the poet Prudentius, both wrote against Symmachus, in defence of Christianity. Theodosius was afterwards conciliated by an apology transmitted to him from this advocate for the ancient faith of the empire, whom he pardoned and admitted amongst the number of his friends. He flourished AD. 391.—*Moreri. Hoffman. Bayle.*

SYMMONS (CAROLINE) an English poetess, remarkable for unusual precocity of talent. She was the daughter of Dr Charles Symmons, (see DICT.) and was born in 1788. When extremely young she produced verses indicating extraordinary talents; and in conjunction with an elder sister she wrote a novel interspersed with poetry, which was destroyed. After her death, which took place July 13, 1812, her father published a collection of her compositions, including a narrative poem, entitled "Louisa," sonnets, and other pieces, displaying a fertile imagination, and considerable command of language. Prefixed to the volume, which also contains a tragedy, a translation of the fourth book of the *Æneis*, and other productions of the editor, is a biographical memoir of Miss Symmons, written by Archdeacon Wrangham.

SZABO (DAVID) a Transylvanian poet, born in 1739; and died in 1819. He wrote epigrams, "A Description of Rural Life," in hexameters; and other poetical productions, extending to three volumes, which have gone through many editions. He also published a volume on Magyar (Hungarian) prosody; and he translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and Virgil's *Æneid*; and wrote several volumes of criticism and of romance. Among the subjects on which he employed his pen, was likewise the "Improvement of National Instruction."—*Foreign Quar. Rev.*

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TACHARD (GUY) a French jesuit. He accompanied the ambassadors sent by Louis XIV to Siam as a missionary. In 1688 he returned to Europe; but going again to India, he died at Bengal about 1694. His voyages were published in 2 vols, 12mo, Paris, 1689.—*Moreri.*

TALLENTS (FRANCIS) a nonconformist divine, was born in 1619 at Palsley, in Derbyshire, and was fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge. In 1652 he became minister of St Mary's, Shrewsbury, but ten years afterwards he was ejected. He wrote a "View of Universal History, or Chronological Tables,"

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folio, which was much esteemed. Mr Tallents died at Shrewsbury in 1708.—*Calamy.*

TASKER (WILLIAM) a poet, was a native of Devonshire, and was educated at Barnstaple, and afterwards studied at Exeter college, Oxford, where, after taking his degree in arts, he entered into orders. He held the living of Idlesleigh in Devonshire, which was sequestered. He died in 1800. He wrote translations of some of the odes of Horace and Pindar; "Letters on the Wounds mentioned by Homer and Virgil," &c. in 3 vols, 12mo; and an "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain."—*Gent. Mag.*

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TAYLOR (HENRY) a clergyman, died in 1785. He was an Arian, notwithstanding which he obtained the livings of Portsmouth and Cranley in Hampshire. He wrote, "Thoughts on the Grand Apostasy," 8vo; "Ben Mordecai's Apology for embracing Christianity," 4to; and "Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy."—*Ibid.*

TAYLOR (JOHN) an ingenious public writer, who was the son of the once celebrated Chevalier Taylor, the oculist and autobiographer. (see Dict.) The subject of this article, in the early part of his life, adopted his father's profession, and is said to have acquired considerable reputation, but he quitted it for pursuits more agreeable to his taste. He became a proprietor of the "Sun" newspaper, with which he was connected for a long period, during which he furnished for its columns a great variety and abundance of light compositions. In 1791 he published a "Statement of Transactions respecting the King's theatre at the Haymarket;" and he was the author of short biographical memoirs which accompanied Cadell's British Gallery of Portraits. Mr Taylor also wrote a vast number of prologues, epilogues, songs, epigrams, and light poetical pieces, among the latter of which are humorous tales, as *Monsieur Tonson*, and a story of *Hayman and the Lion*, the merit of which was attested by the extraordinary degree of popularity they obtained. In 1811 appeared "A Collection of Poems," 8vo, including these admired productions; and at a later period of his life the author presented the public with a second and more extensive collection of his miscellaneous compositions, said to be much inferior to the former. His talents in conversation are said to have been not inferior to those displayed in the happiest productions of his pen; but the infirmities of his latter years withdrew him from society previously to his death, which took place at an advanced age, in May, 1832.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors.*

TAYLOR (SIR ROBERT) an eminent architect, who erected several public buildings in the metropolis. He was the pupil of Sir Henry Cheere, and after leaving him, he travelled to Rome, to complete his studies as a sculptor. Returning to England, he entered on his profession, and among works which he executed may be specified the monument of general Guest, in Westminster Abbey; the figure of Britannia, at the Bank of England; and the bas-relief in the pediment of the Mansion House. He afterwards relinquished statuary to devote himself to architecture. Among the structures which he erected were a beautiful villa at Richmond, for Sir Charles Asgill; and lord Grimston's mansion at Gorhambury; and he made considerable additions to the buildings of the Bank; and, in conjunction with Mr George Dance, he superintended the alterations of old London Bridge, in 1756 and 1758. He had a seat at the Board of Works, was surveyor to the Admiralty, Greenwich Hospital, and the Foundling Hospital, and held numerous surveyorships and agencies in

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different parts of the kingdom. He was a man of the most indefatigable industry, and extremely temperate. He always rose at four o'clock in the morning, and when he had a journey to make he always travelled through the night, sleeping in his carriage, instead of stopping on the road. His professional exertions raised him to great opulence, for it has been said of him that when he began life he was not worth eighteen pence, and at his death his property amounted to 180,000*l.* In 1783 he held the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex, and at that time he received the honour of knighthood. His death took place September 27, 1788, at the age of seventy-four.—*Gent. Mag.*

TERRY (DANIEL) an eminent actor, who appears to have been born at Bath about 1780. While quite a boy he contracted a partiality for the stage, which however he was not allowed to indulge, but became the pupil of Mr Wyatt, the architect, with whom he continued for five years. At the end of that period, having no immediate prospect of success in the profession to which he had been bred, he turned his attention to the drama. His first efforts were in private theatricals, after which he was engaged for a few months at Sheffield. Not meeting with the success which perhaps he expected, in 1803 he resumed his architectural pursuits, which he a second time relinquished, and went upon the stage, becoming a member of the Newcastle company, under the management of Stephen Kemble. And in this situation he remained till the autumn of 1806. He afterwards went to Liverpool, where he made great progress in his adopted profession, and in the favour of the public. In the winter of 1809, he became a leading actor at Edinburgh, and while in that city he is said to have written dramatic criticisms, in a newspaper published by Mr Ballantyne, who introduced him to Sir Walter Scott; and through his interest he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket theatre, London, where he made his first appearance, April 20, 1812, as lord Ogleby, in the "Clandestine Marriage." After remaining there two seasons he came out at Covent-garden theatre, in September, 1813, which house he quitted for Drury-lane, where he remained till the autumn of 1825, generally playing in the summer at the Haymarket. He then purchased and opened the Adelphi theatre in the Strand, in partnership with Mr Yates. The undertaking proved generally profitable; but Sir Walter Scott, who had become security for his share of the purchase money, being involved in difficulties, from the bankruptcy of Constable, the Edinburgh bookseller, Mr Terry found it necessary to sell his share in the theatre. He then went over to the continent, where mental anxiety brought on disease, and returning to England in a state of great debility, he died of palsy, June 23, 1828. While in Scotland, Mr Terry married Miss Nasmyth, daughter of the celebrated landscape painter, and herself a cultivator of the fine arts.—*Month. Mag.*

THEODORE (ANTHONY) baron Newhoff, an extraordinary adventurer, was a native of Prussia. He entered into the army, in which he distinguished himself, serving under various European powers. He went to Corsica in 1736, where gaining the favour of the insurgents, they elected him their chief, and crowned him king of the island. He was soon obliged to leave his kingdom, in search of succour, which he vainly tried to obtain. After seeking asylums in various countries, he came to England, and was for many years in the King's Bench prison, from which he was released and supported by subscription until his death, which took place in 1756. He was buried in Soho churchyard, and a monument was raised to his memory.—His son, **FREDERIC**, became an officer in a foreign service, but being reduced to great necessity, he shot himself in 1797. He was the author of "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse*.—*Ann. Necrol.* 1798.

THEVENEAU (CHARLES S.) a French poet and mathematician, born at Paris about 1759. He studied at the college of Mazarin with such success, that at the age of fifteen he became a teacher of mathematics at Brest. During the Revolution he lived in obscurity, applying himself solely to literature and science. Theveneau sometimes transferred the merit of his productions to persons ambitious of literary distinction, to which their talents would never have entitled them. He died in 1824. Among his works are "*Cours d'Arithmétique*, à l'Usage des Ecoles Centrales," 1800, 8vo; "*Plan du Poème de Charlemagne, suivi du premier Chant en Vers et d'un Choix de Poésies Diverses*," 1804, 8vo; "*L'Illusion, Poème*; suivi d'Autres Poésies," 1816.—*Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

THEVET (ANDREW) a French Franciscan, was born at Angoulême in 1502. He travelled to the Holy Land, to Egypt, and to the Brazils. On his return he relinquished his religious habit, and became almoner to Catherine de Medicis, historiographer of France, and cosmographer to the king. He wrote "*Singularités de la France Antarctique*," 4to; "*Cosmographie du Levant*," 4to; "*Histoire des Hommes Illustres*." He died in 1590.—*Moreri*.

THIRLWALL (THOMAS) an episcopal clergyman and theological writer, who was a native of Yorkshire. He studied at Brazenose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1786. Having been ordained, he became curate of Trinity church, in the Minories, London, afterwards curate and lecturer of Stepney, and at length rector of Bower's Gifford, in Essex. At one period he was an active public character, and distinguished as a speaker at the East India House, the Middlesex election, and on other occasions; and he was also a county magistrate. Besides single sermons and tracts, he published "*Diatessaron, seu Integra Historia D. N. Jesu Christi, Latine, ex Quatuor Evangeliiis*," 1803, 12mo; 2d edit. 1815. In 1817 he attracted public notice by his "*Vindication of the Magistrates of the Tower Division, from Charges contained in*

the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons;" which being considered as interfering with the privilege of parliament, Mr Thirlwall was obliged to make an apology to the House. He died March 17, 1827.—*Gent. Mag.*

THUNBERG (CHARLES PETER) professor of natural history in the university of Upsal, where he died in the eighty-fifth year of his age, August 8th, 1828. He was the pupil and the successor of the celebrated Linnæus; and he pursued the study of botany with the greatest zeal and ability during more than half a century. His various publications connected with natural history, especially those which illustrate the botany of Japan, raised him to a high station among men of learning and science. He was a member of a vast many philosophical societies in Europe and America; and was highly esteemed throughout the scientific world. A sketch of the life of this naturalist is given in the body of the work. In that article his death is said to have taken place in 1799, an error originating in the continental journals, and copied by one authority from another, precisely as in the curious instance of the ex-president of the United States, John Adams.—[See vol. i. art. ADAMS.]—*For. Rev.*

TIERNY (GEORGE) a distinguished statesman and political writer. He was the son of a London merchant, and was born in 1756. Being designed for the bar, he was educated in one of the Inns of Court, but his inclination led him to prefer political science and financial speculations to the dry practice of the courts of law and justice; and having obtained possession of considerable property by marriage, he was enabled to indulge his inclination. But he appeared as an author before he became a statesman, having published, in 1787, a pamphlet entitled "*The real Situation of the East India Company considered with reference to their Rights and Privileges*," 8vo. At the commencement of his public life, Mr Tierney attached himself to the party of the opposition. At the election of 1790 he became a candidate for the borough of Colchester, but was defeated after incurring great expense. He next tried his strength, supported by the popular interest, against George Woodford Thelluson, at Southwark, in 1796, and here, though he failed on the poll, he succeeded by petition in displacing his rival on the Treating Act. He continued representative of Southwark till 1806, when he resigned, and he afterwards represented successively Athlone, Bandonbridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. He soon attained high reputation as a debater in parliament, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Mr Pitt. In 1797 he gave notice of a motion relative to the alleged disability of Mr Dundas as a member of parliament, in consequence of his acting in the capacity of third secretary of state. In the month of March following, he supported a bill brought into the house of Commons, to enable his majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the realm; and in 1798 he also voted for

the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. Soon afterwards he supported colonel Walpole, in his inquiry into the conduct of the assembly of Jamaica, relative to the transportation of the Maroons; and in the summer of the same year, in consequence of the melancholy aspect of affairs in Ireland, he declared that the minister ought to come down to the house clothed in sackcloth and ashes, on finding public affairs in such a critical state in the fifth year of war, after an expenditure of about two hundred millions of money. In 1798 he fought a duel with Mr Pitt, in consequence of some pointed observations on his political conduct, made by the minister in the house of Commons; but the affair terminated in an exchange of shots, without either party being wounded. Though he was an uniform opponent of the war with France, yet he cordially joined in the vote of thanks, in the house of Commons, to lord Nelson, on account of his victory at Aboukir. His opposition to the war rendered him likewise an opponent of the financial system of Mr Pitt. He had made the science of finance his great study, and for several years it was his almost uniform custom to bring forward a series of resolutions in opposition to those of the chancellor of the exchequer. On the change of administration, previous to the peace of Amiens, Mr Tierney was appointed treasurer of the navy, when he obtained a pension for his lady. He now became lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Somerset house volunteers, and he also had the same rank in a regiment raised in the borough of Southwark; but shortly afterwards, some differences arising between these corps and their commander, he resigned his commissions, and at the next election, Mr Tierney lost his seat in parliament. During the administration of Fox and Greuville, he was first Irish secretary, and afterwards president of the Board of Control. But when his party quitted office, he also retired, and on the death of Mr Ponsonby, he became leader of the opposition in the house of Commons. On the formation of the Canning ministry, he was made master of the mint, but he went out of office with lord Goderich. His death, which was occasioned by an enlargement of the heart, took place very suddenly, at his house in London, January 26, 1830. Mr Tierney always claimed great attention from the house of Commons for the extent of information, closeness of reasoning, and poignant irony. He died generally respected by all parties — *Month. Mag. Georgian Era.*

TOLER (JOHN) earl of Norbury, an eminent Irish lawyer, who was chief justice of the court of common pleas, in Ireland. He was descended from a family originally established in Norfolk, one of whom, a captain in the army of Cromwell, settled in Ireland. He was born December 3, 1745; and was the second son of Daniel Toler, esq. of Beechwood, in the county of Tipperary. He was called to the bar in 1770, and in 1776 he was first returned to the Irish house of Commons, as one of the members for Tralee; in 1781 he was appointed a king's counsel, and in 1784

he became chairman of the quarter sessions at Kilmainham; and in the same year he was chosen one of the representatives of the borough of Philipstown, in King's County. In 1789 he was appointed solicitor general, and in 1798 attorney general, and a member of the privy council of Ireland. During the latter year he was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels. He was advanced to the office of chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland, in December, 1800; and he was also created lord Norbury: he retained the chief justiceship till 1827; when, on his retirement, he obtained a pension of 3046*l.* and was advanced to the title of viscount Glandine and earl of Norbury. He died at Dublin, July 27, 1831. After the recollection of the civil commotions in which he had played so remarkable a part began to subside, lord Norbury was chiefly known from his reputation for wit and drollery. "Lord Norbury's last Joke" has been an ordinary title to a witticism in the newspapers: it is hardly necessary to add, that much was attributed to him which did not belong to him, and many a dealer in illegitimate puns, who was ashamed of owning his own productions, laid his spurious offspring at his lordship's door. It is, however, matter of history that the court of common pleas of Dublin was frequently thronged with idlers attracted by the amusement which was to be found in the humorous conduct of its proceedings. The spirit of the judge naturally extended itself to the counsel; his principal auxiliaries were Messrs Grady, Wallace, O'Connell, and Gould, who played against each other, and occasionally involved the court in such a general clamour, that it was difficult to determine whether the exclamations of the parties, the protestations of the witnesses, the cries of the counsel, the laughter of the audience, or the Stentorian voice of the chief justice predominated. At length, however, his lordship's superiority of lungs prevailed, and like Æolus in his cavern, he shouted his stormy subjects into peace. These scenes repeatedly occurred during a trial, until at last both parties had closed, and a new exhibition took place, on his lordship's delivering his charge. It was thought that he had an habitual leaning to the side of the plaintiff, but he usually began by pronouncing high encomiums on the opposite party. For this the audience were well prepared; and, accordingly, after he had stated that the defendant was one of the most honourable men alive, and that he knew his father, and loved him, he suddenly came, with a singular emphasis, which he accompanied with a strange shake of his wig, to the fatal "but," which made the audience, who were in expectation of it, burst into a fit of laughter. He then proceeded to enter more deeply, as he said, into the case, and flinging his judicial robe half aside, and sometimes casting off his wig, started from his seat, and threw off a wild harangue, in which but little law, method, or argument could be discovered, amidst the anecdotes connected with his early life, jests from Joe Miller, and others of his

own, and sarcastic allusions to any of the counsel who had endeavoured to check him during the trial. He was exceedingly fond of quotations from Milton and Shakspeare, which, however out of place, were very well delivered, and evinced an excellent enunciation.—*Ann. Biog.*

TOLLET (ELIZABETH) an accomplished lady, was born in 1694. She was a perfect mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages. She continued in a state of celibacy, and died at Westerham in 1751. A volume of her poems was published after her death.—Her nephew, GEORGE TOLLET, Esq. a member of Lincoln's-inn, and fellow-commoner of King's college, Cambridge, wrote notes on Shakspeare. He died in 1779.—*G. Biog. Dict.*

TOMLINE (GEORGE) a distinguished English prelate, whose family name was Prettyman. He was the son of a tradesman at Bury St Edmunds, in Suffolk, where he was born about the year 1750. From the grammar-school at that place he was removed to complete his education at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He applied himself with such success to his studies, that he came out senior wrangler in 1772; and having been chosen fellow of his college in 1781, he served the office of moderator. Previously to his obtaining this promotion, he filled the station of academical tutor to Mr. Pitt, who, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, made Mr. Prettyman his private secretary. He also procured for him, in the first instance, the valuable rectory of Sudbury, with the chapelry of Orford, in Suffolk; and then a prebendal stall in the church of St Peter, Westminster. On the translation of Dr Thurlow to the see of Durham, in 1787, the influence of his powerful patron was exerted to raise Dr Prettyman to the bishopric of Lincoln, to which was soon after added the deanery of St. Paul's. He is said to have been offered the bishopric of London, and to have declined the promotion. While secretary to the premier, he was most severely satirized by the author of Probationary Odes for the Laureateship, who described him as a man destitute of all regard for truth. Of course little attention is to be paid to an imputation arising from the virulence of party spirit; for although deemed somewhat close in the way of economy his general character was always irreproachable. As a prelate, he governed his diocese in a most exemplary manner, being vigilant, impartial, and compassionate. In 1799 he published a work, entitled "Elements of Christian Theology," 2 vols, 8vo, which, though professedly written for the use of students in divinity, is also well adapted for general perusal, and has passed through several editions. The following year the bishop published a Charge to the Clergy of his diocese; and in 1812 appeared his "Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England," 8vo, which involved him in a controversy with the Rev. Thomas Scott, and other advocates for Calvinistic principles. It was in the year 1820 that Dr. Tomline was translated to the see of

Winchester, the second diocese, in point of emolument, in the kingdom. Several years since, a person, to whom the bishop was almost unknown, bequeathed him a very considerable fortune, on condition of his taking the name of Tomline. The death of this successful and learned divine took place on the 8th of November, 1827. Besides the works mentioned above, he published a thanksgiving sermon, preached before the king and parliament in 1796; and the "Life of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt," which last work was not distinguished by that peculiarity of information which the author was considered qualified to impart, and which the public consequently expected.—*Monthly Mag.*

TOMLINS (ELIZABETH SOPHIA) an ingenious poetess, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, born in London in 1768. She was the daughter of Thomas Tomlins, esq., an eminent solicitor, well known in political circles at the close of the last century. She manifested at an early age both taste and talent for poetry, as appears from her productions, published by her brother under the title of "Tributes of Affection." Afterwards turning her attention to the composition of tales and novels, she published successively several works, the most popular of which was "The Victim of Fancy," on the model of Goethe's Werter, but free from the objections urged against that production on the score of its immoral tendency. Besides various other novels, she wrote a ballad, entitled "Connell and Mary," printed in Dr Langhorne's selection; and was a considerable contributor of fugitive poetry to various periodical publications, from 1780 to 1827. Miss Tomlins also translated the first History of Napoleon Buonaparte that ever appeared in this country; and part of the Universal History of Anquetil. She died in consequence of a fall from her horse, at her residence at Chaldon in Surrey, August 8th, 1828.—*Ibid.*

TONE (THEOBALD WOLFE) an Irish revolutionary politician, and military officer, born at Dublin, June 20, 1763. His parents were Protestants, and though he joined the Catholic party in politics, he never professed their religion, and according to Sir Richard Musgrave he was an avowed Deist. He married young, and practised at the bar, but with no great success. In 1789 he published a pamphlet entitled "A Review of the last Session of Parliament," which met with great encouragement. The state of his feelings and sentiments at this period he thus describes: "To subvert the tyranny of our execrable government, to break the connexion with England, the never-failing source of our political evils, and to assert the independence of my country—these were my objects. To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the memory of all past dissensions, and to substitute the common name of Irishmen in the place of the denomination Protestant, Catholic, and Dissenter, these were my means. . . . The Protestants I despaired of from the outset, for obvious reasons." In

pursuance of his purpose Tone displayed great perseverance and skill. After having written a tract in favour of an union of sects, he was invited to Belfast, where he assisted in forming the first club of United Irishmen, in October 1791. From Belfast he returned to Dublin, and there formed, chiefly from the Protestants, the first club of United Irishmen in that metropolis, of which the Hon. Simon Butler was chairman, and the famous Napper Tandy was secretary. The first clubs were seditious, they soon became treasonable. Not long after this Tone was chosen agent of the Catholic committee of Ireland, instead of Richard Burke, the son of the celebrated Edmund Burke, who, while he held this office, had acted with great folly, and was suspected of insincerity. With the assistance of their new agent, or secretary, the plans of the Catholic committee were pursued with considerable success. A delegation was organized, the Catholics assumed confidence, and they obtained concessions from government greatly to their advantage: they were admitted to the elective franchise and many inferior privileges, though still excluded from parliament and from various high offices. Tone perceived and pointed out with great acuteness, the errors of this plan. He saw that it gave the Catholics power, and left them the temptation to be mischievous to the state; that in effect it must give rise to great irritation and discontent among the wealthier and more influential classes of the Catholic population; as he himself observes, by granting the franchise and withholding seats in parliament, the Catholic gentry were at once compelled and enabled to act with effect as a distinct body and a separate interest; they received a benefit with one hand and a blow with the other, and their rising gratitude was overpowered by their just resentment, which at the same moment they were furnished with the means and the provocation to justify. Early in 1794 the Rev. W. Jackson, (See Dict.) arrived in Ireland with a commission from the revolutionary government of France, to ascertain whether the people of Ireland would join the French. Tone became involved in the embryo conspiracy formed by this man, whose plans being discovered, he was tried for treason and avoided punishment by a voluntary death. Tone made a sort of compromise with the British government, and was permitted to withdraw himself from Ireland, without giving any pledge as to his future conduct. He consequently emigrated with his family to America in June, 1795. He settled for some time at Philadelphia, where he met with Hamilton Rowan and Dr Reynolds, two Irish refugees. He had the means of establishing himself comfortably in the United States, and for a time he was disposed to do so, but he was urged on by his own inclinations, the entreaties of his friends in Ireland, and, strange as it may appear, likewise by those of his wife and sister to go to France, to procure assistance to liberate his country. Actuated by these motives, he determined to

engage in the hazardous enterprize. Setting sail from America, he arrived at Havre, February 1, 1796, and thence proceeded to Paris. Without loss of time he applied himself to the main object of his mission, to inform the French government of the strong inclination of the Catholics and Dissenters in Ireland to throw off the yoke of England, and for that purpose to procure the assistance of an armed force from France, as their point of support till they could establish a regular organization. After encountering some delays and overcoming some difficulties, the Directory entered into his views, and resolved to prosecute them, even at the expense of sacrifices of much importance to a government then in want both of money and credit. An expedition was fitted out, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, thirteen frigates, and other vessels of war and transports, making in all forty-three sail, carrying thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five soldiers for the expedition, forty-one thousand one hundred and sixty stand of arms, twenty field pieces, and nine pieces of artillery for sieges, with a great quantity of stores. General Hoche was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and the naval command was given to Admiral Morand de Galls; Tone was appointed by the Directory Chef de Brigade, and afterwards Adjutant-general, and he was treated by Hoche with great kindness and confidence. The fleet sailed December 15, 1796. The vessels soon parted company, and on the 21st, when they made Cape Clear, the first place of rendezvous, seven sail were missing, and among them the *Fraternité* frigate, which carried both Hoche and the Admiral. The General of the highest rank in that part of the fleet which was not dispersed was Grouchy, afterwards made a marshal. On the morning of the 22d these vessels, thirty-six in number, neared Bantry Bay but the following night it blew a gale, and twenty of the thirty-six ships were driven out to sea, sixteen however, including nine or ten of the line, having on board about six thousand five hundred soldiers, anchored in the bay. Grouchy now resolved upon landing, but the prevalence of the east wind prevented the boats from reaching Bantry; on the 26th other ships were blown to sea, and on the night of the 27th a hurricane arose, in consequence of which three ships of the line and a frigate only remained together; the Commodore in command then resolved to return to France, and they reached Brest in safety January 13, 1797. Thus it is not impossible that the stormy weather alone at this period saved Ireland from conquest, or revolution. Undismayed by all the obstacles which he encountered, Tone persevered in those plans which he conceived to be so conducive to the salvation of his native country. Foiled in his endeavours to persuade the French government to undertake another expedition on a large scale, he at length sailed for Ireland in one of those petty armaments the inefficiency of which he

thought perhaps might be remedied by his own courage and experience. He was taken prisoner in the Hoche, after fighting bravely in a desperate action, was tried by a military commission and was sentenced to be hanged. The Court of King's Bench ordered execution to be stayed. He cut his throat in prison, and after languishing a few days died. His conduct before the court martial displayed admirable calmness and resolution, and the letters which he wrote to his wife after his conviction breathe the same spirit. He seems to have been irreproachable in all the relations of domestic life and social intercourse; a man of sense, gaiety, courage, and talents—that such a man should have been a conspirator against the government of his country, was rather the fault of the times than of the individual. His death took place Nov. 19th, 1798.—*Autobiographical Memoir of T. Wolfe Tone*, 2 vols. *Land. Mag.*

TORRIJOS (DON JOSE MARIA) a Spanish patriot, who was descended from one of the most distinguished families in Madrid. He received his education at the College of the King's Pages, upon leaving which establishment each student had his choice of a situation in the church or the army. He preferred the latter, and served against the French during the war of independence, in which he honourably distinguished himself, and gradually passing through the inferior posts, he obtained the rank of colonel in the field of battle. After the restoration in 1814, he shared in the disgrace of those whose courage and patriotism had rescued from captivity their worthless sovereign: he still however endeavoured to effect the emancipation of his country from despotism, but his schemes were betrayed and he was imprisoned in the dungeons of the Inquisition at Murcia, where he had remained more than a year when he was liberated by the revolution of 1820. The Cortes made him field-marshal, and chief-commandant of Navarre and the Basque provinces; and he took the most active part in all the political movements during the constitutional regime. When the French invaded Spain, Torrijos held out to the last: he signed the capitulation of Carthage after Cadiz had surrendered, and gave up his arms to General Mina. He remained in exile from 1823 till the revival of liberty in France, when he resolved to renew his efforts for the liberation of Spain. He fell in the attempt, for having been induced, by false and treacherous intelligence, to quit his asylum at Gibraltar, together with a few friends, he landed in Spain, but on repairing to Malaga, where he had been taught to expect that the soldiery would join him, Torrijos and his brave companions were made prisoners, tried by a court-martial and shot, immediately after the return of a messenger from Madrid.—*New Month. Mag.*

TOSTATUS (ALPHONSUS) a Spanish prelate, a native of Medrigale. At the age of twenty-two he became a doctor at Salamanca. He was bishop of Avila, and being sent to the council of Basil, he greatly distinguished

himself by his masterly eloquence. He died at the premature age of forty, in 1454. His works amount to 27 vols, folio.—*Moreri*.

TOWNSEND (JOHN) an independent minister, who was the founder of the deaf and dumb asylum. He was born in the parish of Whitechapel, London, March 24, 1757; and he received his education at Christ's hospital, after which he was apprenticed to his father. Becoming a member of the methodistical society in Tottenham-court-road, he was employed as an occasional preacher at different places in and near the metropolis. At length he settled as minister to an independent congregation at Kingston in Surrey, whence in 1784 he removed to Bermondsey, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1792 he founded the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents, in which he was assisted by the Rev. H. C. Mason, the parochial minister of Bermondsey; and this charity obtained such extensive and efficient patronage, that in 1807 an edifice for the reception of 150 children (since enlarged to admit 200) was erected under the auspices of the duke of Gloucester. Mr Townsend also instituted a congregational school, for the gratuitous education of the children of necessitous dissenting ministers; and he assisted in the formation of the Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Female Penitentiary, and other charitable and religious associations. He died February 7, 1826. Besides several single sermons, and other detached pieces, he published "Nine Discourses on Prayer," 1799, 8vo; "Hints on Sunday Schools and Itinerant Preaching," 1801, 8vo; a translation of Claude's Defence of the Reformation, with a biographical preface; and in conjunction with the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, under whose name the work appeared, he produced a Family Bible, with notes, 4to.—*Memoirs of Rev. J. Townsend*, 1828, 8vo.

TRANT (THOMAS ABERCROMBIE) a military officer, known in the literary world as the author of a work entitled "Two Years in Ava," containing the result of observations made while he was engaged in professional service in that country; and "A Narrative of a Journey through Greece," performed during the winter season, when he had been intrusted with despatches from Sir Frederic Adam to the British government. He was the only son of major-general Sir Nicholas Trant; whom while yet a boy he accompanied to Spain, where that officer served under the duke of Wellington. After the termination of the war he received a military education in France and England. The first commission he held was in the 38th regiment of foot, which he joined in 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, where he was employed by the governor, Sir Rufane Donkin, in the survey of an extensive tract of country between the rivers Berg and Oliphant. In 1821 he proceeded with his regiment to Bengal; and being engaged in the expedition to Ava, he executed the duties of an assistant quarter-

master-general. Having returned to England in 1826, he was the following year placed on full pay of the first West India regiment at Trinidad; and he remained more than twelve months in that station. He subsequently obtained the appointment of sub-inspector of militia in the Ionian isles, and the staff in the Mediterranean being reduced, he was transferred to the 28th regiment, to which he belonged at the time of his death, March 13, 1832. Though cut off at the early age of twenty-seven, he had seen a good deal of service, and greatly distinguished himself in his profession; and being also highly esteemed and well connected, he had a fair prospect of obtaining rank and honour, when he sunk beneath the protracted sufferings resulting from the injury his constitution had experienced in consequence of arduous services in unwholesome climates.—*United Service Journal*.

TRONCHET (——) a French lawyer, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, who before the Revolution was regarded as one of the most distinguished ornaments of the bar. In 1789 he was chosen a deputy from the Tiers Etat of Paris to the States General, when owing to his moderation he obtained but little influence in the National Assembly, but he was a very efficient member of the committees. In March 1791 he presided in the Assembly, and in June that year he was one of the three commissaries appointed to receive the declarations of the royal family on their return from Varennes. On the trial of Louis XVI, M. Tronchet was selected by that prince as one of his official advocates, and he acquitted himself of the arduous task with great spirit and ability. In September 1793 an order was issued for his arrest, but he succeeded in concealing himself till the danger was over. He was nominated a deputy from the department of Seine and Oise to the Council of Ancients in September 1795: and he continued to belong to that body till the revolution of the 9th of November 1799. Under Buonaparte he was a member of the Tribunal of Cassation; he had an important share in drawing up the body of civil law called the "Code Napoleon," in which he was associated with Crassous and Vermeil; and he was at length made a senator. His death took place March 10, 1806. He was the author of a tragedy; and he published several translations from the English poets and historians.—*Dict. des Hommes Marq. du 18me. S. Blog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

TROTTER (THOMAS) MD. a distinguished medical writer, who was a native of Roxburghshire, in North Britain, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh with a view to the medical profession. In 1782, while still very young, he was appointed a surgeon in the royal navy; and in his "Observations on the Scurvy," (published in 1786,) he states that he was the first member of his corps who was obliged to seek employment in the African trade. He returned home in 1785, and in

1788 he obtained his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, delivering as his thesis an Essay on Intoxication, "De Ebrietate." In 1789, through the friendship of admiral Roddam, he was appointed surgeon of his flag-ship. In 1790 he published a "Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy;" in 1793 he was appointed physician to the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth; and in the next year physician to the fleet. The medical discipline of the navy had previously to this period been in a miserable state, and Dr Trotter deserves the praise of having introduced many important and advantageous arrangements. Among the prisoners taken in the battle with the French on the 1st of June, 1794, a kind of putrid fever broke out, which was completely repressed through the exertions of Dr Trotter. In the spring of 1795, a most virulent and general scurvy prevailed in the fleet, and he, with the promptitude natural to his character, addressed to the admiralty such representations as procured supplies of fresh vegetables and acid fruits, and the disease was presently got under. Dr Trotter received no more substantial mark of the deeply earned gratitude of his countrymen, than an annual pension of 200*l*. On his retirement from the public service he settled at Newcastle, where he long practised as a physician with great reputation. His professional works deservedly rank high, and their titles are, "De Ebrietate, ejusque Effectibus in Corpus Humanum," 1788; "Medical and Chemical Essays," 1796, 8vo; "Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen," 1799, 3 vols, 8vo. An English edition of his "Essay on Drunkenness," 1804; fourth edition 1812; "An Address to the Proprietors and Managers of Coal Mines, on the Means of destroying Damp," 1806, and "A View of the Nervous Temperament, being a Practical Treatise on Nervous, Bilious, Stomach, and Liver Complaints," 1812, 8vo. He also published "Suspiria Oceani, a Monody on the late earl Howe," 1800; "The Noble Foundling," a Tragedy, 1813; a volume of poems, besides many communications to the Medical Journal, the European Magazine, and other periodical works. Dr Trotter died at his residence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, September 5, 1832.—*Gent. Mag. Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*.

TSCHIRNER (Dr HENRY GOTTLIEB) an eminent German theologian, chief minister of St Thomas's church at Leipsic, and second professor of divinity in the University there, died in the fiftieth year of his age, February 17th, 1828. He was the author of "Christian Apologetics;" of "Protestantism and Catholicism considered in a Political View," 1822; and of "The System of Reaction," 1824. The two works last-mentioned excited a great sensation in Germany at their first appearance, and were translated into different languages. Professor Tschirner, who was reckoned one of the most eloquent preachers of modern Germany, left a number of Sermons in MS. from which three volumes have been selected for publication. A posthumous work

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by the same writer, entitled "The Fall of Paganism," in five books, forming 2 vols, 8vo, has been announced as the greatest of all his productions, the principal object of twenty years' research, presenting a faithful, complete, and animated picture of the most important event in the history of the world, and raising the author to a level with Gibbon, John Muller, Herder, &c.—*For. Quart. Rev.*

TUCKER, or TOOKER (WILLIAM) a learned divine, was born at Exeter, and was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1585, being appointed archdeacon of Barnstaple, he resigned his fellowship. He was afterwards chaplain to queen Elizabeth, prebendary of Salisbury, and dean of Lichfield. He died in 1620. He was the author of a curious book, entitled "Charisma sive Donum Sanationis seu Explicatio totius quæstionibus de mirabilium sanitatum gratia," 1597, 4to.—*Wood. Prince.*

TUCKER (ST GEORGE) an American lawyer and republican statesman, who was distinguished in the United States by the title of "The American Blackstone." In the war which preceded the independence of the British colonies he employed both his sword and

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his pen. While in the command of one of the revolutionary regiments he was severely wounded in a charge of infantry, his knee-joint having been fractured by a soldier's bayonet, which occasioned a permanent stiffness of the joint. His brother, Thomas Tudor Tucker, at one time treasurer of the United States, and the friend of Washington, has been heard to declare, that Mr St George Tucker's poem on Liberty was equal to the reinforcement of ten thousand disciplined troops. His death took place at Norfolk in Virginia, in March, 1828.—*Month. Mag.*

TUCKEY (JAMES HINGSTON) a nautical writer, was born in 1776, at Greenhill, in the county of Cork. Entering the navy in 1794, he went to India, and became a lieutenant. He went to New South Wales in 1803, and made several surveys of the coast, which were published with an account of his voyage. In 1805 he was taken prisoner by the French, and remained in confinement until the fall of Buonaparte. He then commanded an expedition to explore the river Congo, during which he was seized with an illness, of which he died in September 1816. While in prison he wrote a "Maritimé Geography," 4 vols, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

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URRY (JOHN) a native of the north of England, was a student of Christchurch, Oxford. He commenced an edition of Chaucer, but did not live to finish it. A handsome folio volume was published in 1721, with his portrait and a preface. He died in 1714.

USHER (JOHN) a Roman Catholic and native of Dublin, was born in 1720. He was successively a farmer, a linen-draper, and a priest. He then established a school at Kensington, where he died in 1772. He wrote an

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"Introduction to the Theory of the Human Mind," 8vo; "Clio, or a Discourse on Taste;" and some pamphlets.—*Europ. Mag.*

UZ (JOHN PETER) a distinguished lyric German poet, who occupied the office of assessor of the tribunal at Nuremberg. A collection of his poetical works was published at Leipsic 1786, 12mo; and a more complete edition of them has appeared in 2 vols, 8vo. He died in 1796.

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VALINCOUR (JOHN BAPTIST DU TROUSSET de) historiographer to the king of France, secretary to the royal closet, and member of the Academy, was born at St. Quentin, in Picardy, in 1653, and died in 1730. His works are a "Life of Francis de Lorraine, Duke of Guise;" "Observations upon the Œdipus of Sophocles;" and "A Critique upon the Romance of the Princess of Cleves."—*Dict. Hist.*

VALPY (EDWARD) a learned clergyman, the brother of Dr Richard Valpy, master of the grammar-school at Reading. He was educated at Trinity college Cambridge, where

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he took the degree of B.D. and after having been assistant several years in the school at Reading, he obtained the mastership of the grammar-school at Norwich. He was rector of All Saints Thwaite, and vicar of St. Mary Walsham, Norfolk; and he had resigned his office as a schoolmaster previously to his death, which took place at Southton Yarmouth, April 15, 1832, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He published "Elegantissæ Latinnæ, or Rules and Exercises illustrative of an Elegant Latin Style," 1803, 12mo; and "A new edition of the Greek Testament, with Griesbach's Text, and copious notes from

Hardy, Raphel, Kypke, Schleusner, Rosenmuller, &c. in familiar Latin, with parallel passages from the classics, and references to Vigerus for Idioms, and Bos for Ellipses," 1815, 3 vols, 8vo.—*Orig.*

VANDAMME (General) Count of Unebourg, a distinguished French revolutionary officer. He was the son of an apothecary at Cassel, in the department du Nord, where he was born, November 5, 1771. Having entered the army at an early period of life, the bravery which he displayed, not untinged with cruelty, procured him unusually rapid promotion. He was placed at the head of a light troop, which received the complimentary designation of the Chasseurs of Mont Cassel. In 1793 he was employed in the army of the north, when he took Furnes, and blockaded Nieuport; but he was obliged to abandon that place with some loss on the approach of the allied army. In 1794 he served with Moreau at the taking of Menin, and the Fort of Schenk: he afterwards passed into the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and made the campaign of 1795 under Jourdan, and in 1796 he was employed in the army of Moreau, when he distinguished himself in the affairs at Abersbach, and the passage of the Lech. In the campaign of 1797, he commanded the advanced guard, with which he sustained the attack of the enemy, while the grand body of the army effected the passage of the Rhine, on which occasion his horse was killed under him. In 1799 he was appointed general of division, and he received the command of the left wing of the army of the Danube. He subsequently served under Brune, in Holland, and assisted in vanquishing the Anglo-Russian forces under the duke of York, at Alkmaar. The necessity of repose, in consequence of his wounds and fatigues, obliged him to retire from service for a short time, to his native town, but in April 1800, he returned to his military duties, and taking the command of a division of the army of the Rhine, he acquired new glory at the passage of that river between Stein and Schaffhausen, and on various other occasions. From Buonaparte, then first consul, he received several marks of distinction, and was named by him grand officer of the Legion of Honour. With the command of the Wurtemberg troops, in the campaign of 1809, against the Austrians, he added greatly to his military reputation. In 1811 General Vandamme was appointed president of the Electoral College of Hazebruk. He had no command in the expedition against Russia in 1812, having been disgraced and ordered to retire to Cassel, in consequence of disputes with Jerome Buonaparte. However, in February 1813 he was appointed to the command of a division of troops, and fought on various occasions with his accustomed bravery, but he was defeated at length with great loss and taken prisoner by General Kleist at Knollendorf. He was marched into the interior of Russia, and treated with much severity, but at length obtained his liberty. In 1813 he was again defeated by General

Kleist at the battle of Leipsic. In September 1814 he went to Paris, but he was ordered to quit that city within twenty-four hours, and he then retired to private life. When Buonaparte landed in France, after his escape from Elba, Vandamme offered his services to Louis XVIII, by whom they were not accepted. He then joined Napoleon, who made him a peer of France, and commandant of the 2nd division of the army. In June 1815 he commanded under Grouchy, whose conduct became the object of suspicion and censure, but Vandamme succeeded in the attack of Wavre after the battle of Fleurus, when his career was checked by the defeat of the French at Waterloo, and he effected his retreat with great ability. He subsequently retired with his troops behind the Loire, and at length submitted to the new government. The Ordinance of January 17th, 1816, obliged him to quit France, when he retired to Ghent, but he afterwards removed to his own estate at Cassel, where he died in 1830.—*Month. Mag.*

VAN DYK (HARRY STOE) a poetical and miscellaneous writer, born in London in 1798. His father was a native of Holland and his mother of the Cape of Good Hope. He received a classical education, and at an early age evinced a talent for poetry. His principal production was entitled "Theatrical Portraits," containing criticisms in verse on popular performers. In 1825 he translated, in conjunction with Mr Bowring, Specimens of the Dutch poets, printed under the title of "Batavian Anthology," for which each obtained a handsome medal from the king of Holland, through his ambassador in London, with a flattering letter acknowledging the receipt of the copies of the work, which had been forwarded to his majesty by the translators. Besides these productions Mr Van Dyk published "The Gondola," consisting of Tales; and Songs set to music. He died June 5th, 1828, near London.—*Month. Mag.*

VENN (HENRY) a clergyman, was born at Barnes in Surrey, in 1725, and was the son of the Rev. Richard Venn, the author of a volume of sermons and tracts. Henry was educated at Bristol, whence he went to Jesus college, Cambridge. He there took his master's degree, and afterwards became fellow of Queen's college. He was curate of Clapham, then vicar of Huddersfield in Yorkshire, and finally rector of Yelling in Huntingdonshire. He died at Clapham in 1797. He wrote "The complete Duty of Man," 8vo; "Sermons on various Subjects;" "Mistakes in Religion exposed."—His son, the Rev. JOHN VENN, was rector at Clapham. He was born in 1762, and died in 1813. Two volumes of his sermons have been published.—*Gent. Mag.*

VERNON (THOMAS) a lawyer, was born at Henbury-hall, Worcestershire, and was secretary to the duke of Monmouth. He had a seat in parliament after the Revolution. His "Reports" were printed in 2 vols, folio, by order of the court of chancery, 1726. A new edition afterwards appeared in 2 vols, 8vo.—*Bridgman's Legal Bibl.*

VISIN (—von) a Russian dramatist, who was born in 1745. He was a comic writer; and in his "Nedorosl"—The Minor, and "Brigandir," he presented his countrymen with two pieces, which displayed liveliness of dialogue and humour, spirited sketches of national character, and happy touches of satire, rendering them models of comic composition. His style as a prose writer, though not without faults, was yet superior to that of his contemporaries. Succeeding dramatists, neglecting his example, have usually imitated the French, in giving the dialogue of their comedies in rhyme. The absurdities and follies which Von Visin ridiculed with so much pleasantry have disappeared from Russian society; yet his dramas will continue to be read with delight, as valuable delineations of the manners of the age in which they were written. Besides his comedies he wrote tales; and he may be considered as one of the literary luminaries of the reign of Catherine II. He died in 1792.—*For. Rev. Edit.*

VIVARES (FRANCIS) a celebrated engraver, was born in 1709 at St John de Bruiel, a village of Rovergue. In 1727 he came to London, and was apprenticed to his uncle, who was a tailor, but taking a dislike to this occupation he delivered himself up to his inclination for engraving, and receiving the instructions of Amiconi he soon became eminent, particularly in landscape. He had three wives, and thirty-one children. He died in 1780.—*Biog. Univ.*

VOISIN (JOSEPH de) a native of Bordeaux, was originally a counsellor of the parliament, but entering the church he became almoner and preacher to the prince of Conti. He wrote "Défense du Traité de M. le Prince de Conti contre la Comédie et les Spectacles;" "A System of Jewish Theology;" "On the Divine Law;" "On the Jubilee;" "A French Translation of the Roman Missal," 4 vols; "Notes on Martin's Pugio Fidei."—*Moreri.*

VOPISCUS (FLAVIUS) a Latin historian, flourished in the fourth century, and was born at Syracuse. He wrote the lives of Tacitus, Florianus, Aurelian, &c.—*Fossius de Hist. Lat.*

VULPIUS (—) a German romance writer, who was librarian and keeper of the cabinet of medals to the duke of Saxe Weimar. The most celebrated of his works is a romance, translated into English, and published under the title of "The Life and Adventures of Rinaldo Rinaldini," 3 vols, 12mo. The reputation which he enjoyed, though brilliant, was transitory, for his Rinaldini, and the host of imitations which followed it, have long been almost forgotten. Among his latter productions is one entitled "Historical Curiosities," 1811—1825, 10 vols. He also edited the "Journal der Vorzeit; and he is said to have been employed for some years in writing a Dictionary of Northern Mythology. He died at Weimar in 1827, aged sixty-two.—*For. Rev.*

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WAITHMAN (ROBERT) an alderman and member of parliament for the city of London, who distinguished himself by his patriotic speeches and writings. He was of humble parentage, and was born in 1765, at a village near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, North Wales. After having served an apprenticeship to his uncle, who was a respectable linen-draper at Bath, he obtained a situation as an assistant to a person engaged in the same kind of trade, at Reading, in Berkshire. Thence he removed to London, where he opened a shop in Fleet-street about 1787, and carried on business for many years as a mercer and draper with great success. Becoming a member of the common council of the metropolis for the ward of Farringdon Without, he devoted much of his attention to the politics of the day, and professing liberal principles, he became noted as a city orator; and the popularity which he thus acquired among certain classes of his fellow-citizens is said to have contributed much to his prosperity as a tradesman. He subsequently not only obtained the civic gown, but also filled the office of Lord Mayor; and he was four times elected by the citizens one of

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their representatives in the house of Commons. His death took place at his residence in Russell-square, London, May 6, 1833. Mr. Waithman published a pamphlet entitled "War proved to be the real Cause of the present Scarcity, and of the enormous high Price of every Article of Consumption," 1800, 8vo; and "A Letter to the Governor of Christ's Hospital, being a Refutation of the Invectives of the Rev. Mr. Warren," 1805, 8vo. As a politician he showed himself on every occasion an advocate for the liberty of the subject, and for the reform of public abuses; and his friends and fellow-citizens have, since his decease, testified their sense of his merit as a useful magistrate and patriotic member of the legislature, by erecting an obelisk to his memory, near that raised in honour of Mr Wilkes.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. New Month. Mag.*

WADEF (BLAINE HENRY DE CORTE, baron de) a French poet, who was probably a native of Liege, and was born in 1652. He commenced his literary career by a poem, entitled "Combat des Echases," in which he paid some compliments to Boileau, and thus secured the favour of that celebrated satirist. In 1714

Papers written during a Voyage to the Levant for the propagation of Vaccination, and during the Campaign in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and general Hutchinson, now Lord Donoughmore;" and also various essays in different periodical publications—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Life of Dr. Walker, by John Epp, MD.*

WALKER (OBADIAH) a divine, was born at Worsborough, in Yorkshire, in 1616, and became a fellow of University college, Oxford, whence in 1648 he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors. He then went abroad, where it was supposed he turned Catholic. On his return he became head of his college; but on the accession of James II he publicly declared himself a Catholic, and caused mass to be performed. A printing-press was also established by him, whence issued many books against protestantism. He was sent to the Tower for a short time at the Revolution. He died in 1699, at the house of Dr Radcliffe, his pupil. He wrote "The Life of King Alfred, translated into Latin," folio; "A brief Account of Church Government;" "Instructions in Oratory;" "On Education;" "The Life and Death of Christ." 4to; "The Character of Martin Luther," 4to.—*Wood.*

WALKER (WILLIAM) the son of Adam Walker, born at Kendal in Westmoreland in 1766. At the early age of sixteen he exhibited in public as a lecturer on natural philosophy, and explained the eidouranion, or planetarium, invented by his father. He drew up an "Epitome of Astronomy, with the latest discoveries," 1798, 8vo. He died at Hayes in Middlesex, in 1816.—*Month. Mag.*

WALSH (EDWARD) an eminent physician, who was a native of Waterford, in Ireland, and was educated for the medical profession, having been sent to school in England, and subsequently proceeded to Edinburgh, where in due time he graduated as MD. He commenced his professional career as physician to a West India packet, in which capacity he visited, more than once, all the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, and at the period of one of his visits the yellow fever was raging like a plague in Jamaica. It was his custom to snatch his patients from the pestiferous atmosphere of the lower country and accompany them to the Blue Mountains, from whence many of them returned safe to England. He was now appointed surgeon of a regiment, on the reported death of its own medical officer, and he returned with it to England; but, to the surprise of every one, the gentleman suddenly appeared to claim his situation, which Dr Walsh was obliged to vacate, and was transferred to another in Ireland. There he witnessed the scenes which occurred during the rebellion; on the suppression of which his regiment was embarked for Holland. On his return to England he published an account of the ill-fated "Expedition," in 1 vol. 4to, with plates and maps. He next embarked on the expedition against Copenhagen, from which he returned with a shattered hand.

After this he visited Dantzic, and was in Russia when the emperor Paul was assassinated. He next proceeded with the 49th to Canada; and while there made some drawings of the Falls of Niagara. He was directed by government to introduce vaccination among the natives, with which view he proceeded into the interior, spreading that blessing among the people. He made some fine drawings of the Buffalo Creek, and other romantic spots on the lakes, and a few interesting sketches of the customs and manners of the Indians, many of which are similar to those of the Jews. Attached to the 6th dragoon guards, he was employed in Spain, and on his return he proceeded on the expedition to Walcheren, where he suffered severely from the intermittent fever, which, in some degree, affected his health periodically during the remainder of his life. He was now promoted to the staff, and went to the Continent as physician to the forces; and he was present in most of the actions which then took place, and finally in the battle of Waterloo, where he unfortunately had more duty than he could well perform. With this splendid victory terminated his medico-military career, and he retired from the service, with the provision due to a meritorious officer. After passing many quiet and happy years amongst associates who respected him for his worth, admired him for his talents, and loved him for his benevolence, he terminated a long life, in the bosom of his family, February 7, 1832. Besides his "Narrative of the Expedition to Holland," Dr. Walsh published "Bagatelles, or Poetical Sketches," 1793, 8vo; and he was a contributor to the *Medical and Physical Journal*, edited by Dr Bradley.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. New Month. Mag.*

WALTER (JOHN GOTTLIEB) one of the most celebrated anatomists of the present age. He was born at Königsburg July 1, 1734; and having studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1757. He then went to Berlin to complete his education; and after having been professor at the anatomical theatre of the medico-surgical college, he in 1774 succeeded Meckel as first professor of anatomy and midwifery; and some years afterwards he also obtained the anatomical chair at the hospital of Charity. He greatly distinguished himself by his numerous anatomical discoveries, the result of the dissection of more than eight thousand subjects; and he formed a collection of preparations amounting to two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight specimens, which was purchased by the king of Prussia for the anatomical museum of Berlin. Professor Walter died January 4, 1818. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on the Dried Bones of the Human Body," Berlin, 1763—1798, 8vo; "Observationes Anatomicae," 1775, folio; "A Manual of Myology," 8vo; "Tabulae Nervorum Thoracis et Abdominis," 1783, fol.; and "A Few Words concerning the Craniological Doctrine of Gall," 1805, 8vo.—WALTER

(FRED. AUGUSTUS) son of the preceding, was born at Berlin September 26, 1764. He was appointed in 1790 professor of anatomy and physiology at the college of medicine and surgery at Berlin; and in 1791 he was chosen a member of the academy there. In 1803 he obtained, in conjunction with his father, the direction of the anatomical museum; and in 1805 he was made first medical counsellor. His death took place December 18, 1826. He published "Annotationes Academicæ," 1786, 4to; "A Manual of Angiology," 1789, 8vo; "Researches concerning Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder," 1800, 8vo; and "The Anatomical Museum of J. T. Walter," (his father,) 1796, 2 vols, 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

WANSEY (HENRY) an antiquary and traveller, who was a native of Wiltshire, and died at Warminster in that county in 1827. He was an active member of the Bath and West of England Society, for the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, &c., on which subjects he wrote several tracts and essays. He travelled abroad in search of information; and of a visit to North America he published an account, entitled "An Excursion to the United States," 1796, 8vo. He was chosen a fellow of the Antiquarian Society; and he contributed two or three papers to the *Archæologia*. In the latter part of his life he was much engaged in collecting materials for Sir R. C. Hoare's History of the Hundred of Warminster. Mr Wansey, who was a Protestant dissenter, was highly respected in his private character.—*New Monthly Mag.*

WARBECK (PETER) or Perkin Warbeck, a mysterious personage who made his appearance in England in the reign of Henry VII, assuming the character and title of Richard duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV; supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother Edward V, by order of Richard III. Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, acknowledged him as her nephew, and under her patronage he proceeded to claim the crown of England. Having been repelled in his attempts to land on the coasts of Kent, he went to Scotland, where James IV at first espoused his cause, but that prince having entered into a treaty with Henry VII, he dismissed the adventurer from his court. Perkin not long after landed in Cornwall, and being joined by some thousands of insurgents he laid siege to Exeter; but on the approach of the royal army he fled to Beaulieu abbey in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit under a promise of pardon, and he was sent in custody to the Tower of London. Henry VII treated him as an impostor, and published an alleged confession of the captive youth, purporting that he was the son of one Osbeck or Warbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay, and that he had been prompted by the duchess of Burgundy to personate her nephew. He remained a prisoner in the Tower till 1499, when, having attempted to make his escape, he was hanged, drawn and quartered as a traitor. This individual has been the subject of much speculation among

historians, some of whom, as Horace Walpole, maintain the authenticity of his claim to the throne, while others assert that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV.—*Lord Ferulam's Life of Henry VII. Andrew's Hist. of Great Britain.*

WARING (EDWARD) a mathematician, was born in 1744, at Fittes in Shropshire, and was educated at the free school of Shrewsbury. At the age of twenty-five he became Lucasian professor at Magdalen college, Cambridge. In 1767, by royal mandate, he took the degree of master of arts, and was elected fellow of his college. Seven years after he took the degree of doctor of physic, and next became fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the board of longitude. He wrote: "Miscellanea Analytica," on which Dr Powell published strictures; "Meditationes Analyticae;" "Meditationes Algebraicae;" and "An Essay on the Principles of Human Knowledge." He died in 1798.—*Hutton.*

WARNER (FERDINANDO) an English divine and doctor of laws, was born in 1703, and studied at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was rector of St Michael, Queenhithe, and of Barnes in Surrey. He died in 1768. His chief works are, "The History of Ireland," 4to; "An Ecclesiastical History of England," 2 vols, folio; "A System of Divinity," 5 vols, 12mo; "An Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer," folio; "The Life of Sir Thomas More," 8vo; "The History of Ireland," 4to; "History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland."—His son, JOHN WARNER, was rector of Stanton in Wiltshire, and died in 1800. He was the author of a work on prosody, called "Metronariston," and a translation from the Spanish of the "History of Friar Gerund," 2 vols, 8vo.—*Nichols's Bowyer.*

WARNER (RICHARD) a botanist, was born in London in 1711, and studied at Wadham college, Oxford, and at Lincoln's-inn; but relinquishing the idea of the legal profession, he retired to his seat on Woodford-green in Essex, and devoted himself to natural history and literature. At his death, which took place in 1775, he bequeathed his library to Wadham college. He wrote "Plantæ Woodfordienses," 8vo, 1771; "A Translation of some of Plautus's Plays," 8vo; "A Letter to David Garrick, Esq. concerning a Glossary to Shakspeare," 8vo.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WATERLOO (ANTHONY) an eminent Dutch painter, said to have been a native of Utrecht, in which city he chiefly resided. Landscape painting was the department of his art, which he cultivated so completely to the exclusion of every other, that many of his landscapes have no figures, because he was conscious of his inability to execute them properly. His scenes are agreeable representations of simple nature, and are distinguished for truth and accuracy. Waterloo lived in the early part of the seventeenth century.—*Pilk.*

WATSON (HENRY) an engineer and mathematician, was born about 1735, at Holbeach in Lincolnshire. He attracted so much notice by his contributions to the Ladies' Diary as to

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procure his admission to the royal academy at Woolwich. He was a pupil of Simpson, who at his death gave him the care of his manuscripts, which he neither published nor gave to the family. In 1762, at the taking of the Havannah, he rendered himself so conspicuous as to receive the thanks of the king and of the commander-in-chief. He went out to India as chief engineer, and formed wet and dry docks at Bengal, for which he was never repaid. In 1786 he returned to England, and landing at Dover he there died and was buried. He published a translation of Euler's Theory of the Construction and Manœuvring of Ships.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WATT (ROBERT) a medical writer and bibliographer, who was born in Ayrshire, in Scotland, in 1774. He adopted the profession of a surgeon; and after practising some time at Glasgow, he took out the diploma of MD, and became president of the faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow. He also delivered lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in that city, where he died March 12th, 1819. His death is said to have been occasioned by the exhaustion arising from his laborious exertions in compiling a work entitled "Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index of British and Foreign Literature," 4 vols, 4to; which was printed after his decease. Among his other works are "Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c." Paisley, 1808, 8vo; "A Catalogue of Medical Books for the Use of Students," Glasgow, 1812, 8vo; and "A Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough," 1813, 8vo.—*Bibl. Britan.*

WEBB (JOHN) the nephew of Inigo Jones, was born in London in 1611, and studied architecture and mathematics under his uncle, who wished him to succeed him as surveyor of the works, but failed in his object. He died at Butleigh in Somersetshire in 1672. He wrote a curious work, entitled "An Historical Essay, endeavouring to prove that the Language of China is the Primitive Language," 8vo, 1668. He also published Inigo Jones's Treatise on Stonehenge, and a vindication of it against Dr Charlton.—*Wood.*

WEBER (HENRY WILLIAM) an ingenious writer on archæology, and editor of the legends of the middle ages. He was the son of H. W. Weber, a native of Neustadt in Westphalia, who was married to an English lady, and settled as a merchant at St Petersburg, where the son was born, September 22, 1783. His father dying when he was but three years old, his mother removed with her family into Saxony, and his son received his education at a German university. At the age of fourteen he quitted Germany for England, and adopting the profession of medicine, attended lectures one winter at Edinburgh, and then went to finish his studies at Jena, in Saxony. From that university he was, with the other students, expelled when the French army under Buonaparte took possession of the place. After residing for some time in the neighbourhood of Dessau, he returned to Edinburgh to obtain a

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medical diploma, that he might be enabled to practise as a physician. He there formed an acquaintance with Mr (subsequently sir Walter) Scott, by whose advice he was induced to devote himself to literature as a profession. In 1803 he commenced his career by publishing a new edition of "The Battle of Flodden Field, a Poem of the Sixteenth Century;" which was followed by "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, from Ancient Manuscripts, with an Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary," 3 vols; and he afterwards, in conjunction with Mr R. Jameson, produced a work entitled "Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, from the earliest Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances," 1814, 4to. In September 1816, Mr Weber, who then resided with his family at York, had the misfortune to lose his mother by death; and his health having been debilitated previously by a disease in the head, he became disordered in his intellects, in which melancholy state he remained till his decease, in the spring of the year 1818. Besides the works already noticed, Mr Weber published editions of the Plays of Ford, in 2 vols, 8vo; and those of Beaumont and Fletcher, in 14 vols; but his execution of these undertakings did not add to his reputation; and his errors as a dramatic commentator were most unmercifully exposed by Mr Gifford, who afterwards edited the productions of Ford and other early dramatists.—*Literary Chronicle.*

WEBSTER (JAMES) an ingenious traveller, who was a native of Scotland, and was educated at the university of St Andrew's, where he distinguished himself by his attachment to literature, and the extent of his acquirements. Having adopted the legal profession, he became a student at the Inner Temple, and after the usual term of probation, he went to the continent at the age of twenty-two, intending to pass a year in visiting different countries before he commenced his career as a barrister. He was however tempted to extend his travels far beyond his original design. Having passed through several parts of Europe, he proceeded to Egypt, and after reaching the cataracts and examining both banks of the Nile, he accompanied a fellow-traveller, Mr Newnham, an artist, to the deserts of Horeb and Sinai, where he was taken ill, and died soon after his return to Cairo, in 1828, at the age of twenty-six. The result of his observations and inquiries in the different countries which he had visited, appeared in a posthumous publication entitled "Travels through the Crimea, Turkey, and Egypt, in 1825—28, by the late J. Webster, Esq." 2 vols, 8vo.—*Ann. Biog.*

WEINBRENNER (FREDERICK) a distinguished German architect, who was counsellor and superior director of architecture at Carlsruhe, knight of several orders, and member of the academies of Berlin and Munich, and of several other societies. He was born November 9, 1766, at Carlsruhe, where his father was a carpenter, and was able to afford him

little assistance towards his early education. He however supplied the deficiency of instruction by his own industry, and devoted himself to the study of mathematics. He lost his father before he had attained his fifteenth year; but he was fortunate enough to gain the patronage of a person of distinction, and was enabled to attend lectures on mathematics and natural philosophy at the lyceum at Carlsruhe. In 1788 he travelled to Zurich, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Lavater, and having studied drawing, he improved his taste by exploring the grand and noble scenery of Switzerland. Having adopted architecture as a profession, he determined to visit Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, that he might examine the works of art of various kinds with which those cities are adorned. At Vienna he became acquainted with Vincent Fischer, Professor of Architecture; and having acquired a knowledge of the works of the ancients, so far as it could be obtained from books, he was induced to travel into Italy, that he might behold those relics of antiquity which he had already been prepared to admire and to imitate. He remained a year at Rome, made designs of ancient edifices, and compared their remains with the notices of them in the works of Vitruvius and Livy; and he studied the productions of Palladio, Winckelmann, and Visconti, and inspected the treasures of the Vatican and other libraries. He next visited Naples and other parts of Italy, and returning to Rome, he gave lessons in designing to Prince Augustus, (now the Duke of Sussex,) Count Munster, and others; and after a residence of six years at Rome, he returned in 1797 to his native country. At Carlsruhe he founded an institution for the study of painting, modelling, poetry, the fine arts, and archaeology; and from this school issued many distinguished artists. He travelled to Paris, Hanover, Saxony, and the Netherlands, to examine works of art; and his professional reputation occasioned his being frequently consulted in the erection of private buildings and public works. Among those in which he was engaged may be mentioned the chancery, synagogue, theatre, churches, palaces, and other edifices, at Carlsruhe; the hall of antiquities, the baths, and the theatre, at Leipsic; a country house for General Miloradovitch, in the Crimea; and several prisons in the kingdom of Hanover besides many others. He also erected some monuments, as that of General Dessaix, at Strasburg; and he gave designs for others, which have not been executed. His death took place March 12, 1826. Weinbrenner published "A Treatise on the Order of Colonades," Stuttgart, 1809; "On Theatres," 1809; "The Art of Drawing," 1811; "Ideas on a German National Monument for the Field of Battle near Leipsic," 1814; "The Doctrine of Perspective;" "On Form and Beauty," 1819; "On Architectonic Decorations;" "A Proposal for a Monument for the Field of Battle at Belle Alliance, (Waterloo)," 1820. He like-

wise made designs for the restoration of some remarkable ancient buildings, as the Temple of Ephesus, and the Bath of Hippias, at Athens.—*New German Biography.*

WELLS (WILLIAM CHARLES) a physician, was born at Charlestown, in South Carolina, of Scotch parents, in 1753. He went to Scotland to receive his education, and on his return to America he served his apprenticeship to the medical profession. He quitted Carolina at the commencement of the war, and going to Holland he became surgeon to a regiment. In 1780 he graduated, and returned to his country, where he was conspicuous for his loyalty. He came to London, and in 1788 was made a licentiate of the Royal College, and he entered very warmly into the dispute on the right of licentiates to be fellows. He was afterwards made a member of the Royal Society. He died in 1817. Dr Wells was the author of several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions; for those "On Dew" he received the gold and silver medals. He also wrote an "Essay upon Single Vision with Two Eyes;" and a defence of it, in answer to Dr Darwin, &c.—*Gent. Mag.*

WERNER (FREDERICK LUDWIG ZACHARIAS) a German dramatist, distinguished for his talents and for the eccentricity of his opinions. He was born at Königsberg, in Prussia, November 18, 1768. His father was Professor of History and Rhetoric in the University in that city, and also dramatic censor, which circumstance afforded the son ready access to the theatre, and he thus acquired a taste for the drama. He studied jurisprudence in the University of Königsberg, and also philosophy, under Kant; and in 1793 he obtained the subordinate employment of exchequer-secretary, which he held successively in different stations, and at length at Warsaw, where he remained several years, and became acquainted with Hoffmann, the romance writer, Hitzig, and other literary men. In 1801 he published at Berlin "Die Sohne des Thals"—The Sons of the Valley; a Dramatic Poem. Part I. entitled "The Templars in Cyprus;" and in 1802, Part II. "The Brethren of the Cross." In 1804, through the death of his mother he became possessed of a small but competent fortune; and he subsequently removed to Berlin. On the invasion of Prussia by the French in 1807, he lost his office; and the remaining part of his life was spent in an unsettled manner, visiting many different places in Germany, Switzerland, France, and Italy; and occupied with several romantic projects. At one period he purposed establishing a new religion, having been bred a Lutheran; but in April, 1811, he embraced the Catholic faith. He then engaged in the study of theology, and in 1814 he was ordained a priest; but though he preached at Vienna and elsewhere, he never undertook any spiritual cure. In 1822 his health became seriously disordered, and he died in the beginning of the following year. Besides the plays above mentioned, he wrote "The Cross on the Baltic," 1806;

"Martin Luther, or the Consecration of Strength," 1807; "Attila," 1808; "The Mother of the Maccabees," 1820; and other tragedies; and also religious pieces, in prose and verse.—*Sketch of the Life of F. L. Z. Werner, by Hitzig.—For. Rev.*

WERNER (JOHN) a geographer and astronomer, who acquired great reputation by his writings. He died in 1504.—*Hoffman Ler. Hist. Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

WERNER (JOSEPH) an eminent painter, who was a native of Berne, in Switzerland. He was born in 1637, and was the disciple of Matthew Merian, at Frankfort. He afterwards is studied in Italy with such industry and success that his reputation extended throughout Europe, and he was invited to Versailles by Louis XIV. He subsequently settled at Augsburg, where he was employed by the duchess of Bavaria. At length he removed to Berne, at which place he died in 1710. Werner excelled especially in miniature, and his pieces are highly finished and greatly esteemed. When the elector of Brandenburg, Frederick I, founded an academy of painting at Berlin, Werner was nominated professor, with a handsome salary; but he soon lost the appointment, in consequence of the disgrace of the minister Dankelmann, by whom he was patronised.—*Biog. Univ.*

WERNER (PAUL DE) a famous Prussian general, born at Raab in Hungary, December 11th, 1707. At the age of sixteen he became an ensign in the regiment of Nadasti, and in 1735 he attained the rank of captain. After continuing twenty-nine years in the Austrian service, and greatly distinguishing himself at the battles of Rocoux, Laufeldt, and on various other occasions, he became disgusted at not receiving the promotion which he thought due to his merit, and resolved to seek it elsewhere. In 1750 he accordingly entered into the Prussian army, and was speedily made lieutenant-colonel of hussars; and in 1756 he was appointed commander of the regiment. He displayed great bravery at the head of his troops at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Breslau, and Leuthen; and in September 1758, Frederick appointed him major-general, and conferred on him the Order of Merit. In 1759 he drove general de Ville out of Silesia; and the same year he performed his greatest exploit, raising the siege of Colberg. A medal was struck in commemoration of this achievement; and the poet Ramler, who was a native of Colberg, in one of his finest odes celebrated the triumph of Werner. In 1761 he was made lieutenant-general; and being subsequently employed against the Russians, who had invaded Prussia, he was surprised, made a prisoner, and conducted to Königsberg, where he continued till 1762. On the accession of the czar, Peter III, he was sent to Petersburg, where he was loaded with honours and presents. The most advantageous offers were made to induce him to enter into the Russian service; but he rejected them, and returned to Prussia. The king gave him the command of an army, with which he penetrated into Moravia. Returning

to Silesia, he attacked Marshal Daun, and obliged him to evacuate Schweidnitz. This was the last action of importance before the war was concluded. Werner afterwards served in the war concerning the succession of Bavaria. He died in retirement, at his estate in Silesia, January 25th, 1785.—*Biog. Univ.*

WESTON (STEPHEN) a learned classical scholar, and cultivator of general literature. He was born in 1747, at Exeter, where his father was registrar of the diocese. After having been educated at Eton school, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, he accompanied to the continent Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, as travelling tutor. In 1777 he obtained the living of Manhead, Devon, through the friendship of the Earl of Lisburne. In 1784 he married Miss Tierney, after whose death, in 1790, he resigned his ecclesiastical preferment. His first publication was in 1781, and it consists of criticisms on the Greek Poets, entitled "Hermesianax." Among the very numerous subsequent productions of his pen may be mentioned "An Attempt to translate and explain the difficult passages in the Story of Deborah, with the assistance of Kennicott's Collations, De Rossi's Versions, and Critical Conjectures," 1788; "Letters from Paris," 1792—94, 2 vols. 8vo; "A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental Languages, the Persian, in the order of the Alphabet, with Notes and Authorities," 1802, 8vo, improved edit. 1803; "The Praise of Paris, or a Sketch of the French Capital, in Extracts of Letters from France, in the Summer of 1802," 8vo; "A Slight Sketch of Paris, in its improved state, since 1802," 1814, 8vo; "Arabic Aphorisms, with Persian Comments," 1803; "Fragments of Oriental Literature, with an Outline of a Painting on a curious China Vase," 1807; "Ly Tang, an Imperial Poem, in Chinese, by Kien Lung, with a Translation and Notes," 1809; "Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary," 1812; besides various other translations from the Chinese and Persian, in prose and poetry, Sermons, Tales, and works relative to philology and divinity. He was chosen FRS. in 1792, and FSA in 1794; and he furnished many contributions to the *Archæologia*, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His death took place in London, January 8, 1830.—*Ann. Reg.*

WHATELEY (THOMAS) an eminent surgeon, who died at Isleworth, Middlesex, November 16, 1821. He distinguished himself by his skill in the treatment of diseases of the urethra and bladder; and he was the author of "Practical Observations on the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers of the Legs, without Rest," 1799, 8vo; "An improved Method of Treating Strictures of the Urethra," 1801, 8vo; "Observations on Necrosis of the Tibia," 1815, 8vo, besides other works.—*Genl. Mag.*

WHITBY (DANIEL) a learned divine, was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1638, and died in 1726. In 1664 he was

elected fellow of Trinity college, Oxford. He distinguished himself by his zeal in attacking the Catholic writers, for which he was rewarded by bishop Ward with a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and the precentorship and rectory of St Edmund's in that city. He took his doctor's degree, but soon after he incurred censure for a treatise entitled "The Protestant Reconciler." He continued his literary labours, and produced a "Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament," 2 vols, folio; and a treatise on the "Five Points" controverted between the Arminians and Calvinists, 8vo, 1710. Towards the close of his life a complete revolution took place in his literary opinions, and he became an Arian, and had a dispute on the subject with Dr Waterland. He left a book behind him called "The Last Thoughts of Dr. Whitley."—*Biog. Brit.*

WHITE (JEREMY) a nonconformist divine, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, was chaplain to Cromwell. He wrote a book on "The Restoration of all Things," in which he supported Origen's principle of universal redemption. He died in 1707, aged seventy-eight. A curious anecdote is related of this person. He paid his addresses secretly to one of Cromwell's daughters: as he was one day urging his suit upon his knees, the Protector entered the room suddenly, and sternly demanded why he was in that posture. Poor Jeremy confounded, stammered out that he was merely soliciting her ladyship's interest with her waiting woman, to whom he was making his suit. "Say you so? I'll settle the business directly," was Oliver's reply; and sending for Dr Goodwin the marriage was performed on the spot.—*Calamy*.

WHITE (SIR THOMAS) a native of Reading, where he was born in 1492. He was apprenticed to a tradesman, and afterwards went himself into business, in which he had great success. During Wyatt's rebellion in 1553 he was lord mayor, and was knighted for the peace which he preserved on that occasion. He was the founder of St John's college, Oxford, for which he obtained a patent in 1557. He died in 1566.—*Coates's Reading*.

WHITE (JAMES) an ingenious writer, who was a native of Ireland, and was educated at the university of Dublin. He came to England, and in 1787 he published a translation of the orations of Cicero against Verres, with notes, 4to, which was followed by a pamphlet against the slave trade. He was also the author of "Conway Castle, and other Poems," 1789, 4to; "Earl Strongbow, or the History of Richard de Clare and the beautiful Gerald," a romance, 1789, 2 vols, 12mo; "The Adventures of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster," 1790, 3 vols, 12mo; "The Adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion, with the Death of Lord Falkland, a poem, 1791, 3 vols, 12mo; and a translation of the speeches of Mirabeau before the National Assembly, with a sketch of his Life, 1792, 2 vols, 8vo. In the latter part of his life he became deranged; and after suffering extreme misery and distress, he died at an inn a few miles from

Bath, March 30, 1799.—*Gent. Mag. Biog. Univ.*

WHITEHEAD (DAVID) a learned divine, was a native of Tuderly in Hampshire, and was educated at Oxford. During the reign of queen Mary he went abroad, and became pastor to the English exiles at Frankfort. He returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and distinguished himself in a disputation with the popish bishops, which so pleased the queen that she would have given him high preferment but he declined it, saying he could preach without it. He died in 1571. He wrote "A Discourse of the Troubles begun at Frankfort," 4to; and "Lectures on St Paul's Epistles." He was a great favourite with the queen, who one day at court said to him, "Whitehead, I like thee the better because thou livest unmarried;" to which he replied, "In truth, madam, I like you the worse for the same cause."—*Hood*.

WIERUS (JOHN) a physician, was born at Grave, in the duchy of Brabant, in 1515. He was the disciple of Cornelius Agrippa, and physician to the duke of Cleves. He died in 1585. In a treatise, "De Præstigiis et Incantationibus," he was of opinion that persons accused of sorcery were hypochondriacs.—*Eloy Dict. Hist.*

WIGAND (JOHN) a reformer, was born at Mansfield in Saxony, in 1523, and studied at Wittenberg. He was the first person ordained in the Protestant form. He was made superintendent of Magdeburg, and in 1560 became professor of divinity at Jena, whence he went to Weimar, and thence to Königsberg, where he was professor and bishop. He was concerned in the celebrated "Centuries," in opposition to Baronius. He wrote many theological works, and a botanical treatise, "De Succino Borussico, de Aloe, de Herbis Borussicis et de Sale." He died in 1587.—*Metch. Adam*.

WILBERFORCE (WILLIAM) a political and theological writer, celebrated as a member of the British legislature, on account of his endeavours to obtain the abolition of slavery and the slave trade. He was descended from an ancient family, originally settled at Wilberfoss, near Pocklington, in the county of York, whence was derived the family name; and the manor, which had been possessed by his ancestors, was alienated by William Wilberfoss, Esq, who sold it in 1719. The ancient orthography of this local designation was altered to Wilberforce by the members of a branch of the family, which flourished in the city of York in the seventeenth century. The subject of this article was the son of Robert Wilberforce, of Kingston upon Hull; and his grandfather had twice held the office of mayor of that borough. He was born August 24, 1759, at Hull; and his father dying while he was very young, the care of his education devolved on his mother, who sent him to the free school of Pocklington, and afterwards placed him under the tuition of the Rev Joseph Milner, of Hull, an evangelical clergyman, distinguished by his writings, and to whom pro-

bably his pupil owed those peculiar religious opinions, which he repeatedly advocated from the press. About 1775 he entered as a student at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1781, and that of Master of Arts in 1798. At college he contracted an intimacy with William Pitt, and with the Rev Isaac Milner, the younger brother of Joseph Milner, the former of whom became Dean of Carlisle. In conjunction with his college friends he made a tour on the continent. Mr Wilberforce having inherited property from his uncle, W. Wilberforce, Esq. of Wimbleton, in Surrey, who died in 1777, he was on his coming of age just before the general election in 1780, returned MP. for his native place, the borough of Kingston upon Hull. In 1784 he was again chosen as their representative by his fellow-townsmen, and was also returned as one of the members for the county of York, when he elected to sit for the latter. In his parliamentary career he gained distinction chiefly by becoming a zealous advocate for the abolition of the slave-trade; and it appears that he was originally induced to embark in the cause of humanity by the representations of Mr Thomas Clarkson. At his first interview with that gentleman, he was disposed to question the correctness of some of the allegations contained in Mr Clarkson's "Essay on Slavery;" but after some investigation of the subject, he became satisfied of their truth; and at a dinner given by Bennet Langton, Esq. he formally consented to become a member of a society which had been established with the view to put an end to the practice of making human beings articles of commerce. He consequently, in 1787, brought forward a motion relating to the abolition of the slave trade, which led to the presentation of petitions in favour of that measure from every part of the kingdom. Illness subsequently prevented Mr Wilberforce from proceeding in his undertaking, and therefore the next year Mr Pitt, in the name of his absent friend, submitted some resolutions to the house of Commons. The business was however postponed to the following session, when the propositions were supported by the eloquence of Wilberforce, Pitt, Fox, and Burke; and the question was carried without a division. But the object he had at heart had to contend with powerful and interested opposition; and in 1791, when he moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the further importation of African Negroes into the British colonies, he was defeated, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 75. In 1792 he made another attempt, supported by the rival statesmen Pitt and Fox, and he so far succeeded as to induce the House to agree to a resolution for the gradual abolition of the slave trade, which was carried with only 85 dissenting voices. It was not however till 1807, during the short administration that followed on the death of Mr Fox, that Mr Wilberforce had the gratification to see his labours effectual to the extent of the abolition of the trade in slaves by subjects of Great Britain. Mr

Wilberforce was usually to be found among the parliamentary supporters of government, displaying however thorough consistency of conduct, and firm adherence to the principles he professed. In February, 1783, he advocated the treaty of peace concluded with the United States and their allies, during the short-lived administration, when Lord Shelburne (afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne) presided over the Treasury, and Mr Pitt was Chancellor of the Exchequer. On this occasion he seconded the motion for an address of thanks to his Majesty, observing that at that moment tranquillity was essentially requisite for the country, after "a mad and calamitous war." On the motion for the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in 1786, Mr Wilberforce recommended the administration to exercise much circumspection and care before they allowed any papers to be produced, the publication of which might be prejudicial to the state; and he also animadverted on the violence of zeal displayed by some members of the house of Commons on this occasion. In 1790 he declared in favour of the conduct of ministers, relative to the convention with Spain; on the discussion of the war in India against Tippoo Saib, he asserted that that prince had been the original aggressor. He at first approved of the war with France, which followed the Revolution in that country; but he was likewise one of those who considered the continuance of the contest as impolitic after the establishment of a settled government there, and he consequently supported those who negotiated the treaty of Amiens. In 1804, he agreed to the proposition for inquiry relative to the defence of the country against foreign invasion; and in 1805, he displayed his independence in his conduct with regard to the accusation against lord Melville, having on the 11th of June made a motion for an impeachment of that nobleman, for high crimes and misdemeanours, which was lost, and an amendment by Mr Bond was carried, directing the commencement of a criminal prosecution by the attorney general. Mr Wilberforce was re-chosen without opposition for the county of York, at the elections in 1790, 1796, 1802, and 1806; but at that which took place in 1807 he had to encounter a powerful competition from the two great families of Fitzwilliam and Lascelles, each of whom are said to have expended in the contest more than one hundred thousand pounds. The old member, however, was supported by a public subscription raised throughout the county, and he was again successful. The numbers of the voters at the close of this almost unparalleled contest, which lasted fifteen days, were as follows:

William Wilberforce, Esq. .	11,808
Lord Viscount Milton	10,990
Hon. Henry Lascelles	10,177

These formed the largest amount of voters which had ever been polled at a county election. At this period, Mr Wilberforce published two pamphlets addressed to the freeholders of Yorkshire: one on the Abolition of the Slave

Trade, and the other on the circumstances of the election, in consequence of his having been accused, towards its termination, of entering into a coalition with the party of the rival candidate, Mr Lascelles. In 1812, Mr Wilberforce retired from the representation of Yorkshire, not being willing again to encounter the expense of another contest, the last, notwithstanding the subscription, having caused a considerable reduction of his finances. He was then elected member for the borough of Bramber, in Sussex, for which he likewise had a seat in the two subsequent parliaments, until, in 1825, he finally relinquished his senatorial honours, by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. He had been then in parliament forty-five years; and during a part of that period his influence in the house was superior to that of any other individual not possessed of official power. It has been stated, that no less than forty members of the house of Commons were influenced by his speech on the inquiry concerning the affair of lord Melville, when he pronounced the conduct of that statesman to be a proper subject of censure, while he admitted the ability with which he had headed the Board of Control over the government of India. Mr Wilberforce is said to have possessed in perfection two of the most essential qualifications of a popular orator—the choicest and most expressive purity of language, and the finest modulation of a sweet and powerful voice. The copiousness of diction which a classical education had conferred, and ardent zeal arising from his religious sentiments and natural temper, contributed further to his excellence as a public speaker. The exclusive and limited system of opinions he had adopted, not merely with sincerity, but with passionate enthusiasm, rendered him earnest, vehement, and affecting, where a philosopher would be frigid and indifferent. Such is the extreme superiority of persuasive power which the partisan or the bigot will often manifest over the man of enlarged views and liberal opinions. That he was often unconsciously led into exaggeration and induced unwittingly to exceed the bounds of truth, that he sometimes allowed his feelings to predominate over his reason, and was hence led to ascribe unworthy motives to those whose honour was as spotless as his own, cannot be denied; but, on the other hand, he devoted all his energies to the cause of humanity, and to the advancement of those objects which in his opinion were likely to conduce to the moral improvement of mankind. In the course of his parliamentary career, he supported Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform; reprobated lotteries as injurious to the morals of society; asserted that the employment of boys of a tender age in the sweeping of chimneys was most intolerable cruelty; and shortly after the duel between Pitt and Tierney, he attempted, but in vain, to procure a legislative enactment against the practice of duelling. He has been described by the present lord chancellor, lord Brougham, as the “venerable patriarch

of the cause of the slaves; whose days were to be numbered by acts of benevolence and piety; whose whole life had been devoted to the highest interests of religion and charity.” In 1797, Mr Wilberforce published “An Apology for the Christian Sabbath,” 8vo; and likewise a more extensive work, entitled “A Practical View of the prevailing religious system of Professed Christians, in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country, contrasted with Real Christianity,” 8vo; which, within a year, passed through three large editions, and has been repeatedly reprinted since. He advocated in this production theological sentiments highly Calvinistic, and tinged with enthusiasm; and this expression of his opinions provoked the animadversions of the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, in a letter addressed to the author; of the Rev. Thomas Belsham, in a “Review” of the work; and of Dr Thomas Cogan, in “Letters to W. Wilberforce, Esq. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity; by a Layman:” besides which he encountered some other opponents. In 1823 he published an “Appeal to the Religion, Justice, and Humanity of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies.” He was also the writer of an introductory essay to Dr Witherspoon’s Treatises on Justification and Regeneration, in a series of Christian Authors, published at Glasgow; and he furnished many communications for the periodical work called the “Christian Observer.” Mr Wilberforce was married at Waleot, near Bath, May 30, 1797, to Barbara, the eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq. of Elmdon House, Warwickshire, who was also a merchant at Liverpool; by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He possessed an estate at Markington, in Yorkshire, but for many years he resided chiefly at a villa called Broomfield, near Clapham, in Surrey. In the latter part of his life he removed to Highwood Hill, near Hendon, Middlesex; and for a year or two before his death his time was principally passed at the house of one of his sons, the Rev. Robert Wilberforce, rector of East Farleigh, near Maidstone; or with another son, the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, rector of Brixton, in the isle of Wight. He died at Cadogan-place, Chelsea, July 29, 1833. Agreeably to his own direction, it was the intention of his family that he should be interred at Stoke Newington, in the vault belonging to the family of his brother-in-law, James Stephen, Esq.; but in consequence of a public requisition from many noble and distinguished persons, his funeral took place at Westminster Abbey; his grave being near those of Pitt and Canning. On the 22d of August, a public meeting was held, at which the lord chancellor presided, at which, among other resolutions, it was determined, that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of doing honour to the memory of Mr Wilberforce, by the erection of a monument, and such other methods as may be calculated to promote, in connexion with the name of

Wilberforce, the glory of God, and the good of mankind. Mr Wilberforce was in person below the middle size, of spare habit, and of a somewhat weakly constitution; and his extraordinary oratorical efforts were productive of exhaustion and subsequent suffering. Had he not been equally benevolent in his private feelings as in his public actions, he might have become a wit and a satirist. But his great characteristic was philanthropy, founded on religious sentiment. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "A Speech in the House of Commons, on the Abolition of the Slave Trade," 1789, 8vo, and the "Substance of his Speeches on the Bill for promoting the Religious Instruction of the Natives of British India," 1813, 8vo.—*Gent. Mag. Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Wilson's Biog. Index to the House of Commons*, 1808.

WILDBORE (CHARLES) a native of Nottinghamshire, received his education at a charity school, but by his own perseverance and application he became sufficiently learned to enter into orders. He was rector of Sulney, in Nottinghamshire, where he died in 1802. He was a profound mathematician, and was a contributor to the Ladies' Diary, Hutton's Miscellanea Mathematica, and Martin's Magazine. He also edited the Gentlemen's Diary, and corrected the sheets of the Philosophical Transactions.—*Gent. Mag.*

WILFORD (FRANCIS) a distinguished Orientalist, born of an ancient family in Hanover. After finishing his studies, he entered into the army, and with the rank of lieutenant he accompanied the Hanoverian troops sent by the British government to the East Indies in 1781. On the conclusion of the peace of Mangalore, in 1784, captain Wilford engaged in the study of Hindoo antiquities, and the Sanscrit language. He became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, in whose Transactions, the Asiatic Researches, he published many memoirs on the history and archæology of Hindostan, the last of which, "On the Ancient Geography of India," appeared in 1822, a short time before the death of the learned author.—*Biog. Univ.*

WILKS (MARK) a farmer in the county of Norfolk, who became a methodist preacher, and obtained considerable notoriety among the evangelical dissenters. He published "The Origin and Stability of the French Revolution, a Sermon," 1791, 8vo; "Athaliah, or the Tocsin sounded by the Modern Alarmists; two Sermons preached for the benefit of the Defendants in the last Trials for High Treason," (Hardy, Horne Tooke, &c.) 1795, 8vo; and "A History of the Persecution of the Protestants in the South of France," 1821, 8vo; "Memoirs of the Rev. Mark Wilks of Norwich," were published by Miss Sarah Wilks, 1821, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

WILDENOW (CHARLES LOUIS) a celebrated botanist, born at Berlin in 1765. He was the son of an apothecary, and after studying pharmacy under his father, he was sent to the university of Halle, and then to Langen-

salza, where Wiegleb had a laboratory of pharmaceutical chemistry. Willdenow then returned to Berlin, where in 1798 he obtained the chair of natural history at the royal college of medicine and surgery. In 1801 he was appointed professor of botany to the academy of Berlin, of which he had been admitted a member in 1794. He at length obtained the direction of the botanic garden at Berlin, which received vast additions and improvements under his management. He formed a zoological cabinet, which he presented to the museum of Berlin. In 1804 he travelled through Austria and Upper Italy; and seven years after he was invited to Paris by Humboldt, to classify and describe the multitude of new plants brought by that traveller from America. Willdenow died not long after his return to Berlin, July 10, 1812. He was an associate of twenty-four learned societies; and the king bestowed on him the order of the black eagle. Among his principal works are, "Prodromus Floræ Berolinensis," 1787; "Historia Amaranthorum," Zurich, 1790, folio; "Éléments de Botanique," 1792, which has been translated into several languages; "Arboriculture Bernoise spontanée," 1796; "Species Plantarum exhibentes Plantas rite cognitatas ad genera relatas cum differentiis specificis, nominibus trivialibus, synonymis, selectis locis natalibus, secundum systema sexuale digestas," Berlin, 1797—1810, 5 vols, in nine parts; "Guide pour étudier soi-même la Botanique," 1804; and "Hortus Berolinensis," of which only the first volume has been published. Willdenow's great work, the Species Plantarum, was left incomplete, as he did not live to finish the history of the cryptogamic plants. A continuation has been promised by professor Linck, of Berlin.—*Biog. Univ.*

WILLETT (RALPH) a writer on archæology, who died January 13, 1795. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Society of Antiquaries; and he contributed to the Archæologia papers "On the Naval Architecture of Great Britain," and "On the Origin of Printing." At his seat at Merly, in Dorsetshire, Mr Willett collected a valuable library, of which he published a "Description," in English and French, London, 1785, folio; and he was also the author of "A Memoir on the Origin of Printing," 1820, 8vo. His library was sold by auction after his death, when a catalogue was printed in 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Watt's Bibliot. Brit.*

WILLIAMS (JOHN) a literary adventurer, who published a variety of pieces in prose and verse, under the assumed name of Anthony Pasquin. Among his productions are, "The Royal Academicians, a Farce," 1786, 8vo; "A Treatise on the Game of Cribbage," 1791, 8vo; "The Life of the Earl of Barrymore, including a History of the Wargrave Theatricals, and Original Anecdotes of Eminent Persons," 1793, 8vo; "A Critical Guide to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1796," 8vo; "History of the Professors of Painting in Ireland," 1796, 8vo; "The New Brighton Guide, involving a complete, authentic, and

honourable Solution of the recent Mysteries of Carlton House," 8vo; "The Pin-Basket to the Children of Thespis, a Satire, with Notes," 1797, 4to; and a monthly journal, called "The Dramatic Censor," 1811, 8vo.—*Reuss.*

WILLIAMS (HELEN MARIA) a distinguished writer on history and general literature, born in the north of England, in 1762. She came to London at the age of eighteen, and was introduced to the literary world by Dr Andrew Kippis. The first production of her pen appears to have been a legendary tale in verse, entitled "Edwin and Eltruda," 1782, 4to; and this was followed by "An Ode on Peace," 1783, 4to; "Peru," a poem, 1784, 4to; and "A Collection of Miscellaneous Poems," 1786, 2 vols, 8vo. In 1788 she published a poem "On the Slave Trade;" and the same year she visited France, where she formed many literary and political connexions. In 1790 she went again to France, and settled at Paris; and soon after appeared her "Letters written from France, in the Summer of 1790, to a Friend in England; containing various Anecdotes relative to the French Revolution, and Memoirs of Mons. and Mad. du F—;" of which work she published a continuation in 1792. The object of these, and of some contemporary productions of this lady, was to recommend herself to the patronage of the Brissotines; and consequently on their fall under the tyranny of Robespierre she incurred great danger, and being arrested, was for some time a prisoner in the Temple at Paris. On obtaining her freedom, she renewed her application to literary pursuits. Besides many works of minor importance, she engaged in an English translation of the Personal Narrative of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland, in America, 1814—1821, 6 vols. 8vo. Miss Williams died at Paris, in December, 1827. Besides the works already mentioned, she wrote "Julia," a novel, 2 vols; "A Narrative of Events in France in 1815;" "Letters on the Events which passed in France since the Restoration in 1815," and other pieces; and she was at one time a contributor to the *New Annual Register*.—*Gent. Mag. Month. Mag.*

WILLIAMS (ROGER) surnamed the Father of the colony of Providence, was born in Wales, in 1599. He became a clergyman, and adopting the principles of the puritans, he emigrated to America, where he founded the town of Providence on Rhode Island, granting to all settlers perfect liberty of conscience. He distinguished himself by his liberality of sentiment, and his zeal for the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. He died in 1683. Roger Williams was the author of a treatise against persecution; a tract against the quakers; and other works on religious controversy: besides "A Key to the American Language, or a Manual of the Language of the Indians of New England," 1645, 8vo, of which there are several editions.—*Biog. Univ.*

WILLIAMS (GRIFFITH) a learned prelate, was born at Caernarvon in 1559, and was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. On

taking orders he became lecturer at St Peter's, Cheapside, but so offended the puritans as to procure his suspension. He obtained a living in Wales, became chaplain to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of Bangor. He was created bishop of Ossory in 1641, but on the rebellion he fled to England. He was very loyal, and consequently suffered much; but he recovered his see at the Restoration. He died at Kilkenny. His works are, "The Right Way to the Best Religion," folio; "Seven Golden Candlesticks holding the Seven Lights of Christian Religion," 4to; "The true Church showed to all Men," folio; "The great Antichrist revealed," folio; "The Persecution and Oppression of John Ball and Griffith Williams, Bishops of Ossory," 4to.—*Wood.*

WILLIAMS, LL.D. (JOHN) a native of Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, who became minister of a dissenting congregation at Sydenham, in Kent. He died at Islington, April 15, 1798, at the age of seventy-two. Dr Williams published "Thoughts on Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles;" "An Enquiry into the Truth of the Tradition concerning the Discovery of America by Prince Madog, about the year 1170," 8vo; "Remarks on Dr W. Bell's Arguments for the Authenticity of the Two First Chapters of Matthew and Luke," 1796, 8vo. He is also said to have been the author of a "Concordance of the Greek Testament," 1767, 4to.—*Gent. Mag. Watt's Bib. Brit.*

WILSON (Sir THOMAS) an English writer, and native of Lincolnshire, studied at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge. He became tutor to the sons of the duke of Suffolk. During the reign of Mary he lived on the continent, but becoming an object of suspicion and displeasure he was imprisoned at Rome by the inquisition, but the prison being accidentally set on fire, it was forced open to prevent the prisoners from being burnt, and Sir Thomas thus escaped. He was in high favour with queen Elizabeth, who made him master of requests, and of St Katharine's hospital, and dean of Durham. He died in 1581. His works are, "The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic;" "The Art of Rhetoric;" "Discourse upon Usury;" "Epistola de Vita et Obitu duorum Fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandon."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

WIMPHIELING (JAMES) a learned writer of the fifteenth century, who was a native of Germany, and an ecclesiastic belonging to the church of Spire. He taught philosophy and theology, first at Erfurd and afterwards at Heidelberg; and obtained reputation as an orator and a poet. His works consist of treatises on rhetoric and the art of poetry, orations, and poems on a variety of subjects. He died in 1528, at the age of 76.—*Trithemius. Boulerwik.*

WINCHESTER (THOMAS) rector of Appleton in Berkshire, was born at Farringdon in the same county, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree, and became fellow. He died in 1780. He wrote "A Dissertation on the Seven-

teenth Article of the Church of England," 8vo, 1773, of which a new edition was published in 1803, with a life of the author.

WINCKELMANN (JOHN JUSTUS) a German historian, born at Giessen in 1620. He studied at his native place, and after having travelled for improvement, became historiographer to the landgrave of Hesse. He died in 1697. Among his works are "De Principibus Hassiæ et eorum Genealogia," Giessen, 1663, 8vo; "Arboretum Genealogicum Heroum Europæorum, ostendens quomodo omnes fere Europæi Principes ex unica Oldenburgica Familia et quidem à Dieterico Fortunato defluant," Oldenb. 1664, folio; "Cæsarologia, sive Quartæ Monarchiæ Descriptio à Jul. Cæsare ad imperium usque Leopoldi," Leips. 1666, 8vo, a German work with a Latin title; "Notitia Historico-politica veterum Saxo-Wesphalum, finitimarumque regionum, iv. libris absoluta," 1667, 4to; and "A Description of the Principalities of Hesse and Hersfeld."—*Biog. Univ.*

WINDUS (JOHN) an English traveller, who in 1720 accompanied commodore Stewart, who was sent to make a treaty with the emperor of Morocco. The expedition sailed from England September 24, and arrived at Gibraltar October 30. The commodore then proceeded to Tetuan, and afterwards to Mequinez, where, after some delay, the treaty was concluded, in consequence of which nearly three hundred English captives were liberated, and brought to England. Windus, on his return home, published an account of the expedition, entitled "A Journey to Mequinez, the Residence of the present Emperor of Morocco," London, 1725, 8vo. The work contains some interesting information concerning the north of Africa, and the course of the river Niger, which is represented as terminating in the sea to the south of Guinea.—*Biog. Univ.*

WINSOR (FREDERICK ALBERT) a projector, who distinguished himself by introducing the use of coal gas for lighting streets and houses. His first public experiments on this new mode of illumination, were made at the Lyceum in the Strand, in 1803. He afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens, in St. James's Park, on the king's birthday, in 1807; and during 1809 and 1810 he lighted one side of Pall Mall, from the house which he then occupied in that street. For many years his residence was openly shown, fitted up throughout with gas lights, in order to display the practicability of his scheme. The memorial to his majesty George III. for a charter, and the evidence produced in parliament and before the privy council, afford ample testimony of the zeal with which he pursued the object which he had undertaken, and in 1812 his endeavours were crowned with success, by the grant of a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company. In consequence, however, of some misunderstandings with the persons with whom he was associated, he did not obtain that recompense for his exertions which he had anticipated. In 1815 he went to France,

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where he first erected gas-works, and established a gas-light company, but rival interests gave rise to other institutions, and he was again disappointed in his expectations. This active, enterprising, but too visionary adventurer died at Paris, in 1830, in the 68th year of his age.—*Month. Mag.*

WOLLASTON (WILLIAM) a distinguished cultivator of science, who was descended from the author of the "Religion of Nature;" and was the son of the Rev. Francis Wollaston. He was born August 6, 1766, and received his education at Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded MB. in 1787, and MD. in 1793. He settled as a physician at Bury St. Edmund's, but meeting with little practice he removed to London. Soon after his arrival in the metropolis, he became a candidate for the vacant office of physician to St. George's Hospital; and being unsuccessful, he was so disgusted at the circumstance, that he determined to relinquish his profession. Though occupied, at various times, with many different branches of science, chemistry was that to which he was most ardently devoted; and to his researches concerning it, and his consequent discoveries, he chiefly owed his high reputation. In 1793 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and in November, 1806, he was elected second secretary to that institution. Towards the close of 1828 he was taken dangerously ill, and his death took place December 22nd, that year. Some of Dr Wollaston's discoveries were productive, not only of fame, but likewise of profit; as that of the process for procuring platina in a malleable state, by which he is said to have gained 30,000*l.* Among his discoveries and inventions may be mentioned the Lucernal Microscope, the Periscopic Camera Obscura, the Reflective Goniometer, the Scale of Chemical Equivalents, an improved Micrometer, the new metal called Palladium, and the Cystic Oxide. He was the author of various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and periodical journals.—*Ann. Reg.*

WOODD (BASIL), a pious clergyman of the church of England, and theological writer; who was born at Richmond in Surrey, in 1760. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1785. Having entered into holy orders he became assistant to Dr Conyers, rector of St Paul's, Deptford, and shortly afterwards he was chosen rector of St Peter's, Cornhill; and in 1785 he obtained the appointment of morning preacher at Bentinck chapel, in the parish of St Marylebone, which he held till his death, in April, 1831. He was also rector of Drayton Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, to which benefice he was presented in 1808 by lord Robert Manners. Mr Woodd was a most active member of Bible and Missionary Societies, and other religious associations. Among his publications may be mentioned a "Memoir of Mrs Hannah Woodd," his mother; "Advice to Youth;" "The Duties of the Marriage State;" a "Memoir of Mowhee, a New Zealand Youth, who died at Paddington;" and

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"Selections from versions of the Psalms of David," and other portions of the sacred writings, in which are some original compositions.

—*Ann. Biog.*

WOODFORD (SAMUEL) rector of Hartley Mandit in Hampshire, prebendary of Winchester and of Winchester, was born in London in 1636, and studied at Wadham college, Oxford. In 1677 he received the degree of doctor in divinity from archbishop Sancroft. He was likewise a fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote paraphrases on the Psalms and Canticles, and miscellaneous poems.—*Wood.*

WOODHOUSE (ROBERT) Plumian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, where he died December 23, 1827. He was a fellow of Caius college, and one of the members of the Royal Society. In 1820 he was chosen Lucasian professor of mathematics, and he succeeded to the Plumian professorship on the death of Dr Samuel Vince. He was appointed by the university keeper of the newly-erected observatory in 1824. Among his published works are, "The Principles of Analytical Calculation," 1803, 4to; "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1809, 8vo; "A Treatise on Isoperimetric Problems," 1811; "A Treatise on Astronomy," 1812; besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Month. Mag.*

WOTTON (NICHOLAS) a statesman, and uncle to Sir Henry Wotton, was born in Kent about 1497, and took the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. He was appointed by archbishop Cranmer commissary of the faculties, and in 1541 he was made dean of Canterbury, and afterwards of York. He refused a bishopric, and was employed in several embassies. In the reign of Edward VI he was created secretary of state. In 1551 he was sent on an embassy to the emperor of Germany, and thenceforward he fixed his residence at the court of France. He died in London in 1566. He was concerned in the compilation of a work entitled "The Institution of a Christian Man."—*Todd's Deans of Canterbury.*

WRAXALL, Bart. (Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM) an eminent traveller and historical writer, who was born in Queen-square, Bristol, April 8, 1751, having been the only son of a merchant of that city. He was educated at his native place, and in 1769 he was sent to Bombay, in the civil service of the East India Company. In 1771 he acted as Judge Advocate and Paymaster of the forces of that presidency, in the expeditions to Gurnat and against Baroque. Having returned to Europe in 1772, he went by sea to Portugal; and he passed nearly the whole of the next seven years on the continent of Europe, almost every country of which, from Naples to Lapland, he visited. He was then employed on a confidential mission by the exiled queen of Denmark, the British princess Caroline Matilda. In 1775, he published some notices of his travels, under the title of "Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the Northern

Parts of Europe, particularly through Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Petersburg," 8vo, which passed through four editions. In 1777, he appended another portion of his travels to his first historical work, entitled "Memoirs of the Kings of France of the Race of Valois: interspersed with interesting Anecdotes. To which is added, a Tour through the Western, Southern, and Interior Provinces of France, in a Series of Letters," 2 vols, 8vo. A French edition of this last tour was printed in Holland, 1784; and an English edition was published at the same time in London. In 1785 appeared also a second edition of the "House of Valois," with several considerable additions; and the title of "Memoirs" altered to "History." In 1780 he was chosen a member of the House of Commons, in which he sat for nearly fourteen years. In 1795 he published "The History of France from the Accession of Henry III. to the death of Louis XIV. Preceded by a View of the Civil, Military, and Political State of Europe, between the Middle and the Close of the Sixteenth Century," 3 vols, 4to; reprinted in 6 vols, 8vo, in 1814. In 1796 he published "A Translation of the Correspondence between a Traveller and a Minister of State in Oct. and Nov. 1792; preceded by Remarks upon the Origin and the final Object of the present War; as well as upon the Political Position of Europe in Oct. 1796." In 1799 appeared, in 2 vols, 8vo, his "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna," 2nd edition, 1800. He was created a baronet by patent, dated Dec. 31, 1813. His last work was published in 1815, under the title of "Historical Memoirs of my Own Time; Part the First, from 1772 to 1780; Part the Second, from Jan. 1781 to March 1782; Part the Third, from March 1782 to March 1784;" in 3 vols, 8vo. These Memoirs excited some severe criticism, to which the author replied in two pamphlets: "An Answer to the Calumnious Misrepresentations of the Quarterly Review, the British Critic, and the Edinburgh Review, contained in their Observations on Sir N. W. Wraxall's Historical Memoirs of his Own Time, 1815;" and "A Second Answer to the Calumnious Attacks of the Edinburgh Review, 1816." He, however, had to encounter besides the critics, a more formidable adversary, in the person of the attorney general. Being convicted of a libel, he was committed to the King's Bench Prison, in May, 1816, for, as he states, an unintentional act of inadvertence, committed in the first edition of his "Memoirs." He died at Dover, Nov. 7, 1831, on his way to Naples, aged 80. Sir N. W. Wraxall is said to have written his Memoirs in imitation of Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time; and the work, independent of the temporary interest attached to it, through the prosecution of the writer, possesses claims to notice, as a fund of anecdote, the result of favourable opportunities for observation, during an important period of our national annals.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Gent. Mag.*

WRIGHT (EDWARD) a mathematician,

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was born at Garveston in Norfolk, and became fellow of Caius college, Cambridge. He went abroad with the earl of Cumberland, of whose voyages he drew a chart and kept a journal. He was then mathematical lecturer to the East India company, and was the first discoverer of the true manner of dividing the meridian line, the basis of the charts and rule of sailing known by the name of Mercator's. He died in 1615. He wrote a treatise on "The Correction of certain Errors of Navigation;" and another, "The Haven-finding Art."—*Martin's Biog. Phil.*

WRISBERG (HENRY AUGUSTUS) an eminent anatomist. born June 20, 1739, at St Andreasberg, in the Harz, in Germany. He studied at Gottingen, where in 1763 he took the degree of MD. The following year he travelled in France and the Netherlands; and returning to Gottingen became professor of obstetrics and anatomy. He died March 29, 1808. Wrisberg published many valuable works, chiefly relating to the anatomy of the nerves, the absorbents, and the uterus. He was a member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, and a considerable contributor to the Transactions of that learned body.—*Biog. Univ.*

WYTTENBACH (DANIEL) a learned philologist of the Dutch school, who was a native of Berne, and was born in 1746. His father having been appointed a professor at

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Marpurg, he was admitted a student of that university. He afterwards went to Gottingen to study under Heyne, with the assistance of whose advice he published, in 1769, "Epistola Critica ad vir. cel. Dav. Ruhkenium, super nonnullis locis Juliani Imp. cui accesserunt Animadversiones in Eunapium et Aristænetum." This learned work procured him the friendship of Ruhken, whom he visited at Leyden, and who obtained for him the professorship of philosophy and literature in the college of the Remonstrants at Amsterdam. He subsequently devoted his talents to the illustration of the works of Plutarch; and in 1772 he printed at Leyden the treatise of that writer, "De sera Numinis Vindicta," with a learned commentary. In 1779 the magistrates of Amsterdam created a philosophical professorship at an institution called the Illustris Athenæum, to which Wytenbach was presented; and there he continued till the close of his life, notwithstanding splendid offers were made to induce him to remove elsewhere. The result of his researches relative to Plutarch appeared in his excellent critical edition of the Moral Works of Plutarch, published at Oxford, 1795—1802, 5 vols, 4to. Professor Wytenbach was the author of "Præcepta Philosophiæ Logicæ," Amst. 1781, 8vo; and several other works besides those before mentioned. He died in the beginning of the year 1820.—*Ibid.*

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YEATS (THOMAS PATTINSON) an eminent English naturalist, who was one of the earliest systematic writers on entomology. He was a fellow of the Royal Society; and he died in 1782. He published "Institutions of Entomology," Lond. 1773, 8vo, a work founded on the Ordines et Genera Insectorum of Linnaeus; and "A Catalogue of a Collection of Birds, Quadrupeds, &c. from Cayenne, sold by auction April 1782," 8vo.—*Dryander's Bibliot. Banks.*

YELIN (JULIUS CONRAD VON) an eminent mathematician, and natural philosopher, who was a native of Bavaria. After having held an office under the Prussian government at Anspach, he entered into the Bavarian service; and at length he became councillor of finance, a knight of the Order of Merit, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Munich. In 1826 he accompanied baron von Eichthal in a tour of scientific research through the Netherlands, France, England, and Scotland; but having reached Edinburgh, he was there taken ill and died April 20, 1826, at the age of fifty-five. Among his published works may be mentioned an "Introduction to Experimental Philosophy," Anspach, 1796; "On Magnetism and Electricity," Munich, 1818; and various essays and papers on electro-chemistry and other branches of Physics, which were printed separately, or in

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Gilbert's Annals of Natural Philosophy.—*New German Necrology.*

YOUNG (DR THOMAS) a celebrated physician and natural philosopher, who was a nephew of Dr Brocklesby. Through the assistance of this relative he obtained an excellent education, partly at the university of Gottingen and partly at Edinburgh. At the latter university, he took his medical degrees, and afterwards coming to London, he was for some time lecturer at the Royal Institution. In 1807 he produced a work of great merit under the title of "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," 2 vols, 4to. The substance of these lectures had been delivered at the Royal Institution, and appended to them is an admirable catalogue of books relating to the subjects of which they treat. Subsequently to the publication of this work he was chosen one of the physicians to St George's hospital, when he relinquished his lectureship at the Royal Institution. In 1812 he published "A System of Practical Nosology, with an Introduction to Medical Literature, intended as a Guide to Students, and an Assistant to Practitioners," 8vo, which forms a kind of counterpart to his lectures on natural philosophy. His attention was not confined to subjects immediately connected with his profession. He was well acquainted with classical literature, and was a contributor

to Hodgkin's "Calligraphia Græca" and Dalzell's "Collectanea Majora." He also interested himself greatly in the discoveries made by Belzoni in Egypt, and engaged in researches concerning Egyptian hieroglyphics, to which the attention of the learned has been so much attracted by the writings of M. Champollion. On this subject, Dr Young published, in 1823, an "Account of some Discoveries in Hieroglyphical Literature and Egyptian Antiquities, including the Author's original Alphabet," 8vo; and this curious subject is further illustrated by Mr Salt, in his "Essay on Dr Young's and M. Champollion's Phonetic System of Hieroglyphics." Dr Young was, at one time, involved in a controversy with a foreign mathematician named Wronski, who proposed communicating some alleged discoveries in science to the Royal Society. His death, which was occasioned by some organic disease of the chest, occurred in May, 1829, at his residence in Park-square, Regent's-park, London. Besides the works already mentioned, he published an academical thesis, "De Corporis Humani Viribus conservatricibus," Gotting. 1796, 8vo; "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy," 1803, 8vo; "An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy," 1803, 8vo; "A Reply to the Animadversions of the Edinburgh Reviewers," 1808, 8vo; "A Syllabus of Lectures on the Elements of the Medical Sciences, and on the Practice of Physic," 1809, 8vo.—*Month. Mag. Edit.*

YPSILANTI (prince ALEXANDER) a Wallachian nobleman, who may be considered as having been the first avowed agent in the Greek Revolution. He was the son of the hospodar of Wallachia, who assumed the government of that country in 1802. About three years after his installation as prince, Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the grand signior to repair to Constantinople. Knowing that obedience to this order would probably cost him his life, he determined on retiring into Russia with his family and followers. Here the son, Alexander, adopting the military profession, entered into the Russian army, and in several battles with the French obtained considerable reputation, and was at length made a major-general and aid-de-camp to the emperor. On account of his military talents and success, as well as his distinguished birth, he was fixed on by the members of the Stratocracy as a competent person to commence the revolution in Wallachia and Moldavia. His name must therefore be transmitted to posterity in immediate connexion with the origin of this noble cause. But still, judging from his after actions, as well as the unfortunate result of his proceedings in the principalities, it must be confessed that the

choice might have fallen on a more efficient and probably more fortunate leader. He exhibited, in a degree almost ludicrous, a species of pride and hauteur calculated to disgust rather than attach his military followers. Instead of mixing with the troops, he always kept himself strictly apart from them. Indeed to so high a pitch did he carry his feelings of superiority or exclusive rank, that whenever he was stationed for any time on a particular spot, he used to cause to be marked out a precise point, which he termed the *sacred way*, and beyond which no one was allowed to pass except himself and his own brothers. This sort of family pride and tenaciousness of ceremony was so directly opposed to the principles of the cause in which he was engaged, that it could not fail to be attended with disadvantageous consequences. After the unfortunate results of the battle in which he was engaged at Dragachan, he was compelled to seek refuge in the Austrian dominions, where he spent the remainder of his life in confinement, though it does not appear that he had offended against the laws of Austria, nor on what account he was made a prisoner. He died at Vienna, January 29th, 1828.—*Gent. Mag.*

YSABEAU or ISABEAU (ALEXANDER) a French statesman, who acted a conspicuous part during the reign of terror in the progress of the Revolution. He was sent as a deputy from the department of Indre and Loire to the National Convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. He repeatedly drew up reports in the name of the committees of petitions and correspondence, and furnished comments on the statements issued by the party then in power. In 1793 he was sent to Bourdeaux with Tallien and Beudot, when he appears to have powerfully cooperated in the system of violence and cruelty too generally adopted by the agents of the Convention. Notwithstanding this, he was accused of "moderantism," and recalled, as was also Tallien; but after the events of the ninth of Thermidor, he was again sent to the same city, when he endeavoured to repair the injuries and redress the grievances which he and his colleagues had previously occasioned or perpetrated. He afterwards became a member of the Council of Ancients, on his exit from which he was appointed by the Executive Directory commissioner substitute of the Directory in the administration of the post-office at Brussels, in June, 1798. He held some employment in the same department at Paris, in 1814; and this he lost in consequence of the prevailing influence of that party against which he had acted during his political career. He died in poverty and obscurity, at Paris, in 1823.—*Dict. des Hommes Marquans du 18me S. Biog. Nouv. des Contemp.*

ZACHARIÆ (FREDERIC WILLIAM) a German poet, distinguished for the spirit and grace of his productions. He was a professor at Brunswick, where he died in 1777. He was the author of some mock epic poems, which display keen satire and a lively imagination. One of his pieces, entitled the "Creation of Hell," was printed with other poems at Altenburg, 1760, 8vo; and his poetical writings were published collectively at Carlsruhe, 1777, 6 vols, 8vo. The works of this poet have scarcely met with so favourable a reception as they deserved among his countrymen, and the new theory of the belles lettres introduced by the moderns has had an unfavourable effect on his reputation.—*Maty's Lond. Rev. Zopf.*

ZINGHA (BENDI) queen of Angola, was the sister of Gola Bendi, who was sovereign of that country in the seventeenth century. This despot had massacred all his relatives except Zingha, and another of his sisters. Gola Bendi himself having been defeated by the Portuguese, was poisoned by Zingha, who then ascended the throne, and to secure her power put to death her nephew, the son of her late brother. She was soon after dethroned by the Portuguese, and taking refuge in the interior of Africa among the Giagas, a tribe of ferocious savages, she was chosen their sovereign. After having governed them thirty years, this princess in her old age, became the victim of remorse for the crimes which she had committed. The Portuguese viceroy of Loando being informed of the state of her mind, sent to her a capuchin missionary,

who received her abjuration of idolatry, and readmitted her into the church, for she had been baptized at a former period. Zingha then published edicts for the abolition of human sacrifices, and the suppression of other cruel superstitions, and applied herself with zeal to spread the knowledge of Christianity among her subjects. She died in 1663, in the eighty-second year of her age. This princess, during the life of her brother, being sent on a mission to the court of the Portuguese viceroy, on perceiving that no seat but a cushion on the floor was provided for her at her audience with the Portuguese governor, she ordered one of her attendants to stoop down on her hands and knees to form a seat for her accommodation.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

ZRINYI (NICHOLAS) a Hungarian poet, born in 1618. He published in 1664 an epic poem, in fifteen books, called the "Zrinyas, or the Syren of the Adriatic;" in which he celebrates the heroic deeds of one of his ancestors, who was also his namesake. Count Mailâth (the author of German Translations of Hungarian Poetry, 1825) praises the Zrinyas, for its religious feeling, its power, its patriotic and heroic spirit. The language is said to be pure, though rude: but it has the monotonous form of four-lined verses of unvarying rhyme, like the Spanish romance of the Cid. Zrinyi introduced the accented poetry of the moderns, which now bears his name, into Hungary. His works were printed at Vienna in 1651; and an edition of them was published at Pest in 1817.—*For. Quar. Rev.*

CATALOGUE OF WORKS

IN THE

Latin, English, French, Italian, & German Languages.

RELATING TO

BIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY HISTORY.

1.—S. Hieronymi Libellus de Illustribus Ecclesiæ Doctoribus, ad sua usque tempora. Helmstadt, 1611, 4to.

2.—Joh. Trithemii de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis, sive per Scripta Illustribus in Ecclesia Viris; cum duabus Appendicibus, et Indice fidelissimo. Colon. Agripp. 1546, 8vo.

3.—Conr. Gesneri Bibliotheca Universalis, sive Catalogus omnium Scriptorum locupletissimus in tribus linguis, Lat. Græc. et Heb. exstantium et non exstantium, veterum et recentiorum. Tigur, 1545, fol.

4.—Appendix Bibliothecæ Conradi Gesneri. Ibid. 1555, fol.

5.—C. Gesneri Pandectarum sive Partitionum Universalium, libri xxi. Ibid, 1548, fol.

6.—C. Gesneri Bibliotheca postremo amplificata per J. J. Frisium. Ibid, 1583, fol.

An Abridgment of the Bibliotheca of Gesner, with improvements, was published by Josias Simler, professor of theology at Zurich, who, according to Melchior Adam, retained the whole original work in his memory. Frisius, who was the last editor of Gesner, adopted the improvements of Simler. He also was the author of "Biblioth. Philosoph. Classicor. Chronologica," 1592, 4to; but this last work is extremely incorrect.

7.—Joh. Sambuci Icones Veterum et Recentium Medicorum, Philosophorumque, cum Elogiis. Amstelod. 1612, fol.

8.—Pet. Lambecii Prodomus Historiæ Litterariæ. Hamb. 1659, fol.

This History of Literature, unfortunately, extends but to the period of the Argonautic Expedition, forming only the first book, and part of the second, of a magnificent work, to have been completed in thirty-eight books. This fragment was republished by J. A. Fabricius in 1710, together with some of the Opuscula of Lambecius.

9.—Paul Freheri Theatrum Virorum Eroditiõe singulari clarorum. Norimb. 1688, fol

10.—Gul. Batesii Vitæ Selectorum aliquot Virorum, qui Doctrina, Dignitate, Litte inclaruere. Lond. 1681, 4to.

11.—Gul. Cavei Tabulæ Doctorum et Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum. Hamb. 1676, fol

Y 2

LATIN WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

- 12.—G. Cavei *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria*. 1688, fol.
Reprinted at Geneva; but the best edition is that of Oxford, 1740—43, 2 vols. fol.
- 13.—Fran. Godwini de *Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius*. Lond. 1616. 4to.
A new and much improved edition of this work was published by the Rev. W. Richardson, Cambridge, 1743, folio. Bishop Godwin's work was first published in English in 1601, and was translated into Latin by the author.
- 14.—Nathan. Sotvelli *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu, Opus a Petro Ribadeneira inchoatum, a Phil. Alegambe continuatum, nunc productum ad annum 1675*. Romæ, 1676, fol.
- 15.—Jac. Gaddii *Opus de Scriptoribus non Ecclesiasticis,—Græcis, Latinis, et Italicis*. Florentiæ, 1648, et Lugduni, 1649, 2 vols. fol.
- 16.—*Elogia Germanorum quorundam Theologorum, sæculi xvi. et xvii.* Collectore G. H. Goetizio. Lubec, 1708, 8vo.
- 17.—*Elogia Philologorum quorundam Hebræorum*. Coll. G. H. Goetizio. Lubec, 1708, 8vo.
- 18.—Th. Smithii *Vitæ quorundam Eruditissimorum et Illustrum Virorum*. London, 1707, 4to.
- 19.—Herm. Conringii de *Scriptoribus XVI. post Christum natum Sæculorum Commen-
tarius*. Vratii. 1727, 4to.
This was a posthumous publication, derived from the academical lectures of the learned author.
- 20.—G. J. Vossii de *Historicis Græcis et Latinis comment.* Lugd. Bat. 1651, 2 vols. 4to.
- 21.—Nic. Antonii *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*. Rom. 1696, 2 vols. fol.
- 22.—N. Antonii *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova. &c.* post ann. MD. Rom. 1692, 2 vols. fol.
A new edition of Antonio's Ancient Spanish Library was published by Ibarra, Madrid, 1783, 2 vols. fol.; and the Modern Spanish Library, Madrid, 1783, 2 vols. folio.
- 23.—Tho. P. Blount *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*. Lond. 1690, folio; reprinted, Genev. 1710, 4to.
- 24.—J. H. Boecleri *Com. de Scriptoribus Græcis et Latinis, ab Homerum ad initium Sæculi XVI, post Christum natum*. Argentorat, 1708, 8vo.
- 25.—Melch. Adami *Vitæ Germanorum Theologorum qui superiori sæculo Ecclesiam Christi Voce, Scriptisque propagarunt et propagnarunt*. Heidelb. 1620, 8vo.
- 26.—M. Adami *Decades duas continentes Vitæ Theologorum Exterorum principum, qui Ecclesiam Christi superiori sæculo propagarunt et propagnarunt*. Francof. 1618, 8vo.
The two preceding works are included in "Adami *Vitæ Theologorum, Jurisconsultorum, Politicorum, Medicorum et Philosophorum, maximam partem Germanorum*." Francof. 1705, fol.
- 27.—Rob. Bellarmini de *Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Liber unus; cum Brevi Chronologia ab Urbe condita ad ann. 1622*. Colon. Agripp. 1622, 8vo.
- 28.—Christoph. Christ. Sandii *Bibliotheca Antitritinarianorum, sive Catalogus Scriptorum et succincta Narratio de Vita eorum Auctorum, qui Dogma vulgo receptum de Tribus in unico Deo per omnia æqualibus Personis vel impugnarunt, vel docuerunt solum Patrem D. N. I. Christi esse illum verum seu altissimum Deum*. Freistadii, 1684, 8vo.
- 29.—J. C. Wolfii *Bibliotheca Hebræa, sive Notitia Auctorum Hebræorum cujusunque ætatis*. Hamb. et Lips. 1715—33, 4 vols. 4to.
A Supplement to the work, by Koecher, was published at Jena, 1783.
- 30.—Humph. Hodii de *Græcis Illustribus, Lingus Græcæ Litterarum Humaniorum Instaurationibus, Libri II.* Lond. 1742, 8vo.

LATIN WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

31.—J. J. Bruckeri, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ a Mundi incunabulis ad nostram usque Ætatem deducta*. Lips. 1741—44, 5 vols. 4to.

Republished, with an additional 6th vol. 1766-67.—An abridgment of this work, in English, by Dr William Enfield, appeared in 1791, 2 vols. 4to.—The labours of Brucker, and of his English epitomizer, have been superseded on the continent by the more elaborate productions of Tennemann and Buhle, especially in relation to the history of mediæval and modern philosophy.

32.—J. J. Bruckeri *Pinacotheca Scriptorum nostra Ætate Illustrum*. Aug. Vindel. 1741, 2 vols. fol.

33.—J. J. Hoffmanni *Lexicon Universale, Historicum, &c.* Ludg. Bat. 1698, 4 vols. folio.

34.—Jac. Phil. Tomasini *Elogia Virorum Litteris Illustrum*. Patav. 1630—44, 2 vols. 4to.

35.—Joh. Lelandi *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*. Oxon. 1709, 2 vols. 8vo.

36.—Joh. Balei *Scriptorum Illustrum Majori Britannici Summarium*. Ipswich, 1548, 4to. Basil. 1557, fol.

37.—Joh. Pitsei *Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis, seu de Academiis et Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, tomus primus*. Paris, 1619, 4to.

The original plan of this work was to include the History of all the English Kings and Bishops, as well as Learned Men, in four volumes; but the last three remain in MS. This was republished in 1699.

38.—Tho. Tanneri *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, sive de Scriptoribus qui in Anglia, Scotia et Hibernia ad Sæculi XVII initium floruerunt*. Opus utilissimum et 40 annorum studio elaboratum. Lond. 1748, fol.

39.—T. Dempsteri *Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Gentis Scotorum Libri XIX*. Bonon. 1627, 4to.

Dempster has given short accounts of a number of Scottish writers: but a ridiculous vanity induced him to introduce into his catalogue of Scotchmen several who were natives of other countries.

40.—Jac. Warei *de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ Commentarius*. 1639.

This tract, with the rest of the works of sir James Ware, was translated by Walter Harris, and published in 1746, with considerable additions by the translator.

41.—Anton. a Wood *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, cum Ichnographia Oxoniæ*. Oxon. 1674, fol.

An English translation of this work, with a continuation by John Gutch, MA. was published at Oxford, 1786, 4to.

42.—Christoph. Matt. Pfaffii *Introductio in Historiam Theologiæ Litterariam*. Tubing. 1724, 2 vols. 4to.

43.—Joh. Alb. Fabricii *Bibliotheca Græca; seu Notitia Scriptorum veterum Græcorum*: cura T. C. Harles. Edit. 4ta, Hamb. 1790—1809, 12 vols. 4to.

44.—J. A. Fabricii *Bibliotheca Latina, nuna melius delecta, rectius digesta, et aucta diligentia J. A. Ernesti*. Lips. 1773-4, 3 vols. 8vo.

45.—J. G. A. Oelrichs *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Latinæ priorum VI. sæculorum*; præfatus est et editionem curavit A. H. L. Heeren. Lips. 1791, 8vo.

46.—Curt. Sprengelii *Historia Rei Herbariæ*. Amstel. 1807-8, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr Springel also published a History of Botany, in German, Leipsic, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

47.—Christoph. Saxii *Onomasticon Literarium*. Traj. ad Rhen. 1775—1803, 8 vols. 8vo.

This is an immense chronological index of general literature, containing in the last volume a list of the numerous productions of the learned author, who published in 1792 an abridgment of the first two volumes, under the title of "*Onomastici Literarii Epitome*," 8vo.

48.—G. J. Vossii *de Poetis Græcis et Latinis Com.* Amstel. 1662, 4to.

ENGLISH WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

49.—Gottl. Stollii *Introductio in Historiam Litterariam, Latine vertit C. H. Lang.* Jena, 1728, 4to.

50.—J. F. Foppens *Bibliotheca Belgica, sive Virorum in Belgium Vita, Scriptisque illustrium Catalogus.* Bruxel. 1739, 2 vols. 4to.

51.—J. F. Buddsi *Introductio ad Historiam Philosophiæ Ebræorum.* Hal. Sax. 1728, 12mo.

52.—Suffrid. Petri de *Scriptoribus Frisiz Decades XVI. et semis.* Colon. Agripp. 1593, 8vo; repr. Franeker, 1699, 12mo.

53.—J. Schefferi *Sœcia Literata, seu de Scriptis et Scriptoribus Gentis Sœcicæ,* edit. a Mollero. Hamb. 1698, 12mo.

54.—Albert. Thurnæ *Idea Historiæ Litterariæ Danorum.* Hamb. 1723, 8vo.

55.—A. Thurnæ *Gynæcium Daniæ Litteratum.* Alton. 1732, 12mo.

56.—N. P. Sibbern. *Bibliotheca Historica Dano-Norvegica; sive de Scriptoribus Rerum Dano-Norvegicarum Commentarius Historico-Literarius.* Hamb. 1716, 8vo.

57.—*General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, including a new Translation of Bayle's Dictionary.* Lond. 1734, 10 vols. fol.

58.—*Biographical Dictionary, containing an Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons in every Nation, particularly the British and Irish.* New edit. by A. Chalmers, 1813—17. 32 vols. 8vo.

The first edition of this work, by Dr Ralph Heathcote and others, was published in 1761, 12 vols.

59.—Dr John Aikin's *General Biography, or Lives, Critical and Historical, of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions, arranged according to alphabetical order.* 10 vols. 4to.

Dr Aikin's principal coadjutors in this work were Dr Enfield, Rev T. Morgan, and W. Johnston.

60.—John Lempriere's *Bibliotheca Classica, or a Classical Dictionary, containing a full Account of all the Proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors, with Tables of Coins &c.* 1788, 8vo.

This work was considerably improved in several subsequent impressions by the original compiler, who also published an enlarged edition in quarto. It has been recently re-edited by Mr E. H. Barker, who has introduced the additions made to the Dictionary by Professor Anthon of New York. Dr Lempriere also published a dictionary of modern literature, entitled *Universal Biography.*

61.—Sir Wm. Dugdale's *Baronage of England.* Lond. 1675-76, 2 vols. fol.

62.—Arthur Collins's *Peerage of England, with a Supplement by Barak Longmate.* 1779, 9 vols. 8vo. New edit. by Sir S. Egerton Brydges, 1812, 9 vols.

63.—*Biographical Peerage of the British Empire.* 1808, 4 vols. 12mo.

64.—Burke's *Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom.* 1827, 8vo

65.—Rev Wm. Betham's *Baronetage of England.* 1801-5, 5 vols. 4to.

66.—Geo. Mackenzie's *Lives of the most eminent Scots Writers, with a Catalogue of their Works.* 1708, 3 vols. fol.

67.—*Biographia Britannica, or the Lives of the most eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland.* 1747, 7 vols. fol.

This work, which was compiled by Dr John Campbell and others, served as the basis of a new publication under the same title by Dr Andrew Kippis, Dr Joseph Towers, &c. commenced in 1778, which advanced no farther than the fourth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth volume, published in 1793.

68.—Richard Ryan's *Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland.* 2 vols. 8vo.

69.—W. Pugh Owen's *Cambrian Biography.* 12mo.

ENGLISH WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

70.—John Berkenhout's *Biographia Literaria, or a Biographical History of Literature, containing the Lives of English, Scottish, and Irish Authors.* Vol. I. 1777, 4to.

This work was never completed, the present volume extending only to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

71.—Dr Thos. Fuller's *Abel Redivivus, or Lives of eminent Divines.* 1651, fol.

72.—Dr T. Fuller's *History of the Worthies of England.* London, 1662, folio.

A new edition of this work, with a few notes by John Nichols, FSA. was published in 1811, 2 vols. 4to.

73.—Anth. A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses: a History of the Writers and Bishops educated at Oxford.* New edit. with additions, by the Rev Phil. Bliss, 1813—1819, 4 vols. 4to.

The original edition of the *Athen. Oxon.* appeared in 1721, 2 vols. fol.

74.—*British Biography.* 10 vols. 8vo.

A compilation, said to have been executed by Dr Joseph Towers, consisting of memoirs abridged from the *Biographia Britannica.*

75.—British *Plutarch*, containing the Lives of the most eminent Persons of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Accession of Henry VIII to the Present Time, re-arranged with additional Lives by Archdeacon Wrangham. 1816, 6 vols. 8vo.

This work, originally published in duodecimo, was the production of Thomas Mortimer.

76.—Rev Jas. Granger's *Biographical History of England.* 1779, 4 vols. 8vo.

77.—Rev Mark Noble's *Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the end of George the First's Reign.* 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.

This is a continuation of the preceding work, consisting like that of *Characters of Distinguished Persons* arranged in separate classes, and adapted to *Methodical Catalogues* of engraved British Heads. The two works have been recently republished in 6 vols. 8vo.

78.—Rev J. Prince's *Worthies of Devon, containing the Lives of Eminent Persons, Natives of Devonshire.* New edit. with notes, 1810, 4to. Originally published in 1 vol. fol. Exeter, 1701.

79.—Dr Thomas Birch's *Memoirs of Distinguished Persons: with Vertue's and Houbraken's engraved portraits.* 1752, 2 vols. fol.

80.—*Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain; with Biographical and Historical Memoirs of their Lives and Actions.* By Edm. Lodge, *Lancaster Herald*, FSA. 4to.

A republication of this work, with new engravings of the portraits (in imperial octavo), and a continuation to the close of the last century, has been lately announced.

81.—Horace Walpole's (Lord Orford) *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Lists of their Works.* New edit. with improvements by T. Park, FSA. 1806, 5 vols. 8vo. First published in 1759, 2 vols. 12mo.

82.—H. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting in England; with a Catalogue of Engravers.* New edit. by the Rev James Dallaway, FSA. 1827, 5 vols. 8vo. First edit. 1762.

83.—Rev Matt. Pilkington's *Dictionary of Painters; with considerable alterations, additions, appendix, and an index,* by Henry Fuseli. 1810, 4to.

84.—Mich. Bryan's *Biographical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, from the Revival of Painting, and the alleged Discovery of Engraving by Finiguerra.* 1816, 3 vols. 4to.

85.—E. Edwards's *Anecdotes of Painters who have Resided or been Born in England, intended as a Continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.* 1806, 4to.

86.—W. Young Ottley's *Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and Wood, with an Account of Engravers and their Works.* 1816, 2 vols. 4to.

This work is splendidly illustrated with copperplate and wood engravings.

ENGLISH WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

87.—Joseph Strutt's *Biographical Dictionary of Engravers*. 1785, 2 vols. 4to.

88.—Tho. Dodd's *Connoisseur's Repertory*; or a *Biographical History of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects*, with an Account of their Works, from the Revival of the Fine Arts in the Twelfth Century to the End of the Eighteenth; accompanied by Tables of their Marks, &c. 1824—28, 8vo.

89.—William Seward's *Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons*. 1795, 4 vols. 8vo.

90.—W. Seward's *Biographiana*. 1799, 3 vols. 8vo.

Mr Seward's publications relate chiefly to individuals who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

91.—J. D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. 4 vols. 8vo.

The third and fourth volumes are recent additions to this amusing compilation, which was originally confined to a single volume.

92.—J. D'Israeli's *Calamities of Authors*. 2 vols. 8vo.

93.—J. D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors*; or some *Memoirs for our Literary History*. 3 vols. 8vo.

For the idea of this work Mr D'Israeli was probably indebted to an ingenious French publication, entitled *Querelles Littéraires, depuis Homère jusqu'à nos Jours*, Paris, 1761, 4 vols. 12mo, ascribed to the abbé Tril, and also to Raynal and to Voltaire.

94.—J. D'Israeli's *History of Men of Genius*, drawn from their own feelings and confessions. Fourth edit. 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

95.—A *Dictionary of Musicians*, comprising the most important *Biographical Contents* of the Works of Gerber, Fayolle, Count Orloff, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr Burney; with *Original Memoirs* of eminent living Musicians. 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

96.—Dr Charles Burney's *State of Music in Germany and the Netherlands*. 1775, 2 vols. 8vo.

97.—Dr C. Burney's *History of Music from the Earliest Ages*. 1776—89, 4 vols. 4to.

98.—Dr John Freind's *History of Physic*, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, in a Discourse written to Dr Mead. 1725-26, 2 vols. 8vo.

A Latin translation of this History, by Dr Wiggan, was printed in 1734, 2 vols. 12mo; and it was twice translated into French.

99.—Dr John Aikin's *Biographical Memoirs of Medicine*. 1780, 8vo.

100.—Benj. Hutchinson's *Biographia Medica*, or *Historical and Critical Memoirs* of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Medical Characters, from the earliest account of time to the present period. 1799, 2 vols. 8vo.

101.—D. E. Baker's *Biographia Dramatica*, or *Companion to the Playhouse*. New edition, enlarged by Isaac Reed and Stephen Jones, 1812, 4 vols. 8vo.

102.—John Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, comprising *Biographical Memoirs* of Bowyer the Printer, and many of his learned Friends; with indexes. 1812—15, 10 vols. 8vo.

103.—J. Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century*. 8vo. Vol. I—V.

This work, designed as a Supplement to the preceding, is not yet completed.

104.—Dav. Irving's *Lives of the Scottish Poets*. Edinb. 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

105.—Thomas Warton's *History of English Poetry*. 1774, 3 vols. 4to.

Of this very elaborate and valuable, but imperfect work, a new edition has been published in 4 vols. 8vo.

106.—Dr Samuel Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*. 4 vols. 8vo.

FRENCH WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

107.—Theoph. Cibber's *Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland*. 1753, 5 vols. 12mo.

Robert Shiells, an amanuensis of Dr Johnson, is said to have been the real compiler of these *Mémoires*; but the materials were principally collected by Mr Thomas Coxeter.

108.—Dr Wm. Nicolson's *English, Scottish, and Irish Historical Libraries*. 1736, fol.

These treatises, which relate rather to Bibliography and Criticism than to Biography, were first published in 5 vols. 8vo, during the life of the author, who died in 1727.

109.—Rev Joseph Berington's *Literary History of the Middle Ages*, comprehending an Account of the State of Learning from the close of the Reign of Augustus to its Revival in the Fifteenth Century. 1814, 4to.

110.—Dr John Ward's *Lives of the Professors of Greaham College*. 1740, folio.

111.—Rev Christopher Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*. 1818, 6 vols. 8vo.

This is a collective republication of Sir G. Paule's *Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, and other *Memoirs of English Divines of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*.

112.—George Ballard's *Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain, eminent for Learning or Abilities*. Oxford, 1752, 4to, repr. in 8vo.

113.—*Annual Biography and Obituary*, 1816—28. 12 vols, 8vo, published periodically.

114.—*Autobiography*; a collection of most instructive and amusing *Lives*, written by the Parties themselves. 18mo.

Twenty volumes of these autobiographical memoirs have already been printed, including some interesting pieces translated from the French and other languages, together with some English works which have never before been published in so compendious a form. Introductions and Sequels have been added, where necessary, to the original memoirs.

115.—Bouterweck's *History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature*, translated from the German by Thomasine Ross. 2 vols. 8vo.

116.—Benj. Martin's *Biographia Philosophica*; an Account of the *Lives, Writings, and Inventions of the most eminent Philosophers and Mathematicians*. 1764, 8vo.

117.—Louis Moreri *Grand Dictionnaire Historique*: nouv. édit. revue par l'Abbé Goujon, et augmentée par Drouet. Paris, 1759, 10 vols. fol.

This is the latest and most complete edition of this immense magazine of Genealogy, Biography, and General History.

118.—Pierre Bayle *Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*. Rotterdam, 1720, 4 vols. fol.

This edition of Bayle's Dictionary was regarded as the most valuable, on account of its containing a *Life of David*, which was cancelled after the work was printed, and is wanting in some copies. The work was republished, with some improvements, in 4 vols. fol. Amsterdam, 1740; but all preceding impressions are superseded by that of M. Beuchot, with numerous notes, Paris, 1821, 16 vols. 8vo. An English translation of Bayle's Dictionary, by Peter Desmaizeaux, appeared in 1734, 4 vols. folio; and an Abridgment of the work, by the author of this Dictionary, was published in 1826, 4 vols. 12mo.

119.—Jac. Geo. de Chauffepie *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, pour servir de suite au Dictionnaire de Bayle*. Amst. 1750, 4 vols. fol.

120.—Prosp. Marchand *Dictionnaire Historique de la République des Lettres*. La Haye, 1758, fol.

121.—J. P. Nicéron *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres dans la République des Lettres, avec une Catalogue Raisonnée de leurs Ouvrages*. Paris, 1729—45, 43 vols. small 8vo.

122.—Ant. Teissier *Elogés des Hommes Savans, tirez de l'Histoire de M. de Thou, avec des Additions, contenant l'Abrégé de leur Vie, le Jugement et le Catalogue de leurs Ouvrages*. Leyd. 1715, 4 vols. 12mo

FRENCH WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

123.—Fr. Grudé de la Croix du Maine Bibliothèque Française. 1584, 2 vols. fol.

A new edition of this work, with the Dictionary of Duverdier, was published by Rigoley de Juigny, with historical, bibliographical, and critical remarks by La Monnoye, Bouhier, and Falconet, Paris, 1772, 6 vols. 4to.

124.—C. P. Goujet Bibliothèque Française, ou Histoire de la Littérature Française, avec des Jugemens Critiques sur chaque Ouvrage. Paris, 1741, 18 vols. 12mo.

125.—N. Desessarts Siècles Littéraires de la France; ou Dictionnaire Historique, Critique, et Bibliographique de tous les Ecrivains François morts et vivans jusqu'au, 18me siècle. Paris, 1800, 7 vols. 8vo.

126.—D. F. Camusat Histoire Critique des Journaux. Amst. 1734, 2 vols. 12mo.

This work, which comprises much biographical intelligence, relates to the history of the French journals only.

127.—F. X. Feller Dictionnaire Historique, ou Histoire Abrégée des Hommes qui se sont fait un nom par leur génie, talens, vertus, erreurs, &c. Liege, 1797, 8 vols. 8vo.

A new edition of this work, much enlarged, is now in course of publication.

128.—Dictionnaire Universelle Historique, Critique, et Bibliographique, par MM. Bro-tier, Mercier de St Léger, Chaudon et Delandine. 9me édit. Paris, 1810, 18 vols. 8vo.

129.—Biographie Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne; ou Histoire par Ordre Alpha-bétique, de la Vie Publique et Privée de tous les Hommes qui se sont fait remarquer par leurs écrits, leurs actions, leurs talens, leurs vertus, ou leur crimes. Vols. I.—LI.

The fifty-first volume of this work, published in the course of the present year (1828), extends to the end of the letter Y; and the next volume will therefore probably complete the alphabet. This Dictionary possesses unrivalled value with reference to the extent and variety of information which it affords. Among the contributors to the undertaking were MM. Biot, Malte-Brun, Boissonade, Lally-Tollendal, Langlés, De Sacy, Tabarand, Sismondi, Suard, Villemain, Walckenaer, and Visconti.

130.—Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains, ou Dictionnaire Historique et Rai-sonnée de tous les Hommes qui depuis la Révolution Française ont acquis de la célébrité, par leurs actions, leurs écrits, leurs erreurs, ou leurs crimes, soit en France soit dans les pays Etrangers, par MM. A. V. Arnault, A. Jay, E. Jouy, J. Norvins, &c. Paris, 1820—25. 20 vols. 8vo.

131.—Dictionnaire Biographique et Historique des Hommes Marquans de la Fin du 18me siècle, et plus particulièrement de ceux qui ont figuré dans la Révolution Française; rédigé par une Société de Gens de Lettres. Londres, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo.

Though the word "Londres" appears in the title-pages of these volumes, they were certainly printed abroad—probably at Paris.

132.—Biographie Moderne, ou Dictionnaire Biographique des Hommes morts et vivans, qui ont marqué dans les 18me et 19me siècles, par leurs écrits, leurs talens, &c. Breslau, 1807, 4 vols. 8vo.

An English translation of this work was published in 3 vols. 8vo.

133.—Annuaire Nécrologique, 1820—25. 6 vols. 8vo.

134.—Annales Biographiques, ou Complément Annuel et Continuation de toutes les Biographies ou Dictionnaires Historiques; contenant la Vie de toutes les Personnes Ré-marquables en tous Genres, mortes dans le cours de chaque année. Vol. 1. Paris, 1827.

This is a periodical work, designed as a continuation of the preceding.

135.—Charles Perrault Hommes Illustres qui ont paru en France pendant ce siècle (17e), avec leurs portraits au naturel. Paris, 1696—1701, 2 vols. folio.

An English translation of this work, by John Ozell, was published, without the portraits, under the title of "Characters, Historical and Panegyric, of the Greatest Men that have appeared in France during the last Century." 1704—5, 2 vols. 8vo.

ITALIAN WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

136.—André Felibien *Entrétiens sur les Vies des Peintres*. Paris, 1685, 2 vols. 4to, reprinted at Trevoux, 1725, 6 vols. 12mo.

137.—A. Felibien *Vies des plus célèbres Architectes*. Paris, 1687, 4to.

138.—P. L. Ginguené *Histoire Littéraire d'Italie*. Paris, 1824, 9 vols. 8vo.

139.—Simonde de Sismondi *Histoire de la Littérature du Midi de l'Europe*. 1813, 4 vols. 8vo.

Part of this work has been translated by Mr T. Roscoe.

140.—Barth. D'Herbelot *Bibliothèque Orientale*, contenant tout ce qui fait connoître les Peuples de l'Orient, &c. La Haye, 1777, 4 vols. 4to.

141.—Suite de *Bibliothèque Orientale*, par MM. Galland et Visdelou. La Haye, 1779, 4 o.

142.—*Dictionnaire Historique, ou Biographie Universelle Classique*; ouvrage entièrement neuf, par M. le Général Beauvais, révisé et augmentée pour la partie bibliographique, par M. Barbier, sen. et M. Louis Barbier. 8vo.

143.—*Biographie Universelle et Portative des Contemporains, ou Dictionnaire Historique des Hommes célèbres de toutes les Nations, morts et vivans*. 8vo.

The two preceding works are unfinished.

144.—J. Etienne Montucla *Histoire des Mathématiques*. 1799—1802, 4 vols. 4to.

First published in two volumes, 1758.

145.—J. Sylvain Bailly *Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne, depuis son Origine jusqu'à l'Etablissement de l'Astronomie Moderne*. 1775, 4to.

146.—J. S. Bailly *Histoire de l'Astronomie Moderne*. 1778—83, 4to.

147.—J. S. Bailly *Histoire de l'Astronomie Indienne*. 1787, 4to.

An abridgment of these three works, forming a *General History of Astronomy*, was published at Paris, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.

148.—Delambre *Histoire de l'Astronomie au 18me siècle*. Paris, 1827, 4to.

149.—L. E. Dupin *Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, contenant l'Histoire de leur vie, le catalogue, la critique, la chronologie de leurs ouvrages. Paris, 58 vols. 8vo. reprinted in Holland in 19 vols. 4to.

A Supplement to this work was published by the Abbé Goujet, under the title of "*Bibliothèque des Ecrivains Ecclesiastiques*," Paris, 1736, 3 vols. 8vo.

150.—Dan. Leclerc *Histoire de la Médecine*. Genev. 1696, 8vo.; repr. 1723, 4to.

An English translation of this History, by Dr Drake and others, was published at the beginning of the last century.

151.—Girol. Tiraboschi *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*. Roma, 1782, 12 vols. 4to; reprinted at Venice in 1795, 16 vols. 8vo, and at Florence in 1805, 15 vols. 8vo.

152.—A. Lombardi *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, in continuazione al Tiraboschi. Vol. I. II. Modena, 1826, 8vo.

153.—*Della Letteratura Italiana nella seconda metà del secolo XVIII*. Opera di Camillo Ugoni. Brescia, 1822, 3 vols. 12mo.

154.—G. Vasari *Vite de' Pittori, Scultori, ed Architetti*, colle Giunte del Padre della Valle. Sienna, 1791, 11 vols. 8vo; id. op. Milan, 1808—11, 16 vols. 8vo.

155.—Luigi Lanzi *Storia Pittorica della Italia, dal Risorgimento delle Belle Arte fin presso al fine del XVIII secolo*. Milan, 7 vols.

An English translation of this work has been published by Mr Thos. Roscoe.

156.—Milizia *Vite dei Architetti*. 2 vols. 4to.

This work has been translated into English, and published with additions, by Mrs Cressy, 2 vols. 8vo.

GERMAN WORKS ON BIOGRAPHY.

157.—Giov. Baglione Vite dei Pittori, Scultori ed Architetti. Roma, 1642, 4to.

158.—P. Orlandi Abecedario Pittorico de Professori piu illustri in Pittura, Scultura, ed Architettura. Venice, 1753, 4to.

There is an English translation of this work.

159.—Giov. Mar. Crescimbeni Istoria della Volgar Poesia. Roma, 1690, 4to; repr. Venice, 1758.

160.—G. M. Crescimbeni Vite de' piu celebri Poeti Provenzali, tradotte dal Francese, ornate di copiosa annotazione, e accresciute di moltissimi Poeti. Roma, 1722, 4to.

This is the second edition of the work: the first was left incomplete.

161.—G. M. Crescimbeni Vite degli Arcadi illustri. Roma, 1708—27, 4to.

162.—Toderini Letteratura Turchesca. Venice, 1787, 3 vols. 8vo.

163.—De Rossi Dizionario Storico degli Autori Ebraici e delle loro Opere. Parma, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo.

164.—Andres dell' Origine, Progressi, e dello Stato attuale d'ogni Letteratura. Parma, 1782, 7 vols. 4to; repr. Venez. 1800, 22 vols. 8vo.

Don Juan Andres, who was a Spanish jesuit, also published this work in his native language at Madrid, 1784, 8 vols. 4to.

165.—Memorie degli Scrittori e Letterati Parmegiani. Parma, 6 vols. 4to.

Father Ireneo Affo, keeper of the public library at Parma, published the first five volumes of these Memoirs; and the sixth volume in continuation was published by his successor, F. Pezzana, in 1825.

166.—C. G. Joecher Allgemeines Gelehrtes Lexicon, mit J. C. Adelung und H. W. Roethermunds Fortsetzung. Leipzig und Bremen, 1750—1818, 9 vols. 4to.

167.—K. H. Joerdens Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten, enthaltend kurze Biographien der Schriftsteller. Leipzig, 1806—11, 6 vols. 8vo.

168.—F. C. G. Hirsching Historisch Litterarische Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in den 18ten Jahr hundert gestorben sind, mit J. H. M. Ernestis Fortsetzung. Cobourg, 1794—1813, 17 vols. 8vo.

169.—Nekrolog enthaltend Nachrichten von den Leben merkwürdiger in diesem Jahre Gesammelt von Fried. Schlichtegroll, für das Jahr 1791 bis 1794. Gotha, 1792, &c. 8 vols. 4to.

This work, which consists of a collection of eulogies rather than biographical memoirs, was continued till 1806, forming thirty-four volumes.

170.—F. Bouterweck Geschichte der Poesie und Beredsamkeit seit dem ende des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts. Gott. 1801—16, 10 vols. 8vo.—See No. 115.

171.—J. G. Eichhorn Geschichte der Litteratur von ihren Anfänge an bis auf die neuesten Zeiten. Gott. 1805—12, 11 vols. 8vo.

172.—J. G. Meusel Gelehrtes Deutschland, oder Lexicon der jetzt lebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller. Lemgo, 1787-88, 6 vols. 8vo.

173.—J. S. Asemanni Orientalische Bibliothek, oder Nachrichten von Syrischen Schriftstellern. Erlangen, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo.

174.—Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen. Ilmenau, 12mo.

This is a periodical work, the last two volumes of which, containing notices of 288 persons, chiefly natives of Germany, who died in 1826, were published in the beginning of 1828. The publication commenced with the year 1823.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS

IN THE HISTORY OF THE HUMAN RACE,

WITH A CORRESPONDING

Catalogue of Eminent Men,

WHO HAVE FLOURISHED

FROM THE EARLIEST AGES OF AUTHENTIC RECORD

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

IN the arrangement of the materials of History according to the order of time, some fixed period for the commencement of calculations must be adopted. Throughout the greater part of the civilized world at present the birth of Christ is regarded as a grand epoch, or beginning of an æra, whence computations are made; and in reference to which all other occurrences, whether anterior or posterior, may be registered. From the commencement of the Christian æra to the present time have elapsed 1828 years; and, according to the most commonly received opinion, the creation of the world took place 4004 years before the first year of that æra. The date of the *creation* (marked AM.—*anno mundi*), and that of the *birth of Christ* (AD.—*anno Domini*), are almost exclusively used by modern chronologers. But ancient writers, and some entire nations both in ancient and modern times, have employed different æras in their public or private records and transactions. The Greeks in general reckoned their time by *Olympiads*, which were periods of four years, commencing not from the original institution of the Olympic games, but from the celebration of those games 776 BC., which accordingly is to be considered as corresponding with the first year of the first Olympiad. Some Oriental nations used the *æra of Nabonassar*, computed from the reign of a king of Babylon, and commencing 747 BC. The Asiatic Greeks, subsequently to the age of Alexander the Great, adopted the *æra of the Seleucida*, beginning 312 BC., when Seleucus, king of Syria, took the city of Babylon, and made it the seat of his government. The ancient Romans dated events from the *building of Rome*, in the year 753 BC. The only æra in modern chronology which requires particular notice is the *hegira*, used by the Turks and other Mahometan nations: it commences

AD. 622, being the year of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, and derives its appellation from that event, the Arabic word *hedgera* or *hegira* signifying *flight*.

As the Christian epoch is a fixed point whence computations may be made in an ascending or descending course, and as its general adoption renders this æra a convenient common measure and object of comparison for others, it is proper to show how a date, in any other given æra, may be converted into the corresponding year of the Christian æra, or year before Christ. The æra of the creation may be reduced to the year BC. by subtracting any date in years since the creation from 4004, if the given date be less than that sum; but when the given date exceeds that sum, 4004 must be subtracted from it and the remainder will be the year of the Christian æra. When a date is given in Olympiads, it must be multiplied by four, to reduce it to years, adding to the product any number of years which may be specified between one Olympiad and another. The number of years thus obtained being subtracted from 776, will give the required date in years BC. Any number of years reckoned from the æra of Nabonassar may be reduced to the corresponding date BC. by subtracting it from 747. The æra of the Seleucidæ may be made to correspond with that of Christ by subtracting the number of years according to the æra of Seleucus from 312, which will give the number of years before Christ; or, should the date exceed 312, that number must be subtracted from the given number, and the remainder will be the years after Christ. Any date from the building of Rome, if specifying a number of years less than 753, must be subtracted from that sum to obtain the years BC.; and when the date is a greater number of years than 753, that sum must be taken from it to discover the number of years after Christ. The Mahometan hegira may be reduced to the Christian æra by adding 622 to any date as expressed in years of the hegira.

It is proper to observe, that these rules are merely intended as directions for making general comparisons between different æras; for as both the length and the commencement of the year varied materially among ancient nations, especially before the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, it is obvious that more minute calculations than those proposed would be required to ascertain accurately the correspondence of dates according to different æras.—See *Robison's Elements of Mechanical Philosophy*, vol. i. Astronomy, pp. 204—220.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	BC.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
	2348	General Deluge	
	2247	Building of the Tower of Babel ; confusion of tongues ; and dispersion of mankind	Nimrod
	2234	Alleged date of the earliest astronomical observations, made by the Chaldeans at Babylon	Belus
	2188	Foundation of the kingdom of Egypt, under Menes, supposed to be the Misraim of Scripture	
	2089	Establishment of the kingdom of Sicyon, in Greece	Busiris
	2059	Commencement of the reign of Ninus, king of Assyria	
	1921	Vocation of Abraham, 430 years previous to the escape of the Israelites from Egypt	Osymandyas
	1856	Commencement of the kingdom of Argos, under Inachus	
	1822	Letters said to have been invented by Memnon, an Egyptian	Phoroneus
	1764	Deluge of Ogyges, in Attica	
	1728	Joseph sold as a slave by his brothers, and taken into Egypt	
	1650	Reign of Sesostris, in Egypt. According to some chronologers this prince began his reign 1722 BC.	Prometheus Hermes Trismegistus
	1582	Commencement of the reign of Cecrops at Athens, according to the Parian Chronicle. Other authorities fix this event 1556 BC.	Lycæon
	1571	Birth of Moses	
	1546	Foundation of the kingdom of Troy by Scamander	Agenor Danaus Dardanus
	1503	Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly	Amphictyon
	1495	Panathenæa, or festival in honour of Minerva, instituted at Athens by Erechtheus	
	1493	Foundation of the city of Thêbes by Cadmus, who introduced into Greece the Phœnician alphabet	Aaron
Israelitish Judges.			
Moses	1491	Exodus, or emigration of the Israelites from Egypt.	Lycæus
JOSHUA		Z	

APP BROG. DICT.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	BC.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN
	1453	First celebration of the Olympic games at Elis, by the Idæi Dactyli	
OTHNEL.....	1406	Commencement of the reign of Minos in Crete	Dædalus Perseus Mæneus Triptolemus Linus
	1356	Eleusinian Mysteries, in honour of Ceres, introduced at Athens by Eumolpus	Pelops Œdipus
EHUD.....	1326	First Institution of the Isthmian games, by Sisyphus, king of Corinth	Chiron Jason Hercules Nestor Orpheus Castor Pollux Theseus Eteocles
	1263	Expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis, to recover the golden fleece.—Original celebration of the Pythian games, by Adrastus, king of Argos	Polynices Achilles Agamemmon Menelaus Priam Hector Paris Ulysses Sanchoiathos Evauder Diomedes Aristodemus Æolus
GIDEON.....	1225	First Theban war, or expedition of the Seven against Thebes	
	1222	Revival of the Olympic games by Hercules	
	1198	Rape of Helen	
JEITHA.....	1184	Taking of Troy.—Expedition of Æneas to Italy	
SAMSON.....	1152	Foundation of Alba by Ascanius	
ELI.....	1124	Settlement of the Æolian Greeks in Asia Minor	
SAMUEL.....	1104	Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus	
<i>Kings of Judah.</i>	1070	Death of Codrus, and abolition of regal government at Athens	
DAVID.....	1044	Settlement of the Ionian Greeks in Asia Minor	Dorus
SOLOMON.....	1004	Dedication of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem	Hiram, k. of Tyre Sesac Elijah Elisha Hesiod Homer
REHOBAM.....	975	Separation of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah	
ASA.....	884	Establishment of the laws of Lycurgus at Sparta.—Restoration of the Olympic games at Elis by Iphitus	
JEHOSOPHAT.....	869	Building of Carthage.—First coinage of silver by Phidon, king of Argos	Dido Jonah
HAZIAH.....	820	Fall of the Assyrian empire	Sardanapalus
ATHALIA.....	814	Commencement of the kingdom of Macedon	Caranus Numitor
JOASH.....	776	Victory of Coræbus in the Olympic games, and commencement of the FIRST OLYMPIAD	Isaiah
AMAZIAH.....	753	BUILDING OF ROME	Romulus
UZZIAH.....	750	Rape of the Sabines	
	747	Commencement of the ÆRA OF NABONASSAR	Archias
JOTHAM.....	732	Foundation of Syracuse	
	731	Taking of Samaria by Salmanassar, king of Assyria; and termination of the kingdom of Israel	Aristomenes
	707	Building of Tarentum, in Italy, by a colony of Lacedæmonians	Phalantus Numa Alcman Archilochus
MANASSAH.....	684	Government of Athens vested in archons elected annually	

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. BC. 607—479.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	BC.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
	667	Battle between the Horatii and Curiatii	Terpander Arion
AMMON	658	Foundation of Byzantium by a colony of Argives or Athenians	Mimnermus Alcæus Tyrteus
JOSIAH.....	624	Invasion of Asia Minor by the Scythians	Sappho Pittacus
JEHOAHAZ	623	Establishment of the laws of Draco, at Athens	Thales Epimenides
JEHOIAKIM	605	Taking of Jerusalem by the Assyrians, and commencement of the Babylonish captivity	Clylo Bias Daniel
JEHOIACHIN.....	604	Expedition of the Egyptians or Phœnicians round the southern extremity of Africa	Jeremiah Ezekiel Pharaoh Necho
ZEDEKIAH	596	Expulsion of the Scythians from Asia Minor, by Cyaxares	Anacharsis Solon Periander
	591	Pythian games first established at Delphi	Æsop Xenophanes Cadmus of Miletus
<i>King of Babylon and Assyria.</i>			Acusilaus Steasichorus
NERUCHADNEZZAR THE GREAT	587	Taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; and termination of the kingdom of Judah	Anaximander Phalaris Pherecydes of Scyros
	582	Restoration of the Isthmian games at Corinth	Harpalus Cleostratus
	568	Restoration of the Nemean games	Hipponax
	562	First comedy exhibited at Athens by Susarion and Dolon	Bupalus
<i>Kings of Persia.</i>	560	Usurpation of Pisistratus	Theognis Cleobulus Pythagoras
CYRUS.....	559		Croesus Phocylides
	538	Taking of Babylon by Cyrus	Zamolxis
	536	Return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem	Anaximenes Simonides
	535	Tragedy first exhibited at Athens by Thespis	Anacreon Soylax
CAMBYSSES.....	529		
	526	Public library founded at Athens	
DARIUS HYSTASPES.....	525	Expedition of Cambyses to Egypt	
	521		Harmodius Aristogiton
	510	Expulsion of the Pisistratidæ from Athens	Hippias Zoroaster
	509	Death of Lucretia; expulsion of the Tarquins; and establishment of the consulship at Rome	Junius Brutus Valerius Publicola
	507	War of the Romans with Por-senna, king of Etruria	Heraclitus
	504	Taking of Sardis by the Athenians, which occasioned the expedition of Xerxes	Confucius
	498	Lartius created first dictator at Rome	
	490	Battle of Marathon	Coriolanus Hiero
XERXES I.	485		Gelon
	480	Battle of Thermopylæ.—Taking of Athens by Xerxes.—Battle of Salamis	Miltiades Leonidas Themistocles
	479	Defeat of the Persians on the same day (Sept. 22) at Platæa and Mycæle	Pausanias Aristides Mardonius Epicharmus

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. B.C. 464—363.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	BC.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS	464		Æschylus Bacchylides
	463	Revolt of the Egyptians from the Persian government	Pindar—Charon of Lamps.
	451	Establishment of the Decemviri at Rome	Cratippus Ocellus Lucanus
	449	Death of Virginia, and abolition of the Decemviri.—Peace concluded between Greece and Persia	Hannibal Hellenicus Gorgias Sophocles Cincinnatus
	448	First sacred war in Greece concerning the temple of Delphi	Appius Claudius Cimon Pericles Phidias
	445	Herodotus publicly reads his History in the council of Athens.—Rebuilding of Jerusalem by Nehemiah	Myron Antiphon Andocides Eupolis
	439	War in Greece between Corinth and Corcyra	Æaripides Polygnotus Timanthes Polycletus
	433	Beginning of the Metonic cycle	Herodotus Acron
	431	Origin of the Peloponnesian war	Hippocrates Leucippus
	430	Plague at Athens	Charondas Empedocles
XERXES II.	425		Brasidas Nicias
DARIUS NOTHUS . .	423		Alcibiades Conon
	421	Peace concluded between the Athenians and Spartans	Hannibal, son of Asdr.
	416	Agrarian law first proposed at Rome	Lysander Gylippus
	414	Revolt of the Egyptians under Amyrtæus	Tissaphernes Socrates
	405	Battle of Ægospotamos.—Dionysius the Elder becomes tyrant of Syracuse	Plato Cebeas Crito
ARTAXERXES MNEMON			Protagoras Democritus
	404	Capture of Athens by the Lacedæmonians; and termination of the Peloponnesian war	Xeuxis Parthanius
	403	Expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants from Athens by Thrasybulus	Eupompus Apollodorus
	401	Expedition of Cyrus the Younger.—Battle of Cunaxa.—Retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon	Aristophanes Ctesias Lysias
	396	Expedition of Agæilaus into Asia against the Persians	Isocrates Thucydides
	395	Taking of Veii by Camillus.—Commencement of the Corinthian War against the Lacedæmonians	Philistus Eudoxus Archytas
	390	Battle of Allia, and taking of Rome by the Gauls	Callistratus Aristippus
	387	Peace of Antalcidas	Æechines, philos.
	385	Conclusion of the war in Cyprus, which had lasted two years	Euclid of Megara Phædo
	371	Battle of Leuctra	Datames Pelopidas
	367	Plebeians admitted to the consulship at Rome	Epaminondas Timotheus
	363	Battle of Mantinea	Phocion Pyrrho Diogenes

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. BC. 360—269.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	BC.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
	360	Defeat of the Athenians at Methone, by Philip, king of Macedon	Speusippus
OCHUS	358		
	357	Expulsion of Dionysius the Younger from Syracuse, by Dion.—Commencement of the second Sacred War	Hyperides Demades Demosthenes
	356	Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt by Erostratus.—Birth of Alexander the Great	Æschines, orator Theopompus
	350	Egypt conquered by Ochus, king of Persia	Ephorus
	347	Sacred War ended by the victories of Philip of Macedon over the Phocians	Decius Mus
		Dionysius recovers his authority at Corinth	Manlius Torquatus Aristotle
	343	Final expulsion of Dionysius by Timoleon	Xenocrates Anaxarchus
	338	Battle of Cheronæa, in which Philip of Macedon defeats the Athenians and Thebans	Lysippus Theophrastus Apelles Callisthenes
ARSES	337		
	336	Succession of Alexander the Great to the crown of Macedon on the death of his father, Philip	
DARIUS CODOMANUS	335	Destruction of Thebes by Alexander the Great	Lysimachus Craterus Perdiccas
	324	Expedition against Persia; battle of Granicus	Antipater Cassander Eumenes
	333	Battle of Issus	Quintus Fabius
	332	Foundation of Alexandria in Egypt	
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.....	331	Battle of Arbela, or Gaugamela	Valerius Corvus Papirius
	327	Expedition of Alexander to India	Timæus Siculus
	323	Death of Alexander, at Babylon	
<i>Kings of Egypt.</i>			
PTOLEMY LAGUS..	323		Menander Protagenes Praxiteles Dinocrates
	320	Proclamation of liberty to the Grecian cities by Polysperchon	
	317	Government of Demetrius Phalerius at Athens	
	312	Commencement of the <i>ÆRA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ</i> , from the capture of Babylon by Seleucus	Eaclid
	306	Regal title assumed by the successors of Alexander	Crates Philemon Hipparchia
	301	Battle of Ipsus, and death of Antigonus	
	296	Capture of Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes	Zeno Epicurus Dicearchus Stilpo
	293	Sun-dial first erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor	
PHILADELPHUS ..	284		
	282	Foundation of the kingdom of Pergamus, by Phileterus	
	281	Commencement of the war between the Romans and Tarentines.—Beginning of the Achæan League	Pyrrhus
	278	Defeat of the Gauls under Brennus at Delphi	Aratus Cleomenes Hamilcar
	269	First coinage of silver at Rome	

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. BC. 264—147.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>BC.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
<i>EVERGETES</i>	264	Commencement of the first Punic War.—Arundelian Marbles, or Parian Chronicle, supposed to have been constructed	Chrysippus Sadoc Jesus, son of Sirach Archimedes
	260	Defeat of the Carthaginians at sea, by the Roman consul Duillius	Apollonius Perg.
	256	Expedition of the Romans to Africa under Regulus	Conon Manetho Berosus
	250	Foundation of the Parthian empire by Arsaces	Zoilus Callimachus Theocritus
	246		
	241	Agis, king of Sparta, put to death for endeavouring to restore the laws of Lycurgus	Lycophron
	240	The plays of Livius Andronicus acted at Rome	Marcellus Syphax
	235	The temple of Janus, at Rome, closed for the first time subsequent to the reign of Numa	
	231	Conquest of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans	Fabius Pictor
	224	Overthrow of the Colossus of Rhodes by an earthquake	
<i>PHILOPATER</i>	222	Defeat of the Lacedæmonians at the battle of Sellasia	Fabius Maximus Scipio Africanus Scipio Asiaticus
	221		Flaminius Philopœmen
	219	Capture of Saguntum by Hannibal	Ennius
	218	Commencement of the second Punic war	Plautus Alimentus
	217	Battle of Thrasymene	Eratosthenes
	216	Battle of Cannæ	Aristophanes Byzant.
	212	Capture of Syracuse by the Romans under Marcellus	Archagathus
<i>EPIPHANES</i>	204		Massinissa
	202	Battle of Zama	Cato the Censor
	200	Commencement of war between the Romans and the king of Macedon	
	197	Defeat of the Romans at Cynoscephalæ	Bion
	192	Commencement of war between the Romans and Antiochus the Great, king of Syria	Mœchus
	187	Antiochus defeated and slain in Media	Pacuvius
	183	Death of Hannibal	Terence Aristarchus
<i>PHILOMATER</i>	180		Hypiclus
	171	Second Macedonian war	Attalus Rhodius
	168	Battle of Pydna, and fall of the Macedonian empire.—Insurrection of the Jews, under Mattathias, against Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria	Jason Menelaus Carneades
	167	Public library first established at Rome	Critolans Panæcius
	166	Defeat of the Syrians by Judas Maccabæus	Scipio Africanus Jun. Lælius
	159	Hydraulic timekeeper invented at Rome by Scipio Nasica	Perpenna
	149	Commencement of the third Punic war	Ctesibius Hipparchus
	147	Destruction of Carthage by Scipio Æmilianus.—Sack of Corinth by Mummius	Nicander of Colophon Hero of Alexandria

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. BC. 145—60.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	BC.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
PHYSCON	145		Polybius L. Accius
	141	Commencement of the war between the Romans and Numantines, in Spain	
	140	Viriathus, a Lusitanian shepherd, assassinated in Spain, where he had for fourteen years headed an insurrection against the Romans	
	137	Remarkable patronage of learning in Egypt by Ptolemy Physcon	L. C. Antipater
	136	Embassy of Scipio, Metellus, Mummius, and Panætius, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece	
	135	Beginning of the servile war in Sicily	Aristobulus
	133	Taking of Numantia.—Annexation of Pergamus to the Roman empire	Lucilius
	123	Rebuilding of Carthage	J. Hyrcanus
	121	Insurrection at Rome, and death of Caius Gracchus	
	118	Conquest of Dalmatia, by Metellus	L. Tegula
LATHYRUS	116		
	113	Invasion of Italy by the Cimbri and Teutones	Turpilius, poet
	111	Beginning of the war between the Romans and Jugurtha, king of Numidia	Clitomachus
ALEXANDER II. ..	106		
	102	Defeat of the Teutones by Caius Marius, at Aquæ Sextiæ	Possidonius
	101	Defeat of the Cimbri by Marius and Catulus	Asclepiades
	99	Conquest of Lusitania by Dolabella	Alex. Polyhistor
	97	The kingdom of Cyrene bequeathed to the Romans by Ptolemy Apion	Sisenna
	91	Social war in Italy	Apellicon
	89	Commencement of war between the Romans and Mithridates, king of Pontus	Philo Charmidas
	88	Civil war between Marius and Sylla	Geminus
	86	Expedition of Sylla into Greece, and capture of Athens	Theodosius Spurinna
	82	Dictatorship of Sylla; proscription of the friends of Marius	Laberius Plotius Gallus
ALEXANDER III. ..	80		Lucretius
	78	Death of Sylla	Andronicus
	75	Nicomedeas bequeaths Bithynia to the Romans	Æsopus
	73	Commencement of the servile war under Spartacus	Nigidius Figulus
	69	Defeat of Mithridates and Tigranes by Lucullus	Roscius
AULETES	66	Conquest of Crete by Metellus	Hillel Sen.
	65	Reduction of Syria by Pompey	Tyrannio
	63		
	63	Death of Mithridates.—Conspiracy of Catiline.—Capture of Jerusalem by Pompey	Sosigenes Hortensius
	60	First triumvirate.—Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus	Atticus

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. BC. 58—AD. 14.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>BC.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
	58	Banishment of Cicero	Catullus
	55	First expedition of Cæsar to Britain	Aulus Hirtius
	54	Second expedition	Terentius Varro
	53	Defeat and death of Crassus in Parthia	Orodes Onosander Themison
DIONYSIUS	51		C. Severus
	49	Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey	
	48	Battle of Pharsalia.—Assassination of Pompey in Egypt.—Commencement of the Cæsar-ian era of Antioch	C. Gallus Manilius Sextus Pompeius Macer
CLEOPATRA.....	47	Dictatorship of Cæsar	
	46	Death of Cato, at Utica	
	45	Commencement of the Julian era; correction of the calendar by J. Cæsar.—Battle of Munda	Tibullus Horace Timomachus
	44	Assassination of Cæsar	Alexander Ephes.
	43	Battle of Mutina.—Second triumvirate—Augustus Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.—Assassination of Cicero	Mecenas Vipsanius Agrippa Diodorus Siculus Cassius
	42	Battle of Philippi.—Death of Brutus	
	40	Herod the Great made king of Judea by the Romans	
	38	Commencement of the Spanish era	Cornelius Nepos
	31	Battle of Actium	Dioscorides Antonius Musa Euphorbus
<i>Emperors of Rome.</i>			
AUGUSTUS	31		
	30	Death of Anthony and Cleopatra.—Egypt made a Roman province	
	25	Adoption of the Julian year by the Egyptians	
	22	Conspiracy of Muræna against Augustus	Propertius
	20	Recovery of the Roman ensigns from the Parthians, by Tiberius	Varius Tucca
	19	Death of Virgil at Brundisium	
	17	Celebration of secular games at Rome	Vitruvius
	15	Commencement of the Actian era, when games were instituted by Augustus in honour of the victory of Actium.—Defeat of the Rheti and Vindelici, in Germany, by Drusus	Livy Asinius Pollio Dionysius of Halicarnassus
	12	Conquest of the Paunonians by Tiberius	
	11	Conquest of German nations by Drusus	
	8	Correction of the calendar by order of Augustus	Hyginus Lebonax
	6	Retirement of Tiberius to Rhodes for seven years	Dionysius Periegetes Gratius Faliscus Potamon
AD.			
	4	Conspiracy of Cinna against Augustus.—New correction of the calendar	Xenocrates Parthenius Phædrus
	9	Banishment of Ovid to Tomos	Varrius Flaccus
	0	Defeat of Varus by the Germans	
TIBERIUS.....	14		

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1G—138.

<i>SUCCESSION OF ROYERSIGNR.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
	16	Banishment of mathematicians and astrologers from Rome	Strabo
	17	Destruction of twelve cities in Asia, by an earthquake	Celsus, phys. Paterculus
	19	Death of Germanicus at Antioch	Onkelos
	31	Disgrace and death of Sejanus	Columella Valerius Maximus
CALIGULA.	37		Jonathan Ben Uz
	40	Expedition of Caligula into Gaul	Appion
CLAUDIUS.	41		Philo Judæus
	43	Expedition of Claudius into Britain	Isidore of Charax Pomponius Mela
	47	Celebration of secular games at Rome	Domitius Afer Petronius
	51	Captivity of Caractacus	Asconius Pedianus
NERO.	54		Silius Italicus
	59	Murder of Agrippina	Persius
	64	First persecution of the Christians, accused of setting the city of Rome on fire	
	65	Conspiracy of Piso against Nero, and execution of Lucan and Seneca as conspirators	Turpilius, painter Andromachus Creteusis
	66	Journey of Nero to Greece.—Beginning of the Jewish war	Quintus Curtius
	67	Martyrdom of St Peter and St Paul	Pliny Sen.
GALBA.	68		Dictys Cretensis
OTHO.			Hermas
VITELLIUS.	69		Cerintus
VESPASIAN.	70	Taking of Jerusalem by Titus	Josephus
	71	Closing of the temple of Janus by Vespasian	Statius Valerius Flaccus
TITUS.	79		Areteus
	79	Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii	L. Seneca Frontinus
	80	Conquest of Britain by Agricola	
DOMITIAN.	81		Solinus
	86	Institution of the Capitoline games by Domitian	Martial Tacitus
	93	Overthrow of the empire of the Huns in Tartary by the Chinese.—Second persecution of the Christians at Rome	Pliny Jun. Apollodorus Plutarch Ignatius
NERVA.	96		Clemens Roman.
TRAJAN.	98		Agrippa Byth.
	101	Triumph of the emperor Trajan over Decebalus, king of Dacia	Apicius Quintilian
	105	Conquest of Dacia, and its annexation as a province to the Roman empire.—Erection of Trajan's Column at Rome	Philo Bybl. Suetonius Diogenes Laert. Juvenal
	107	Third persecution of the Christians	Soranus
	114	Conquest of Armenia, Iberia, and Sarmatia	Rufus Ephe. Florus
	115	Invasion of Parthia, and capture of the city of Ctesiphon by Trajan.—Insurrection and suppression of the Jews of Cyrene	Aquila Aristides Theon Sen. Akiba Arrian
ADRIAN.	117		Appian
	121	Expedition of Adrian to Britain	Ælian
	136	Revolt of the Jews under Barchochab	Phlegon Polemo
ANTONINUS PIUS..	138		Marcion

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 161—207.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
MARCUS AURELIUS	161		Epictetus
	164	Fourth persecution	Apuleius
	169	War between the Romans and the Marcomanni	Justin Hist.
COMMODUS	180		Valentinian
			Judah Hakkadoah
	188	Fire at Rome, which destroys the capitol and public libraries	Justin Martyr
			Celsus Philos.
PERTINAX	192		Polycarp
			Diophantus
DIDIUS JULIANUS	193	Contest for the imperial crown between Severus, Niger, and Albinus	Polyænus
			Ptolemy
SEVERUS	194		Herodes Atticus
			Pausanias
	197	Final defeat and death of Albinus. —Parthian war	Lucian
			Maximus Tyrius
			Sextus Empiricus
	202	Fifth persecution	Tatian
			Montanus
	209	Expedition of Severus to Britain	Theodotion
			Athenagoras
	210	Erection of the Picts' Wall	Aulus Gellius
			Julius Pollux
CARACALLA	211		Galen
			Irenæus
MACRINUS	217		Quintus Calaber
			Caius
HELIOGABALUS ..	218		Athenæus
			Alexander Aphrod.
ALEX. SEVERUS ..	222		Serenus Mat.
			Tertullian
	226	Artabanus, the last king of Parthia, killed by Artaxerxes, who founds in Persia the empire of the Sassanides	Symmachus
			Pantenus
			Papinian
			Oppian
			Q. Sammonicus
			Ulpian
	234	Expedition of Alex. Severus into Germany and Gaul, where he is assassinated by Maximin, his successor	Clemens Alex.
			Minutius Felix
			Dio Cassius
			Ammonius
			Julius Africanus
MAXIMIN	235	Sixth persecution	Censorinus
			Philostratus
	237	Insurrection of the Gordians against Maximin, in Africa	
MAXIMUS and BALBINUS	238		
GORDIAN JUN.	241	Conquest of Mesopotamia by Sapor, king of Persia	Herodian
PHILIP	244		Harpocrates
DECIUS	249		Origen
	250	War with the Goths, who invade the Roman provinces.—Seventh persecution	Cyprian
			Novatian
GALLUS	251		
ÆMILIANUS	253		Xenophon Ephes.
VALERIAN	257	Destruction of Antioch by the Persians.—Eighth persecution	Firmilian
			Plotinus
	260	Valerian taken prisoner, and cruelly put to death, by Sapor, king of Persia.—Conflagration of the temple of Diana at Ephesus.—In this emperor's reign appeared the "thirty tyrants," or competitors for the empire	Gregory Thaum.
GALLIENUS	—		Longinus
	267	Death of Odenatus, and assump-	

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
		tion of the title of queen of the East by his widow Zenobia	Paulus Samosat.
CLAUDIUS II.	268		
	269	Victory over the Goths	
AURELIAN	270		
	271	Invasion of the Roman provinces by the Alemanni and Marcomanni	
	272	Ninth persecution	Manes
	273	Defeat and capture of Zenobia by Aurelian	
	274	Silk first brought to Rome from India	
TACITUS	275		
PROBUS	276		
	280	War with the Persians	Calpurnius
CARUS	282		Nemesian
CARINUS and NUMERIAN	283		Avienus
DIOCLESIAN	284	ÆRA OF DIOCLESIAN, or the Martyrs	G. Syncellus
	286	The emperor adopts as his colleague Maximianus Herculeius. —Assumption of the imperial dignity by Carausius, in Britain	Fingal Spartian
	292	Constantius Chlorus and Galerius declared Cæsars	Vulcatius
	296	Expedition of Constantius to Britain	Porphyry
	297	Defeat and death of Allectus, the successor of Carausius	Methodius
	302	Tenth persecution	
CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS and GALERIUS ..	305	Resignation of Dioclesian and Maximian. — Defeat of the Franks by Constantine	Hierocles Tryphiodorus Hesychius Capitolinus Vopiscus Lampridius Lactantius Arnobius Ossian Arius Eusebius of Nicom. Optatian Eusebius Pamph.
CONSTANTINE THE GREAT	306	Civil war between Constantine and Maxentius	Juvenius
	311	Death of Galerius	
	312	Defeat and death of Maxentius	
	313	Death of Dioclesian	
	323	Triumph of Constantine over Licinius, the last of his competitors for the empire	
	325	Council of Nice	
	338	Removal of the seat of the empire to Byzantium, since called Constantinople	
CONSTANTIUS II. } CONSTANS } CONSTANTINE II. }	337		Jamblicus
	340	Constantine II killed, in an invasion of the territories of Constantius	Antonius Monach. Firmicus Matern. Aristenæus Donatus Libanius Ælius Donatus Athanasius Eutropius Hilary Apolinarius Ephrem Syrus Aurelius Victor Ulphilas Basil
	350	Constans put to death by Magnentius	
	358	Destruction of Nicomedia, and many other cities in Asia, by an earthquake	
JULIAN	361		
	363	Invasion of Persia, and death of Julian	
JOVIAN			
VALENTINIAN and VALENS	364		

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 374—519.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
	374	Persecution of the orthodox Christians by the Arians, under the auspices of the emperor Valens	Optatus Ammianus Marcell. Gregory Naziana. Cyril of Jerusalem
GRATIAN.....	375		Priscillian Damasus
	376	Invasion of Europe by the Huns and Alans	Themistius Didymus Alex Eunapius
THEODORIUS THE GREAT.....	379		Ambrose Pappos of Alex.
	395	Division of the Roman empire under Arcadius and Honorius	Ausonius Oribasius Theon Jun.
<i>Emperors of the East.</i> ARCADIUS	395		Gregory Nys. Heliodorus Rufinus
	406	Invasion of Italy by the Goths, under Alaric	Augustine Epiphanius Claudian
THEODOSIUS II. ..	408		Martin Chrysostom Jerome
	409	Settlement of the Vandals and Suevi in Spain	Macrobius Stobæus Prudentius
	410	Taking of Rome by Alaric	Servius Synesius
	419	Kingdom of the Visigoths founded in Spain by Wallia	Nannus Orosius Zosimus
	420	Settlement of the Franks under Pharamond in Gaul	Philostorgius Sulpicius Severus Rutilius
	422	Final departure of the Roman troops from Britain	Socrates Schol. Germanus, bp. of Auxerre Pelagius
	449	Landing of the Saxons in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa	Nestorius Cyril of Alexandria Marius Mercator
MARCIAN.....	450		Simeon Styl. Sozomen Prosper
	451	Invasion of Gaul by the Huns, under Attila, who is defeated by the Roman general Ætius	Eutyches Theodoret Pope Leo I.
	455	Sacking of Rome by Genserich, king of the Vandals	Sedulius Musæus Marcianus Capella
LEO I.	457		Apollinarius Sidon. Merlin Proclus
LEO II.....	474		Vigilius Tapa. Patrick Æneas Gaz.
ZENO	476	Taking of Rome by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and termination of the Western empire	Ætius Phys. Gelasius Alcimus Avitus
	481	Commencement of the reign of Clovis, the first king of France	
	485	Defeat of the Roman general, Sigisgrus, by Clovis, near Soissons	
	488	Invasion of Italy by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths	
ANASTASIUS I....	491	Commencement of the kingdom of Sussex, or the South Saxons, in Britain, under Ella	
	493	Taking of Ravenna by Theodoric; capture and execution of Odoacer	
	496	Defeat of the Germans at Tolbiac by Clovis, who becomes a convert to Christianity	
	511	Death of Clovis, and division of his dominions between his four sons	
JUSTIN I.	518		Fulgentius Coluthus Alexander Trall.
	519	Commencement of the kingdom of Wessex, under Cerdic	Procopius Gaz.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 525—653.

REIGN OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
JUSTINIAN I.	525	The Roman senators, Symmachus and Boethius, put to death by Theodoric, for a supposed conspiracy	Priscian
	526	Death of Theodoric, king of Italy	
	527		
	532	Introduction of the CHRISTIAN ÆRA, or computation of time from the birth of Christ, by Dionysius Exiguus	J. Philoponus Stephanus Byzant. Benedict Cassiodorus Damascius Simplicius Procopius Hist.
		Commencement of the kingdom of Essex, under Erchenwin	
	533	Conquest of the African Vandals, and capture of their king, Gili-mer, by Belisarius	
	538	Defeat of the Goths in Italy, by Belisarius	
	540	War between Justinian and Chos-roes, king of Persia	Jornandes
	541	Abolition of the consular office at Rome	
	547	Beginning of the kingdom of Northumberland, under Ida	Sophronius
	551	Conquest of Italy by the Goths, under Totila	
JUSTIN II.	552	ÆRA OF THE ARMENIANS.—Council of Tibbo	Venantius Fortun. Gildas Paulus Silent.
	554	Subjugation of the Goths in Italy, by Narses, the general of Justinian	
	557	Foundation of the church of St Sophia at Constantinople	Arator Jacob Zanzales
	561	Disgrace of Belisarius	
	565		
	568	Invasion of Italy by Alboin, king of the Lombards.—Commencement of the exarchate of Ravenna	Germanus Par. Agathias
	571	Birth of Mahomet	
	575	Beginning of the kingdom of East Anglia, under Uffa	
	578		Columba
TIBERIUS II.			
MAURITIUS	582	Beginning of the kingdom of Mercia, under Crida	Evagrius Gregory of Tours
	596	Conversion of the Saxons to Christianity by St Augustine	Joannes Schol. Pope Gregory I.
PHOCAS	602		
	606	Title of Universal (Catholic) Bishop assumed by pope Boniface III.	
HERACLIUS	610		Theophylact Simocatta
	622	Flight of Mahomet from Mecca.—BEGINNING OF THE HEGIRA	Paulus Ægineta Aaron Isidorus Hispal. Geo. Pisides Aidan
	628	War between Heraclius and the Persians	
	632	ÆRA OF YESDEGERD.—Commencement of the reign of that prince in Persia	
CONSTANTINE III.	641		
CONSTANS II.	641	Taking of Alexandria by the Arabs, and supposed destruction of the Alexandrian library	Drepanius
	653	Capture of Rhodes by the Arabs, and overthrow of the famous Colossus	

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 668—827.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
CONSTANTINE POGONATUS (IV.) .	668	Siege of Constantinople by the Arabs	Marculphus Callinicus
JUSTINIAN II.	685		Theodore, abp. of Cant.
	692	Promulgation of the laws of Ina, king of Wessex	
LEONTIUS	694		
ABSIMARES TIBERIUS	697		Aldhelm
JUSTINIAN II. restored	704		
	709	Northern Africa conquered by the Arabs	
PHILIPPICUS BAR- DANES	711		
	712	Battle of Xeres: defeat of Roderic, king of the Goths; and conquest of Spain by the Moors or Arabs	Count Julian
ANASTASIUS II. ..	713		
	714	Death of Pepin Heristel, duke of Austrasia	
	715	Sovereignty of Charles Martel in France	
THEODOSIUS III. ..	717	The preaching of Christianity to the Germans, by St Boniface	Andreas Cretensis Jeffery of Beverley
LEO ISAUERICUS III.	732	Total defeat of the Moorish army near Tours, by Charles Martel	Bede Cosmas Mon.
	737	Death of Pelagius, founder of the Christian kingdom of Asturias in Spain	Acca Germanus
CONSTANTINE CO- PRONTIUS (V.).	741		
	752	Pepin the Short ascends the throne of France on the deposition of Childeric III.—Termination of the exarchate of Ravenna	Fredegair Nicephorus Const. Harrifa
	756	Abdalrahman, a Moorish prince, commences his reign at Cordova in Spain	Ambrosius Autpert. Abucaras G. Bactishua
	768	Coronation of Charlemagne, king of France	
	774	Termination of the kingdom of the Lombards	
LEO IV.	775		Theophilus Edessa.
CONSTANTINE VI..	780		Malek Ebn Ans
	786	Commencement of the reign of the caliph Haroun al Raschid, at Bagdad	Offa, k. of Mercia
	789	First invasion of England by the Danes	Paulus Diaconus Usuardus
IRENE (empress)..	797		
	800	Coronation of Charlemagne at Rome, when he takes the title of emperor of the West	Achilles Tatius Alcuin
	801	Accession of Egbert to the throne of Wessex	Mohammed Ben Musa
NICEPHORUS LOGO- THETES	802		
	808	Foundation of Hamburg by Charlemagne	Al Shafei Theophanes Tarasius
MICHAEL I.	811		Theodulph Aur.-l.
	813	Death of Charlemagne	Theodorus Studites
LEO V.	821		Anagar
MICHAEL II.	827	Works of Ptolemy translated into	Geber

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 828—925.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
<i>Kings of England.</i>		Arabic, by order of the caliph Al Maimon, a great encourager of learned men	
EGBERT	828	Egbert, having extended his dominion over the south of England, and obtained an ascendancy over Northumberland, Mercia, and East Anglia, took the title of king of England; but it was not generally adopted by his successors till the beginning of the tenth century	Nennius Agobard Regner Lodbrog Eginhart Ratramn Albumazar Abu Temam Messue
ETHELWULPH	830	Piastus, a peasant, elected king of Poland	
	838		
	840	Death of the emperor Louis, the son of Charlemagne	
	841	Battle of Fontenai, in which the emperor Lothaire is defeated by his brothers, Louis of Bavaria, and Charles the Bald; and 100,000 men are killed	Paschasius Rutpertus Swithin Haymo
	843	Roderic Mawr reduces all Wales under his dominion	Notger
	849	Pope Leo IV, by his intrepidity, saves Rome from being taken by the Saracens	Rabanus Maurus Ebn Hanbal
	850	Grant of tythes to the clergy by king Ethelwulph	Eulogius
	851	Invasion and devastation of England by the Danes	Servatus Lupus Walafridus Strabo
ETHELBAID.....	857		
ETHELBERT.....	860		
ETHELRED I.	866		
	867	The Eastern emperor, Michael III, assassinated by Basil, the Macedonian, who succeeds him.—Commencement of the grand schism between the Roman and Greek churches	Mich. Psellus Ado of Vienna
	870	Many magnificent buildings destroyed by a hurricane at Constantinople	Anastasius Bibliot. Offrid Othere Hincmar Erigena
ALFRED the GREAT	872		
	873	Victory of the emperor Basilius over the Paulician heretics	
	877	Death of the emperor Charles the Bald	Alfragani
	880	Defeat of the Danes by Alfred, at the battle of Eddington	Hugbald
	886	Supposed period of the foundation of Oxford University.—Leo, the philosopher, succeeds his father Basil as emperor of the East	Remigius Photius Asserius Menev. Simeon Metaphrast.
EDWARD I. (the Elder)	901		
	904	Invasion of France by the Normans under Rollo	
	907	Howel Dha becomes prince of South Wales, and afterwards of the whole country	El Ashari Reginon
	912	Constantine Porphyrogenitus succeeds his father, the emperor Leo	Obeidallah Rhazes
ATHELSTAN	925		Ebn Doreidi

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 936—1017.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
	936	Otho the Great becomes emperor of the West, on the death of his father, Henry the Fowler	Odo, abbot of Clugni Ethelfleda Al Farabi
	938	Battle of Brunanburgh, in which the Scots are defeated by king Athelstan	Entychius of Alex.
EDMUND I.	941	The Eastern empire invaded and ravaged by the Rossi (Russians)	
EDRED.	946		Motanabbi
EDWY.	956	Death of Hugh the Great, count of Paris, the father of Hugh Capet	Bruno, abp. of Cologne Odo, abp. of Cant. Luitprand Nonnus, ph. Witkind
EDGAR.	959		Dunstan
	963	Nicephorus Phocas becomes emperor of the East	Ethelwold
	964	Otho the Great unites Italy to the German empire	Abbo of Fleury
	968	Constantinople visited by plagues, deluges, and famine	
	969	The emperor Nicephorus assassinated by John Zimisces, who succeeds him	
EDWARD II. (the Martyr)	975		
ETHELRED II.	980	Invasion of England by Sweyn, king of Denmark	Rhoswita Albert, abb. of Gemblours
	987	Hugh Capet ascends the throne of France	Ælfric, bp. of Crediton Ecumenius Ethelwerd
	989	Christianity introduced into Russia	
	992	Numerical figures now in common use said to have been introduced into Europe through the Saracens, who appear to have derived them from the Hindoos	
	994	Conversion of Olaf, king of Norway, and his subjects, to Christianity	
	996	The dignity of emperor of the West (or of Germany) declared elective, by a decree of Otho III, and pope Gregory V. Machiavel places this event in 1002.	Ebn Iounis Abbo of Paris
	1002	Massacre of the Danes in England, by order of king Ethelred	
	1003	Death of pope Silvester II, the most learned man of his time	
	1006 to 1008	Europe ravaged by a terrible pestilence	Ælfric, abp. of Cant.
	1012	Renewed Danish invasion of England.—Massacre of St Elphege, archbishop of Canterbury	Fulbert, bp. of Chartres
	1014	Flight of Ethelred II to Normandy, and usurpation of the English crown by Sweyn, king of Denmark.—Basil, emperor of the East, conquers the Bulgarians, and puts out the eyes of 15,000 prisoners	Osbert of Canterbury
EDMUND II. (Iron-side)	1015	Ethelred II restored	
	1016		Suidas
	1017	Defeat of the Saxons by the Danes under Canute, at the battle of Assandune	
CANUTE.	1017		Burchard, bp. of Worms

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1024—1099.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
	1024	Death of the emperor of the West, Henry II, and succession of Conrad, duke of Franconia	Adelbold, bp. of Utrecht Guido Aretin
	1028	Foundation of the city of Aversa, and settlement of the Normans in Apulia in Italy	Al Haitham Avicenna
	1030	Invasion of Scotland by the Danes, who are defeated by Malcolm II, king of Scotland	Agelnoth, abp. of Cant. Sancho the Great, king of Navarre
HAROLD I.	1036		Glaber
HARDKNUTE.....	1039		Adelman
	1040	Assassination of Duncan, king of Scotland, by Macbeth	Hermannus Contract.
EDWARD III. (the Confessor).....	1042	Zoe, empress of the East, marries Constantine Monomachus, and raises him to the empire	Mich. Cerularius Earl Godwin
	1047	Don Roderic de Bivar (the Cid) famous in the romantic history of Spain, marries Ximena, the daughter of count Gormas, whom he had slain in a duel	Earl Leofric J. Argyrius Pope Leo IX.
	1048	The Turks first invade the Eastern empire	Marhodus Cedrenus
	1050	William, duke of Normandy, carries on a successful war against Henry I of France.—Foundation of the order of knighthood of St John of Jerusalem	Humbert of Talle
	1056	Death of Henry III, emperor of the West, and succession of his son Henry IV (the Great)	
	1057	The Greeks expelled from Sicily by the Norman chief, Robert Guiscard, who bestows the island on his brother Roger.—Isaac Comnenus becomes emperor of the East	Theophylact
HAROLD II.....	1066	Battle of Hastings	Empress Eudocia
WILLIAM I. (the Conqueror)	1067	Insurrections against the Norman government in England.—Romanus Diogenes becomes emperor of the East	Willeram of Mersburg Peter Damiani Xiphilin
	1071	Complete subjugation of the English to the new government	Lanfranc, abp. of Cant. Robert Loring
	1073	Gregory VII raised to the papacy	Bernard of Corbey
	1076	Disputes between pope Gregory and the emperor Henry IV.	Berenger Alhazen
	1077	Erection of the Tower of London	Simeon Sethus
	1081	Alexis Comnenus chosen emperor of the East.—Compilation of the Domesday Book	Marianus Scotus Lambertus Schaff. Arzachel
	1084	Death of Mathilda, wife of William the Conqueror	Werneric, bp. of Vercelles William of Spirea
	1086	War between England and France	Constantine Ph. Geber Hispan.
WILLIAM II. (Rufus)	1087		Yvo, bp. of Chartres
	1095	Council of Clermont, in which was proposed a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mahometans	Hildebert, bp. of Mana. Anselm, abp. of Cant. Ingulphus
	1096	Normandy falls into the hands of William Rufus.—First crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon	Bruno, abbot of Chartreux
	1098	Erection of Westminster Hall	
	1099	Taking of Jerusalem by the crusaders	Alkindus

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1100—1170.

SUCCESSION OF ENGLISH KINGS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
HENRY I.	1100		Peter Alphonsus
	1105	Robert, duke of Normandy, de- feated and taken prisoner by his brother, Henry I, at the battle of Tenchebraie, and con- fined a prisoner for the remain- der of his life in Cardiff castle	Theodorus Prodromus
	1106	Death of Henry IV, emperor of Germany, and succession of his son Henry V.	Togray
	1108	Death of Philip I of France, who is succeeded by Louis VI.	
	1109	Marriage of Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, to the emperor Henry V.—Death of Alphonso VI, king of Castile	Sæmund
	1112	Dispute about investitures between pope Paschal II and the emper- or Henry V.	Sigebert of Gemblours
	1118	Death of Alexis, emperor of the East, to whom succeeds his son John Comnenus	Anna Comnena Albucasis
	1119	Institution of the order of Knights Templars	Edmund, abp. of Cant. Honorius of Autun Rupert Dux
	1125	Death of the emperor Henry V.	Eadmer Zonaras
	1127	Marriage of the widowed empress Matilda to Geoffrey, count of Anjou	Athelard
	1130	Roger II (Guiscard) crowned king of Sicily	
STEPHEN	1133		Abelard Heloise
	1138	Civil war in England between Stephen and the empress Ma- tilda, supported by her brother, Robert earl of Gloucester	Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux Gilbert Porreta Odericus Vitalis Arnold of Brescia
	1140	Foundation of the city of Lubeck, whence originated the Hanse- atic league.—Commencement of the quarrels between the Guelphs and Ghibelins	William of Malmesbury
	1145	Accession of Manuel Comnenus to the throne of Constantinople	
	1146	Second crusade, in which are en- gaged the Western emperor, Conrad III, and the king of France, Louis VII.	John Tzetzes
	1150	Civil war renewed in England	
	1151	The Decretal of Gratian, or Sy- nopsis of the Canon Law, pub- lished	Otho of Frisingen
	1152	Frederick II (Barbarossa) chosen emperor of the West	Raymond du Puy
HENRY II.	1154		
	1157	Expedition of Henry II against the Welsh	Odo Cantuanus
	1158	Foundation of the city of Moscow	
	1160	Commencement of the sect of the Waldenses	Peter Lombard
	1163	Beginning of the dispute between Henry II and Thomas à Becket	Aibred of Revesby Simeon of Durham Thomas à Becket
	1164	The city of Milan destroyed by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa	Eustathius Rabbi Jarchi
	1170	Expedition of earl Strongbow to Ireland.—Murder of archbishop Becket.—Foundation of the city of Dantzic	John of Salisbury Henry of Huntingdon

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1173—1263.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
RICHARD I.	1173	England invaded by William, king of Scotland, who is taken prisoner, and obliged to do homage for his kingdom to Henry II.	Earl Strongbow Peter Valdo William of Tyre
	1176	The dispensation of justice by judges travelling on circuits first established in England	William of Spire Alan de L'Isle
	1180	Accession of Alexis II to the throne of Constantinople; and of Philip II to that of France	Ranulph Glanville
	1185	Andronicus, who had murdered the emperor Alexis, and assumed the crown, deposed and put to death by Isaac Angelus, who becomes emperor	Peter Comestor
	1188	Third crusade, under the emperor Frederick Barbarossa	
	1189		
	1190	Philip king of France, and Richard I, accompanied by David earl of Huntingdon, brother of the king of Scots, embark as crusaders for the Holy Land	Joseph Icanus
	1191	The order of the Teutonic Knights founded	Peter of Blois
	1191	Siege and capture of Acre	
	1192	Retreat of Richard I from the Holy Land, and his captivity in Germany	Roger de Hoveden Joachim of Calabria
	1194	Release of Richard I, and his return to England	Maimonides
	1195	Dethronement of Isaac Angelus, and succession of his brother Alexis to the empire of the East	Theodore Balsamon
JOHN	1199		
	1202	Fourth crusade, under Henry Dandolo, doge of Venice, and Boniface of Montserrat	Nicetas Acominat.
	1204	Constantinople taken by the crusaders, and Baldwin, count of Flanders, made emperor of the East	Gyraldus Sylvester
	1209	Crusade against the Albigenses	
	1213	Submission of king John to the pope.—Conquest of Peking, and the northern provinces of China, by Zingis Khan	St Dominic St Francis d'Assisi Pope Innocent III
	1215	Grant of the Magna Charta	
HENRY III.	1216	Invasion of England by prince Louis of France	Abp. Langton
	1226	Louis IX ascends the throne of France	Alex. Hales
	1230	Expedition of the emperor Frederick II to the Holy Land	Anthony of Padua
	1249	Fifth crusade, under Louis IX.	David Kimchi Matthew Paris
	1252	Alphonsine (astronomical) tables composed by order of Alphonso X of Castile	Rob. Grosseteste G. Agropolita J. Joinville
	1258	First English parliament held at Oxford, under the influence of Simon Montfort	
	1261	Constantinople taken by the Grecian emperor, Michael Palæologus	Abulpharagius G. Almacinus
	1263	Civil war in England between the king and the earl of Leicester (Simon Montfort)	Lanfranc Ph. Vincent de Beauvais

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1265—1313.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD. EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
EDWARD I.	1265 First election of members of parliament for counties, cities, and boroughs.—Battle of Evesham	Albertus Magnus M. Paleologus St. Bonaventure Thom. Aquinas
	1268 Sixth crusade, under Louis IX of France	
	1272 Death of Louis IX, at the siege of Tunis, and accession of his son, Philip III.	Rob. de Sorbon Sacroboscus
	1273 Rodolph of Hapsburgh chosen emperor of Germany	Gul. de Saliceto
	1280 Conquest of China by the Mongul Tartars	Andrea Taffi Marco Polo
	1282 Sicilian vespers, or massacre of the French in Sicily, through the conspiracy of John de Prochyta.—Death of Michael Palæologus, and succession of his son Andronicus to the throne of Constantinople	Cimabue Barbarini Margaritone Arnaud de Villa N.
	1283 Conquest of Wales by Edward I.	
	1285 Death of Philip III of France, and succession of Philip IV (the Fair)	Actuarius Thebit
	1286 Death of Alexander III of Scotland, and contest for the guardianship of his grand-daughter and heiress, Margaret of Norway	Peter d'Abano Mich. Scotus
	1290 Death of Margaret, and disputes among various competitors for the crown of Scotland	Roger Bacon Vitellio
	1292 John Baliol declared king of Scotland, under the patronage of Edward I.	Raymond Lully
	1296 War between England and Scotland	Henry of Ghent
	1297 Resignation of Baliol, and conquest of Scotland by Edward I.	Thom. Wickes
	1298 Albert of Austria elected emperor of Germany.—The Eastern empire attacked by Othman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.—William Wallace appointed regent of Scotland, an insurrection having taken place against the English	John Breton Hengham A. Horne Actuarius
	1300 Jubilee celebrated by pope Boniface VIII.	Dante
	1302 The compass supposed to have been invented by Flavio de Gioia	Giotto J. Gaddeaden
	1304 Reconquest of Scotland by Edward I.—Capture and execution of Wallace	Bradwardin
	1305 Renewed insurrection of the Scots under Robert Bruce	Rich. de Bury Duns Scotus
	1306 Coronation of Bruce at Scone	N. Trivet
EDWARD II.	1307 Insurrection of the Swiss under William Tell, against the emperor of Germany	Baconthorp Occam
	1308 Suppression of the order of the Knights Templars.—Henry of Luxemburg elected emperor of Germany	Nich. de Lyra Barlaam
	1310 Capture of Rhodes by the Knights Hôpitalers	Walter Hemingford
	1313 Louis of Bavaria chosen emperor of Germany	

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1314—1370.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
EDWARD III	1314	Battle of Bannockburn, in which the English are defeated by Robert Bruce.—Louis X king of France	Edw. Charlton R. Lavingham Guido Cauliac
	1316	Philip V king of France	
	1320	Wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellins in Italy	J. Andreas
	1322	Charles IV king of France	
	1325	Establishment of the Floral games at Toulouse	
	1327		
	1328	Philip (de Valois) VI, king of France	
	1330	Invention of gunpowder by Berthold Schwartz	Bartolus
	1333	The Scots defeated by the English at Halidon Hill	
	1336	Beginning of a war between England and France	J. Brompton
	1341	The poet Petrarch crowned with a triumphal wreath at Rome	
	1342	The Isle of Man subdued by Montacute, earl of Salisbury	
	1346	Invasion of France by Edward III. Battle of Cressy.—Invasion of England, by David king of Scots, who is defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Nevil's cross	Becanus M. Planudes Wickliffe
	1347	Usurpation of despotic power at Rome, by Nicholas Rienzi.—Charles IV, emperor of Germany	Cantacuzenus Robert Langland
	1349	Establishment of the Order of the Garter	Petrarch
	1350	John king of France	
	1355	Expedition of Edward III into Scotland.—Abdication of John Cantacuzenus emperor of the East, and succession of John Palæologus	Boccaccio Sir J. Mandeville
	1356	Battle of Poitiers, in which John, king of France, is taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince.—The golden bull, containing the laws of the German empire, regulations relative to elections, &c. published at Nuremberg, by Charles IV	And. Orgagna Matt. of Westminster R. Higden
	1360	Adrianople taken by the Turkish Sultan, Amurath I	Niceph. Gregoras
	1362	Formation of the corps of the janizaries.—The use of the French language in English courts of law forbidden by act of parliament	Chaucer
	1364	Charles V king of France	
	1366	Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, expelled from his dominions by Bertrand du Guesclin	Gower
	1367	Battle of Najara, in which the Black Prince defeats Henry of Trastamare, and afterwards restores to his dominions Peter the Cruel.	
	1370	Robert II (Stuart) king of Scotland	

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1376—1455.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN</i>
RICHARD II.	1376	Death of Edward the Black Prince	Moschopoulos
	1377		
	1378	Wenceslaus, emperor of Germany	Chrysoloras
	1379	Grand schism in the Catholic church	
	1380	Charles VI king of France	
	1381	Sedition in England, under Wat Tyler	
	1391	John Palæologus succeeded by his son, Manuel II	B. Valentine
	1390	Robert III king of Scotland	Is. Hollandus
	1395	Russia ravaged by Tamerlane	
	1397	Union of Calmar.—Margaret of Waldemar acknowledged queen of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and Eric of Pomerania appointed her heir	Peter d'Ailly John Huss
HENRY IV.	1399		
	1400	Deposition of the German Emperor Wenceslaus, and election of Robert, count Palatine	Jerome of Prague
	1402	Defeat of the Turkish sultan Bajazet, by Tamerlane, at Ancyra	Abp. Arundel
	1405	Discovery of the Canary Islands.—James I king of Scotland	Gascoigne
	1410	Sigismund emperor of Germany.—Oil painting said to have been invented by John Van Eyck of Bruges	Ubaldu
HENRY V.	1413		Leon. Aretin
	1414	Council of Constance: condemnation of John Huss, for heresy	Tho. Walsingham
	1415	War between England and France. Battle of Agincourt	
	1419	Murder of the duke of Burgundy, at Montereau, by the partizans of the Dauphin of France	
	1420	Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.—Treaty of Troyes, between Henry V, and Charles VI of France	Poggio Bracc.
HENRY VI.	1422	Charles VII king of France	
	1430	Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, taken captive by the English at Compeigne; and subsequently put to death.—The art of printing said to have been invented by Laurence Coster, at Haarlem	John Whethamsted Ulug Beg
	1437	Death of the emperor Sigismund, who is succeeded by Albert II. Assassination of James I of Scotland; and succession of James II	John ab Eyk Masaccio
	1440	Frederick III emperor of Germany	Pope Pius II.
	1441	Discovery of printing at Mentz, by Fust and Guttemberg	
	1446	Constantine Drakoses, the last Greek emperor, ascends the throne of Constantinople	Cusanus
	1452	Final expulsion of the English from France	Tostatus
	1453	Taking of Constantinople by the Turkish Sultan, Mahomet II	Beasaron
	1455	Commencement of the civil war in England, between the houses of Lancaster and York.—First battle of St. Albans	Thom. à Kempis

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1459—1516.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
EDWARD IV.	1459	Conquest of the empire of Trebisond, by the sultan, Mahomet II	Paurbachius John Fust
	1460	James III king of Scotland	Guttemburg
	1461	Louis XI king of France.—Henry VI deposed	Gemistus Pletho
	1463	Death of prince Henry of Portugal, distinguished as a patron of maritime enterprise	Peter Schœffer
	1467	Death of Scanderberg, prince of Albania	Laur. Valla Platina
	1471	Final defeat of the Lancastrians by Edward IV, at the battle of Tewkesbury	Theod. Gaza
	1475	Capture of the city of Novogorod, by the czar, John Basilowitz	Trapezuntius
	1477	Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, killed at the siege of Nancy	F. Philadelphus
	1479	Union of the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon, under Ferdinand and Isabella	P. Collatius
	1483	Charles VIII king of France	John Bellini
EDWARD V. RICHARD III.	1485	Battle of Bosworth	
HENRY VII.	1487	Rebellion against Henry VII, under Lambert Simnell. — James IV king of Scotland.—Cape of Good Hope discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese	Andr. Verrochio W. Caxton G. Ripley
	1492	Capture of Grenada by Ferdinand of Castile, and end of the dominion of the Moors in Spain.—Discovery of America by Columbus	M. Ficinus Politian Regiomontanus
	1493	Maximilian I emperor of Germany. Rebellion against Henry VII, under Perkin Warbeck	Annius of Viterbo Savonarola
	1494	Invasion of Italy by Charles VIII of France	Picus of Mirandula
	1497	Expedition of Vasco di Gama to the East Indies	Alchabitius
	1498	Louis XII king of France	
	1502	Marriage of Catherine of Arragon to the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII	Abrabanel
	1503	Conquest of Naples by the Spanish general Gonsalvo, of Cordova	Paciolus
	1508	League of Cambray, in which the pope, the emperor, and the king of France, unite to crush the Venetians	Giorgione Mantuan
	1509	Albuquerque establishes the empire of the Portuguese in the East Indies	Cardinal Ximenes Lascaris
HENRY VIII.	1513	War between France and England: battle of Guinegate, called the battle of Spurs, from the defeat and flight of the French.—Hostilities between England and Scotland.—James IV killed at the battle of Flodden; and succeeded by his son James V	Chalcoundilas Musurus Ph. de Comines Pontanus Hector Boethius
	1515	Francis I king of France	Cardinal Wolsey
	1516	Death of Ferdinand king of Spain,	Magellan

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1517—1567.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
		who is succeeded by his grandson, afterwards the emperor Charles V	Raphael Cuspinian Bodæus
	1517	Dispute between Tetzels and Luther which led to the Reformation	Corregio
	1518	Subjugation of Egypt by the sultan Selim I.—Diet of Augsburg, and condemnation of the doctrines of Luther	Reuchlin A. Manutius
	1519	Charles V emperor of Germany	Grocyn
	1520	Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortes	
	1521	Gustavus Vasa becomes king of Sweden	Alex. ab Alexandro
	1522	Rhodes taken by the sultan Soliman II, and the knights retire to Malta	Will. Lily John Colet
	1525	Francis I taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and detained in captivity for a year at Madrid	H. Corn Agrippa Brunelleschi
	1526	Defeat and death of Louis II, king of Hungary, fighting against the Turks at Mohacs	Gavin Douglas Vives Erasmus
	1527	Taking of Rome by the army of the Constable de Bourbon, in the service of Charles V.	Tyndale Zwinglius J. C. Scaliger
	1529	League of Smalcald formed by the Protestant princes of Germany	
	1533	Henry VIII throws off the papal yoke.—Conquest of Peru by Pizarro	Holbein Copernicus Alciatus Machiavel
	1533	Execution of sir Thomas More and bishop Fisher, for denying the king's supremacy	
		Establishment of the order of the Jesuits.—Execution of Anne Boleyn	Paulus Jovius Rabelais
	1539	Suppression of monasteries in England	Guicciardin
	1542	Mary, queen of Scots	Polydore Virgil
	1545	Council of Trent	
	1546	Death of Luther.—Assassination of cardinal Beaton	Leland
EDWARD VI.	1547	Henry II king of France.—Protestant religion established in England	Michael Angelo Cardinal Bembo Sir John Cheke
	1551	Execution of the protector Somerset	Servetus Calvin Benvenuto Cellini
MARY	1553		Cardinal Cadizian
	1556	Abdication of the emperor Charles V.—Philip II king of Spain.—Ferdinand I emperor of Germany	Roger Ascham Peter Ramus Peter Martyr Cranmer
	1557	Defeat of the French by the Spaniards at the battle of St Quentin	Ignatius Loyola
ELIZABETH	1558		Cardinal Pole
	1559	Francis II, the husband of Mary queen of Scots, succeeds to the throne of France	John Knox Abp. Parker John Fox
	1560	Charles IX king of France	C. Gervier
	1563	Murder of the duke of Guise by Poltrot	Castilio Beza
	1564	Maximilian II emperor of Germany	Vasari
	1567	Assassination of Darnley, the se-	Bullinger

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1568—1624.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
		cond husband of the queen of Scots, and her marriage to the earl of Bothwell	Cardan
	1568	Insurrection in Scotland against the queen; her defeat at Langside hill, and flight to England	Vesalius
	1571	Defeat of the Turks by dou John of Austria at the battle of Lepanto	Camcoens
	1572	Massacre of the Protestants in France on St Bartholomew's day	Fallopious
	1574	Henry III king of France	G. Buchanan
	1576	Rodolph II emperor of Germany	G. Mercator
	1577	Expedition of Sebastian, king of Portugal, to Africa	Titian
	1579	The Netherlands throw off the Spanish yoke, and choose the prince of Orange stadtholder	W. Gilbert
	1580	Philip II of Spain makes himself master of Portugal	Xylander
	1582	Reformation of the kalendar by pope Gregory XIII.	Eustachius
	1587	Decapitation of Mary queen of Scots	Cæsalpinus
	1588	Destruction of the Spanish armada. — Assassination of the duke of Guise and his brother, the cardinal of Lorraine, by order of Henry III.	Plantin
	1589	Henry IV (the Great) king of France	Hemskirk
	1593	Conversion of Henry IV to the Catholic faith	Montaigne
	1598	Edict of Nantes.—Philip III king of Spain	Nostradamus
	1601	Rebellion, attainder, and execution of the earl of Essex	Sir P. Sidney
	1603	Conference of divines before James I at Hampton-court	Annibal Caro
	1604	Gunpowder plot	Ronsard
	1605	First English settlement in America (Virginia)	Tasso
	1610	Murder of Henry IV of France by Ravallac, and succession of Louis XIII	Tintoret
	1611	First creation of baronets by James I.	Paul Veronese
	1612	Rodolph II emperor of Germany	Palladio
	1613	Accession of Michael Romansoff to the throne of Russia	Isaac Casaubon
	1614	Invention of logarithms, by Napier.—Sir Hugh Myddleton procures a supply of water for the metropolis by the New River	Spenser
	1615	Insurrection of the Huguenots in France under the prince of Condé	Sir Henry Saville
	1619	Ferdinand II emperor of Germany. — Barneveldt, grand pensionary of Holland, put to death; and Grotius, and other patriots, imprisoned, through the intrigues of the stadtholder, prince Maurice	Sir T. Bodley
	1621	Philip IV king of Spain	Stow
	1624	Massacre of the English settlers by the Dutch at Amboyna	Clavius
			Lipsius
			Tycho Brahe
			John Dee
			Aldrovandus
			Napier
			J. J. Scaliger
			Baronius
			Vieta
			Sir Walter Raleigh
			Lord Verulam
			Socinus
			Arminius
			De Thou
			Hooker
			Cardinal du Perron
			Sanctorius
			Molina
			Harriot
			Bellarmino
			Vanini
			Elzevir
			Shakspeare
			Camden
			Gnarini
			Cervantes
			Malherbe
			Mariana
			Ben Jouson
			Massinger
			Father Paul
			Lopes de Vega
			Speed
			Harvey
			Kepler
			Guido
			Rubens

JAMES I.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1625—1657.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
CHARLES I.	1625		Sir Rob. Cotton
	1626	Death of sir Francis Bacon, lord St Albans	Gunter Longomontanus
	1628	Taking of Rochelle, the stronghold of the French Huguenots, by cardinal Richelieu.—Murder of the duke of Buckingham.—Death of Shah Abbas, king of Persia	E. Fairfax Episcopus Gellibrand Callot Joseph Mede Abp. Land
	1630	Invasion of Germany by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in alliance with France	Sir Henry Wotton Lord Herbert Duc de Sully
	1631	Defeat of the imperialists by the king of Sweden at Leipsic.—Terrible eruption of mount Vesuvius	Grotius Bedell Jansenius Van Helmont
	1632	Death of Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen; accession of his daughter Christina to the throne of Sweden	Scheiner Riccioli Horrok Sir Edward Coke
	1633	Assassination of the imperial general Wallenstein, by order of the emperor	Snellius Vandyke Poussin
	1635	Foundation of the French Academy, by cardinal Richelieu	Inigo Jones Bp. Bedel
	1637	Ferdinand III emperor of Germany	Domenichino
	1640	Revolution in Portugal under the direction of the duke of Braganza, who becomes king, under the title of John IV.	Galileo Calderon Selden Meursius
	1641	Impeachment and execution of the earl of Strafford.—Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland	Chillingworth Scioppius Gataker
	1642	Commencement of the civil war between Charles I and the parliament	Hampden Lord Falkland J. G. Vossius
	1643	Louis XIV king of France.—Defeat of the Spaniards at Rocroix by the duke d'Enghien	Quevedo Salmasius Torticelli
	1645	Battle of Naseby.—Defeat of the imperial forces at Nordlingen by the French, under the prince of Condé and marshal Turenne.—Conquest of the isle of Candia by the Turks	Kircher Petarius D. Heinsius Sirmont
	1647	Insurrection under Masaniello at Naples	Abp. Usher Bp. Hall Merseune Heylin
	1648	Treaty of Westphalia between Germany, France, and Sweden.—Civil war of the Fronde in France	Descartes Dr. T. Fuller Greaves Olaus Wormius
	1649	Death of Charles I.	Oughtred Gassendi
CHARLES II.	1652	Battle of Paris, in which the prince of Condé, in insurrection against the French government, is defeated by marshal Turenne.—Settlement of the Dutch colony of the cape of Good Hope	Admiral Blake Freinshemius Somner Hottinger Albani Biddle
	1653	Oliver Cromwell appointed lord protector of England	Bochart Cowley
	1654	Abdication of Christina, queen of Sweden	Sir Kenelm Digby Goliut Milton
	1655	Conquest of Jamaica	Rembrandt
	1657	Leopold I emperor of Germany.—Death of Oliver Cromwell, who	Pascal

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1658—1692.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN.</i>
		is succeeded as protector by his son Richard	Prynne James Harrington
	1658	Aurengzeb becomes emperor of Hindostan	Henry Stephen Robert Herrick Bp. Wilkins Sir J. Denham
	1659	Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain	Jeremy Taylor Lord Clarendon
	1660	Restoration of Charles II.	Colbert Dr. Ruyter
	1662	Foundation of the Royal Society	Algernon Sidney
	1665	Plague in London.—Charles II king of Spain	Prince Rupert Sobieski
	1666	Great fire in London	Bp. Sanderson
	1667	Peace of Breda between England, France, and Holland	Salvator Rosa Bp. Walton
	1668	Triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, to check the power of Louis XIV.	Waller John Bunyan
	1669	Capture of the city of Candia by the Turks	Duke of Buckingham Lord Shaftesbury, sen.
	1672	War carried on against Louis XIV by a confederacy of Spain, Germany, Brandenburg, and Holland.—Invasion of Holland by the French, William III appointed stadtholder	Sir Matt. Hale Puffendorf Lightfoot Spinoza Rob. Barclay Owen Baxter
	1674	Conquest of Franche-Comté by the French.—Victories of marshal Turenne and the prince of Condé in Germany and Flanders	Andrew Marvell Barrow Sam. Butler Rochefoucault J. Gregory Otto Guericke
	1675	Marshal Turenne killed at Saltzbach	Huygens Willis
	1678	Passing of the habeas-corpus act. Peace of Nimeguen between France and Holland	Claude Lorraine Stahl Malpighi
	1679	General pacification.—Discovery of Louisiana by the French	Bartholine Sir Tho. Browne
	1682	Insurrection under count Tekeli, in Hungary.—Accession of Peter the Great to the throne of Russia	Le Brun Arnauld Teniers Sir W. Dugdale Anthony à Wood
	1683	Defeat of the Turks before Vienna by John Sobieski	Lully Otway
JAMES II.....	1685	Revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. Rebellion of the duke of Monmouth	Cornéille Moliere Sir Will. Petty
	1686	League of Augsburg against France.—Conquest of the Morea from the Turks by the Venetians	Racine Pocock Sir W. Temple Ashmole
	1688	Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops.—Revolution	Robert Boyle Tillotson D'Herbelet Purcell
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.....	1689	Battle of the Boyne	Morhuiff Hobbes
	1690	Naval victory over the French off Cape La Hogue.—Defeat of William III by the French at	Menage La Bruyere Evelyn Papin

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
		Steenkirk. The duchy of Hanover made an electorate	La Fontaine Mad. de Sévigné
	1693	Massacre of Glenco.—Establishment of the bank of England	Dryden Locke
	1697	Treaty of Ryswick.—Charles XII becomes king of Sweden	Tournefort Lord Shaftesbury, jun.
	1698	Travels of Peter the Great in France, England, Holland, &c.	Sir Paul Ricaut
	1699	Peace of Carlowitz between Austria and Turkey	Dr. Rob. Hooke Stillingfleet
	1700	Death of Charles II of Spain, who bequeaths his dominions to Philip duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV.—Defeat of the Russians at Narva by Charles XII.	Bayle Ray John Phillips Marquis de l'Hôpital Dr. Wallis Sir John Holt Boileau
	1701	War declared against Philip V and Louis XIV by the emperor of Germany, the kings of England and Portugal, and the duke of Savoy, in support of the archduke of Austria, as a competitor for the crown of Spain.—Frederick I, elector of Brandenburg, acknowledged king of Prussia	Malebranche Sir R. Atkins Farquhar Bossuet Fenelon Homburg Vaillant Father Simon Keill Cotes Bishop Burnet Sir Isaac Newton William Penn
ANNE	1702	Abolition of the stadtholdership in Holland	Barnes Cassini
	1703	Insurrection of the Camisards in the south of France.—Ragotski chosen prince of Transylvania	Spanheim Huet Roemer
	1704	Conquest of Gibraltar.—Battle of Blenheim.—Deposition of Augustus king of Poland, and election of Stanislaus Leckzinsky.—Foundation of St Petersburg	Leibnitz Madame Dacier Dr. Parnell Henry Dodwell Geo. Hickee
	1705	Joseph I emperor of Germany	
	1706	Battle of Ramillies	Gronovius
	1707	Defeat of the archduke Charles at Almanza.—Defeat of the French at Turin by prince Eugene.—Union of England and Scotland.—Conquest of Naples by the Imperialists	Hudson Addison Flamsted Prior Gravina Sir Christ. Wren
	1708	Battle of Oudenarde.—Capture of Lilli.—Taking of port Mahon, in Minorca, by the English	Congreve Steele Pope
	1709	Defeat of Charles XII at Pultawa.—Augustus re-ascends the throne of Poland.—Battle of Malplaquet	Nich. Rowe Sir Sam. Garth Gay
	1710	Total defeat of the archduke Charles at Villa Viciosa.—St Paul's cathedral, London, rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren	Dr. South Betterton Corelli Ruysch
	1711	Unfortunate campaign of Peter the Great on the Pruth	Defoe
	1712	Charles VI emperor of Germany.—Congress of Utrecht.—Defeat of prince Eugene by marshal Villars at Denain	Pitcairne Swift Anthony Collins Rapin de Thoyras
	1713	Frederick William I king of Prussia.—Pragmatic sanction of the	Tolant

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1714—1739.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
GEORGE I.		emperor Charles VI, securing all his hereditary dominions to his daughter	Wollaston
	1714	Treaty of Rastadt between the emperor of Germany and the king of France	
	1715	Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the Stuart family.—Battle of Prestonpans.—Conquest of the Morea by the Turks.—Louis XV king of France	Dr. Sam. Clarke Atterbury Leclerc
	1716	Act passed for septennial parliaments	Boerhaave
	1717	Defeat of the Turks by prince Eugene near Belgrade	Arbuthnot Sir John Vanbrugh
	1718	Treaty of Passarowitz between the emperor of Germany and the Grand Signor.—Charles XII killed at the siege of Frederichshall	Watteau Lesage Montfaucon Lord Bolingbroke
	1719	Cession of the duchies of Bremen and Verden by the Swedes to George I.—South Sea company established in England	Dr Woodward Dr Mead Giannone Prideaux
	1720	Mississippi scheme, under the direction of law in France.—Accession of Spain to the Quadruple Alliance; the duke of Savoy acknowledged king of Sardinia.—Plague at Marseilles	Montesquieu Chubb Freind Conyers Middleton Ruysh Berkeley
	1721	Inoculation for the small-pox introduced into England	Sir Hans Sloane
	1724	Abdication of Philip V in favour of his son Louis, who dying soon after, he re ascends the throne of Spain	Saunderson Vertot Whiston Hearne
	1725	Death of Peter the Great, and accession of his widow, Catherine I, to the throne of Russia	Geoffrey Reaumer Olaus Wormius
GEORGE II.	1726	Expedition against Portobello	
	1727	Peter II emperor of Russia	Martin Folkes
	1729	Treaty of Seville between England, France, and Spain.—Corsica throws off her subjection to the Genoese	Handel Bach Woolston Marivaux
	1730	Anna Ivanowna empress of Russia.—Christiern VI succeeds his father, Frederick IV, king of Denmark	Richardson Ephraim Chambers Fielding
	1733	Augustus II king of Poland	
	1735	Deputation of French mathematicians sent to measure degrees of the meridian within the polar circle and near the equator	Hutcheson Dr Waterland Somerville Thomson
	1736	Nadir Shah obtains supreme power in Persia.—Baron Newhof claims the crown of Corsica.—War between the Turks and Russians	Fred. Hoffman Cheyne Colley Cibber Dr Isaac Watts Heineccius
	1737	Cession of the duchy of Lorraine to Stanislaus, the ex-king of Poland, Francis of Lorraine becoming duke of Tuscany.—Invasion of Hindoestan by Nadir Shah	Young Dodsley Bentley Peter Burman Foster
	1739	Commencement of the building of	J. A. Fabricius

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1740—1757.

<i>SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.</i>	<i>AD.</i>	<i>EVENTS.</i>	<i>EMINENT MEN</i>
		Westminster bridge.—War with Spain ; taking of Portobello by admiral Vernon	Rollin Potter
	1740	Frederick II king of Prussia.—Maria Theresa succeeds her father the German emperor.—Invasion of Silesia by Frederick II.—Death of the empress Ann of Russia : succession of her infant grand-nephew Ivan	Hoadley Bp. Sherlock Ladw. Holberg Hartley Abp. Herring
	1741	Ivan dethroned by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, who becomes empress of Russia	Bp. Butler Robins
	1742	The elector of Bavaria elected emperor of Germany, takes the title of Charles VII.—War declared by France against England, Holland, and Austria.—Celebrated retreat of marshal Bellisle from Prague	Bouguer Wolff Ambrose Philips Maittaire Muratori Gilbert West Doddridge
	1743	Battle of Dettingen	Gibson
	1744	Return of commodore Anson from his voyage round the world	Lardner Benson
	1745	Death of the emperor Charles VII ; peace between Austria and Bavaria ; Francis duke of Tuscany, husband of Maria Theresa, elected emperor of Germany.—Rebellion in Scotland in favour of the house of Stuart. — Battle of Fontenoy	Zinzendorff James Gibbs Muschenbrock Maclaurin Demoivre Clairault T. Simpson R. Simpson
	1746	Final defeat of the young Pretender by the duke of Cumberland at Culloden.—Ferdinand IV king of Spain.—Frederick V king of Denmark.—Destruction of Lima by an earthquake.—Victory of marshal Saxe at Rocroix	Cheseld-n Dr. Robert Smith Dr. Pepusch Maupeitius Dr. Stephen Hales
	1747	The prince of Orange elected stadtholder of Holland.—The duke of Cumberland defeated by marshal Saxe at Lafeldt	Allan Ramsay Helvetius Nollet Dr. Stukeley
	1748	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle	Prevôt d'Exiles
	1749	Violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Discovery of the city of Herculaneum [See AD. 79]	Hogarth W. Collins Roubiliac
	1750	Joseph king of Portugal	Rysbrack
	1751	Death of Frederick prince of Wales.—Adolphus Frederick, king of Sweden.—William V stadtholder of Holland	La Caille Churchill Akenaide Crevillon
	1752	Introduction of the new style into England by act of parliament	Linnaeus Hume
	1753	Destruction of Lisbon by an earthquake. — Insurrection against the Genoese in Corsica, under Paoli	Geminiani Whytt Smollett Olof Dalin
	1756	Beginning of the seven years' war.—Suffocation of 123 English prisoners in the Black Hole at Calcutta	Lord Lyttelton Shenstone Abp. Secker James Quin
	1757	Attempt of Damiens to murder Louis XV.—Execution of admiral Byng.—Convention of Closterseven.—Defeat of the	Tobias Mayer Winckelman Geo. Paulmanazer Bp. Pearce

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1758—1779.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
GEORGE III.	1758	French by the king of Prussia at Rosbach Battle of Crevelt.—Capture of Louisburg.—Defeat of the Prussians at Zorndorff.—Attempted assassination of the king of Portugal.—Defeat of the king of Prussia by marshal Daun at Hockkirchen	Mallett Geo. Ld. Macclesfield Gellert Alex. Monro
	1759	Battle of Minden.—Charles III king of Spain.—Taking of Quebec, and death of general Wolfe.—Defeat of the French off Belleisle by admiral Hawke	Philip Miller Sir John Hill Dr. Grainger Hewson Dr. W. Hunter Geo. Whitfield
	1760	Beginning of the erection of Blackfriars bridge.—Niebuhr, and other travellers, sent to Arabia by the king of Denmark.—Total defeat of the king of Prussia by marshal Daun at Torgau	Quesnay Metastasio Dr Granger
	1761	Transit of Venus, June 6, observed by astronomers in different parts of the world.—Capture of Pondicherry.—Family compact between France and Spain	Goldsmith Garrick Sterne
	1762	Peter III emperor of Russia.—War between England and Spain.—Dethronement and murder of Peter III, who is succeeded by his widow, Catherine II.—Peace between England, France, and Spain	Gray J. J. Rousseau Voltaire Swedenborg Capt. Cook Lessing Chatterton
	1763	Treaty of Hubertsberg, which terminates the seven years' war.—Expulsion of Wilkes from the House of Commons	Hawkesworth Haller Ferguson
	1764	Stanislaus Poniatowsky chosen king of Poland.—Society of the Jesuits suppressed in France	Foote Warburton
	1765	Joseph II emperor of Germany	Sir W. Blackstone
	1766	Christiern VII king of Denmark	Dr Fothergill
	1767	Cession of Corsica to France by the Genoese	James Harris Dodd
	1768	Hostilities in the East Indies between the English and Hyder Ally	Lord Kames Sir John Pringle Mings
	1771	Gustavus III king of Sweden	Daniel Bernoulli
	1772	Proceedings against the queen of Denmark, and execution of count Struensa.—Partition of Poland.—Revolution in Sweden	D'Anville De Mably
	1773	Suppression of the jesuits by pope Clement XIV.	Dr Johnson Dr Kennicott Euler
	1774	Louis XVI king of France.—Accession of pope Pius VI.	Buffon D'Alembert
	1775	Battle of Bunker's-hill	
	1776	Declaration of independence by the United States of America	
	1777	Maria queen of Portugal.—Surrender of general Burgoyne at Saratoga	Boscovich Diderot Millot Glover Bp. Lowth
	1778	Declaration of France in favour of the United States of America.—Death of lord Chatham	
	1779	Declaration of war against Eng-	Sonne Jenyns

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1780—1793.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
		land by the king of Spain.—Siege of Gibraltar	Tho. Sheridan
	1780	Riot in London, in consequence of the meeting of the Protestant association under lord George Gordon.—Execution of major André as a spy.—Death of the empress Maria Theresa	James Stuart Gainsborough Dr Cullen Dr John Brown
	1781	War between England and Holland.—Surrender of lord Cornwallis	Dr Solander La Perouse
	1782	Victory of admiral Rodney over the count De Grasse in the West Indies	Romé de l'Isle Solomon Gessner Lavoisier
	1783	Coalition ministry—lord North and Mr Fox.—Treaty of peace with America and her Allies.—Recognition of the independence of the United States.—Washington chosen president of the United States.—Mr Pitt becomes prime minister	Bailly Madame Roland Dr. B. Franklin John Wesley Howard Thomas Warton
	1784	Impeachment of Mr Hastings.—Ascent of Lunardi in an air balloon, from Moorfields	Adam Smith Dr. Richard Price Blacklock
	1786	Frederick William II, king of Prussia died.—Attempted assassination of the king of England by Margaret Nicholson	Sir Joshua Reynolds Goldoni Smeaton Dr. Robertson
	1787	Invasion of Holland by the Prussians.—Commencement of troubles in France: assembly of the Notables	John Hunter Mirabeau Mozart Condorcet
	1788	Charles IV king of Spain	Brisot
	1789	Selim II emperor of Turkey.—Meeting of the states-general in France: self-institution of the National Assembly.—Destruction of the Bastille	Danton J. R. Forster George Forster Baron Born Rittenhouse
	1790	Leopold II emperor of Germany	Zimmerman
	1791	Revolution in Poland.—Flight of Louis XVI to Varennes; and his forced return to Paris.—Legislative assembly	Gibbon James Bruce Sir Will. Jones Wedgwood
	1792	Declaration of war by Austria against France—Francis II emperor of Germany; assassination of Gustavus III king of Sweden; and succession of Gustavus IV.—Revolution of the 10th of August; and deposition of the king of France.—Massacre in the prisons of Paris, September 2—5—First session of the national convention, September 21.	James Boswell Dr. Kippis Macpherson Sir W. Chambers Dr. Reid Lord Orford Burke Wilkes
	1793	Assassination of Marat, by Charlotte Corday, July 13.—Insurrection of the French royalists in La Vendée.—Trial, condemnation, and execution of Louis XVI.—War declared against France, by England, Spain, and Holland.—Defeat of the French general Dumourier, by the Austrians at Norwinden.	Mason Pennant Burger Thomas d'Iriarte Kien Lung De Paaw Duc de Nivernois Marmontel Maillet du Pan

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1794—1801.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD. EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
	—Flight of Dumourier.—Invasion of France by the allies.—Second partition of Poland.—Capture of Valenciennes.—Trial and execution of the queen of France.—Proscription of the Girondists.	Louvet Abbe Raynal De Guignes Piccini Alfieri William Melmoth
1794	Insurrection in support of the liberty of Poland, under Kosciusko.—Defeat of the French fleet, by Lord Howe.—Overthrow of Robespierre and his party.—Revolution of the 9th of Thermidor (July 27).—George III takes the title of king of Corsica, on the submission of the island to the English	George Steevens Tweddall Hugh Blair Sir G. L. Staunton Gilbert Wakefield Dr. Heberden Lavater Dr. Alex. Geddes Dr. G. Fordyce
1795	Conquest of Holland by Pichegru.—Death of the dauphin in the Temple, at Paris, when his uncle assumed the title of Louis XVIII.—Submission of the royalists of La Vendée to the republican government.—Expedition to Quiberon Bay, under the count de Puisaye.—Capture of the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon from the Dutch.—Establishment of the National Institute of France.—Termination of the National Convention; and establishment of the Directory	Dr. Darwin Dr. Beattie Klopstock Casti Chiari Dr. Priestley Hedwig Borda Sir William Hamilton Galvani Dolomieu Bloch Adanson Montucla
1796	Victories of Bonaparte over the Austrians at Montenotte, Millesimo, and Mondovi.—Battle of Lodi.—Battle of Arcola.—Paul I emperor of Russia	Montalembert Mechain Lalande Dr. Black
1797	Victory of Bonaparte at Arcola; and capture of Mantua.—Victory of sir John Jervis off Cape St. Vincent.—Mutiny on board the English fleet at the Nile.—Peace of Campo Formio between France and Austria.—Defeat of the Dutch off Camperdown, by admiral Duncan	William Gilpin Portalis Kant Tronchet Bichat Cabanis Paley Necker
1798	Rebellion in Ireland.—Expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt.—Naval battle of Aboukir	Schiller Brunck
1799	Invasion of Italy by the Russians under Suwarrow.—Capture of Seringapatam by the English.—Death of Tippoo Saib.—Arrival of Bonaparte in France; overthrow of the Directory; and establishment of the consular government.—Death of pope Pius VI; and election of Pius VII.—Expedition of the duke of York to Holland	Bryant Dalzell Villaisson Anquetil du Perron Porson Dutens Baron Grimm La Harpe Laclos Lebrun
1800	Invasion of Italy by Bonaparte; battle of Marengo, where general Desaix was killed.—Union between England and Ireland	Adelung Herder Pfaffel
1801	Treaty of Luneville, between Austria and France.—Secession of:	Anstey Thomas Banks

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1802—1809.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN
		Mr. Pitt from the ministry, and appointment of Mr Addington.—Defeat of the French at Alexandria.—Death of sir Ralph Abercromby.—Bombardment of Copenhagen by lord Nelson.—Assassination of Paul I, and succession of his son Alexander to the throne of Russia	Barry Henry Kirke White Charles Burney, Mus D. Count Cobentzel Sir John Dalrymple Bp. Douglas Dr. Downman Chev. D'Eon
	1802	Peace of Amiens	
	1803	War with France renewed.—War between the English and the Mahrattas in the East Indies.—Battle of Assaye, in which the Mahrattas are defeated by general Wellesley (now duke of Wellington).—Republic of Hayti or St. Domingo	Haydn Angelica Kauffman Theoph. Lindsay De Lolme Opie Bp. Hurd Henry Cavendish
	1804	Mr Pitt returns to the ministry.—Arrest of Moreau, Pichegru, and Georges, for a conspiracy against Bonaparte.—Seizure and execution of the duke d'Enghein, at Vincennes.—Bonaparte made emperor of France	Cumberland Dr. Maaskelyne Mylne Tho. Payne Miss Seward John Whitaker
	1805	Impeachment of lord Melville.—Naval victory of Trafalgar: death of lord Nelson.—Capture of Vienna by the French.—Battle of Austerlitz.—Treaty of Presburg, between France and Austria	Chenier Montgolfier John de Muller Heyne Jerningham Dr. Leyden
	1806	Death of Mr. Pitt; who is succeeded by lord Grenville: coalition of that nobleman with Mr Fox.—Louis Bonaparte made king of Holland.—Joseph Bonaparte made king of Naples.—Battle of Maida, in which the French are defeated by sir John Stuart.—Establishment of the kingdoms of Saxony, Bavaria, Wirtemberg.—Death of Mr Fox.—Battle of Jena. Capture of Berlin by Bonaparte	Malone Pallas Dr. Percy Senebier J. C. Fabricius Eberhard Dupuis Griesbach Olivier Cesarotti Whitbread Jovellanos
	1807	Act of parliament passed for the abolition of the slave trade.—Retirement of lord Grenville from office. Ministry of the duke of Portland and Mr Percival.—Battle of Fredland. Peace between France and Russia.—Expedition to Copenhagen, and seizure of the Danish fleet	Mehul Wieland Gretry Ducis Haüy Chladni, J. L. Burkhardt Tresham Ifland
	1808	Abdication of Charles IV of Spain. Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain; and Joachim Murat of Naples.—Mahmoud II emperor of Turkey.—Expedition sir A. Wellesley to Portugal.—Battle of Vimiera.—Expedition to Spain, under sir John Moore, who is killed at Corunna	Count Rumford Lagrange Ginguené Dr. W. Vincent Charles Burney, I.I. D. Dr. Ferriar Johnes Nicholson
	1809	Parliamentary investigation of the conduct of the duke of York, as	Ricardo Delille

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1810—1815.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
		commander of the army.—Gustavus IV forced to resign the crown of Sweden, and is succeeded by his uncle the duke of Sudermania.—Renewal of war between France and Austria.—Battle of Asperne.—Insurrection of the Tyrolese under Hofer.—Victory of Bonaparte over the archduke Charles, at Wagram.—Battle of Talavera.—Expedition to Walcheren, under lord Chatham.—Duel between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning.—Treaty of Presburg, between France and Austria	Dibdin Emlyn Dr. Lettsoom Bartolozzi Fulton Dr. Denman Salomon R. B. Sheridan Curran Edgeworth Dr. Adam Ferguson Brydone Deluc Bp. Watson Passiello
	1810	Committal of sir F. Burdett to the tower, for a libel on the house of commons.—Divorce of Bonaparte from the empress Josephine, and his marriage with Maria Louisa, of Austria.—Annexation of Holland to the French empire	Lord Stanhope Warren Hastings Repton Romilly Gen. Blucher M. G. Lewis Dr. Playfair
	1811	Prince of Wales appointed to the regency.—Independence of the Spanish colonies in America	Mad. de Stael Werner
	1 12	Capture of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, by the English, under lord Wellington.—Caraccas, in South America, destroyed by an earthquake. — Murder of Mr Percival, by Bellingham, in the lobby of the house of commons. —War between England and the United States of America.—Expedition of Bonaparte to Russia : conflagration of Moscow : disastrous retreat of the French army	Bichat Maury Kotzebue James Watt Dr. Wolcot Suard Monge Sir Joseph Banks John Bell Dollond Grattan Hayley
	1813	Battle of Vittoria. — Battle of Plauen. Death of general Moreau.—Complete defeat of Bonaparte at Leipsic	Volney Benj. West Arthur Young
	1814	Restoration of Ferdinand VII to the throne of Spain.—Surrender of Paris.—Dethronement of Bonaparte ; and restoration of Louis XVIII.—Treaty of Paris, between the allied sovereigns and France, signed May 30.—Capture of the city of Washington. — Treaty of Ghent, between Great Britain and the United States of America.—Bonaparte retires to Elba	Bonnycastle Mrs. Inchbald Sophia Lee Dr. Abr. Rees Abbe Sicard Dr. V. Knox Adam Walker Cadet de Gassicourt Corvissart Berthollet Carnot
	1815	Holy Alliance.—Landing of Bonaparte in the south of France ; his march to Paris ; and resumption of imperial power.—Declaration of Murat in favour of Bonaparte. His flight from Naples ; his subsequent return, arrest, and execution.—Battle of Waterloo.—Abdication of Bonaparte ; and second restoration of Louis	Dr. Herschell Bloomfield Shelley Dr. E. D. Clarke Maturin Langles Delambre Canova Lord Erskine Dr. Aikin

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1816—1822.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
GEORGE IV.		XVIII.—Surrender of Bonaparte to the English; and his deportation to St. Helena	Mrs. Barbauld Lord Byron
	1816	Death of the queen of Portugal.— Expedition against Algiers, under lord Exmouth.— Marriage of the princess Charlotte of Wales to prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg.— Riot in London	Von Weber Mrs. Radcliffe La Cepede John Kh. Burckhardt Denon
	1817	Completion of Waterloo-bridge.— Death of the princess Charlotte of Wales.— Trial for treason, and acquittal of Watson, Thistlewood, and others	Talma Pinkerton Dr. John Milner Flaxman
	1818	Death of the king of Sweden; and accession of Bernadotte (Charles John) to the throne of that kingdom.— Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.— Death of the queen of England	Malte-Brun Foscolo Canning Dr Parr Gifford
	1819	Death of the duke of Kent.— Death of king George III January 29. Accession of GEORGE IV.— Voyage of Discovery in the Arctic Regions, under the command of captain Parry.— Riot at Manchester.— Discovery of New South Shetland, by Mr. Smith	Beethoven Pestalozzi Karamsin Dr Alexander Marcet Professor Playfair Fichte Jacobi
	1820	Cato-street conspiracy.— Execution of Arthur Thistlewood and his confederates.— Bill of Pains and Penalties, for depriving the queen (Caroline) of her title, introduced into the house of Lords, and afterwards abandoned.— Treaty between Spain and the United States of America; and cession of Florida.— Disturbances in Spain and Portugal.— Grant of a free constitution to his people by the king of Naples.— Assassination of the duke of Berri, at Paris	Agnes Ibbotson E. T. W. Hoffman Dr Rasori Dr Charles Hutton John Ph. Kemble Haüy C. J. Bail Geo. Chalmers Lacretelle Laennec Professor Pictet John Paul Richter Thomas Jefferson Piazzì John Keats
	1821	Insurrection of the Greeks against the grand signior; and Decapitation of the patriarch of Constantinople.— Death of Napoleon Buonaparte at St. Helena.— Coronation of George IV.— Death of the Queen; and Riot in London, during the passage of her funeral procession.— Congress of Laybach.— Abolition of the Neapolitan Constitution	Baron Percy Lemontey F. Weinbrenner Jens Baggesen Frauenhofer D. Philippides Bishop Heber Eichhorn Bilderdyk J. Ehlerst Bode Boissy d'Anglas J. L. David Lanjuinais
	1822	Declaration of Independence by the Greeks.— Recognition of the governments of Columbia, Mexico, and Peru, by the United States.— Suicide of the marquis of Londonderry.— Agricultural scarcity and distress in England and Ireland.— Congress of Vienna.— Return of captain Franklin from an expedition to North America	William Mitford Count Puisaye Ramond de Carbonnieres Larive, Actor H. Maria Williams Professor Gardine Robert Pollok Dr Haygarth Piazzì

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1823—1827.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
	1823	Invasion of Spain by the French; and subversion of the Constitutional Government established there.—Death of Pope Pius VII, and Accession of Leo XII	Thomas Leman Henry Cline Sir George Beaumont Alex. Volta Marquis Laplace W. Belsham Elix. Benger John Macon Good Dr Robert Jackson Madame Guizot Bishop Tomline Joseph Berington Legh Richmond Sir James Edward Smith Dr Andrew Duncan Dr George Pearson Lady Caroline Lamb Dr Gall
	1824	Death of Louis XVIII of France, and Accession of Charles X.—Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Denmark.—War between the British and the Burmese, in India.—War in Africa, with the Ashantees; and death of Sir Charles Macarthy, governor of Sierra Leone.—Insurrections among the Negroes at Demerara, and in the West Indies	Thomas Bewick Dugald Stewart William Coxe Mrs Damer Margravine of Anspach Henry Neale Sir William Congreve Bouterwek Vincenzo Monti Sir W. Drummond Dr W. Wollaston Moratin Niemeyer Goekingk W. Shield Sir Humphrey Davy Frederick Schlegel Dr Robert Nares Gosse Pindemonte Dr Thomas Young Dumont Thomas Belsham Antonio Montucci Duchess de Duras Sir Thomas Lawrence George Tierney Simon Bolivar W. Huskisson W. Hazlitt Mad. de Genlis Benj. Constant N. Brassey Halhed Richard Chenevix Major Rennel Count de Segur Mrs Siddons Robert Elliston William Roscoe Frederic von Gents C. C. Colton Archbishop Magee Aug. Lafontaine Bar. de la Motte Fouque Aloysio Pons Henry Mackenzie John Jackson, R.A. John Abernethy
	1825	Death of Ferdinand IV king of the Two Sicilies; and Accession of Francis I.—Death of Alexander emperor of Russia; Renunciation of the Crown, by the grand duke Constantine, and Accession of Nicholas I.—Coronation of Charles X.—Great Commercial Panic in London.—Recognition of the governments of Mexico, Columbia, and Buenos Ayres, by Great Britain; and treaty of commerce with those States.—Convention between Great Britain and Russia.—Recognition of the independence of St. Domingo (Haiti) by France.—Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, relative to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—Treaties of Navigation between Great Britain and France, and Great Britain and Sweden.—Assumption of the title of emperor of Brazil, by Don Pedro of Portugal.—Return of captain Franklin from a second expedition to North America	
	1826	Death of John VI king of Portugal; and Abdication of the crown by Don Pedro in favour of his daughter Donna Maria da Gloria.—Termination of the War with the Burmese; and treaty of Yandaboo.—Treaty of Akermann.—War between the Russians and Persians.—Continuation of commercial failures and difficulties, in consequence of the rage for speculation in England.—Improvement of the British Criminal Code.—Convention between Great Britain and the United States, relative to Indemnities to American subjects injured by the war between the two countries	
	1827	Foundation of the London Univer-	

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE. AD. 1828—1830.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS.	AD.	EVENTS.	EMINENT MEN.
		sity.—Death of the duke of York.—Advancement of Mr Canning to the post of prime minister, in consequence of the illness of lord Liverpool.—Battle of Navarino.—Expedition of captain Beechey to explore the northern coasts of America.	Robert Hall Thomas Hope Lord Dundonald Ralph Churton James Northcote, R.A. Professor Niebuhr A. du Petit-Thouars James Monroe Dr Andrew Bell Goethe Jeremy Bentham Sir John Leslie Antonio Scarpa Dr Spurzheim Erasmus Rask J. Bapt. Say Count Chaptal J. F. Champollion Baron Cuvier Abel Remusat Sir James Mackintosh Bishop Huntingford Anna Maria Porter Sir James Hall Sir Everard Home Priscilla Wakefield Sir Walter Scott George Crabbe Musio Clementi Sir William Grant Charles Butler Dr Adam Clarke Dr James Armstrong John O'Keeffe Mad. Mara Rowland Hill John Randolph Sir John Malcolm Sir J. A. Stevenson Dr T. Trotter Lord Norbury James Stephen Sir N. W. Wraxall William Wilberforce Rajah Rammohun Roy*
	1828	Accession of the duke of Wellington to the post of prime minister.—Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.—Peace of Turkmanchay, between Russia and Persia.—War between the Turks and Russians.—Convention with the Viceroy of Egypt, relative to the evacuation of the Morea. — Assumption of the presidency of Greece, by count Capo d'Istria.—Usurpation of the crown of Portugal, by Don Miguel.—Capture of Madeira by the fleet of Don Miguel.—Abolition of Suttees, or the voluntary burning of Hindoo Widows, by the British government in India	
	1829	Repeal of Statutes against Roman Catholics, and establishment of their right to sit in parliament.—Death of Pope Leo XII, and accession of Pius VIII.—General Jackson chosen president of the United States.—Capture of Missolonghi, by the Greeks.—Peace between Russia and Turkey; and treaty of Adrianople.—Legislative council appointed for the colony of New South Wales.—Revolution in Mexico	
	1830	Disputes between the British at Canton and the Chinese authorities, and suspension of commercial intercourse.—Abolition of the Salic Law by the king of Spain.—Expedition of Algiers, and capture of that city by the French.—Death of George IV June 26; and Accession of his present Majesty WILLIAM IV	

* The foregoing list of eminent men simply intimates that such existed at the dates specified without reference to date of decease. Several of the above-named individuals did not die until within the years 1831, 1832, and 1833.

THE END.

